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BY

K. BAEDEKER.

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FIFTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND AUGMENTED.

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
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Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook to the Eastern Alps is to describe all that is best worth seeing, to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy the magnificent scenery of one of the most interesting regions in Europe.

The districts described in this Handbook were formerly embraced in the Handbook for Southern Germany and Austria, which is now for the second time published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume, which corresponds with the twentieth German edition, is, however, much fuller than that contained in the corresponding part of the older Handbook. The Eastern Alps have been repeatedly visited by the Editor within the last few years for the purpose of obtaining the most recent and trustworthy information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render the traveller hardly less material service than the letter-press.

The TIME TABLES contained in '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in summer, and in the '*Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and issued several times a year, will generally be found satisfactory. The best Austrian publication of the kind is '*Waldheim's Conducteur*', which appears at Vienna monthly.

DISTANCES by railway and road are given approximately in English miles, and in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they are usually walked. HEIGHTS are given in accordance with the new Austrian Ordnance Survey, or from other recent authorities (reduced to Engl. feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre). The POPULATIONS are those ascertained by the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are stated in the Handbook, either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or from information furnished by numerous travellers. They are of course liable to frequent variation, and generally have an upward tendency; but those mentioned in the following pages will at least afford the traveller an idea of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of the Eastern Alps, a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts.

Money. English sovereigns and banknotes may usually be exchanged at a small premium in the principal towns in Germany, and at a higher premium in Austria (see below; 1*l.* = 20 marks = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 16 m. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10*l.* each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

English, German, and French gold, and also English and German banknotes, when converted into the paper currency of Austria, bear a premium of 10-15 per cent. (Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign or a gold piece of 20 marks is 11 fl., and for a Napoleon $8^3/_4$ fl.) Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Southern Germany. The Austrian florin, or gulden (= 2*s.*), contains 100 kreuzers. The paper florin, silver pieces of 10 and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 4 kr. are in most common circulation.

The cost of a tour among the Alps of Bavaria and the Tyrol depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but, as a rule, travelling in S. Germany and among the Austrian mountains is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8*s.* per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30*s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

Passports are not absolutely necessary in Austria or in Germany; but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the

identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections, and they must be presented at the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered letters. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to to a duty of about 6 fl. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty.

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery.

PLAN. The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

SEASON. The best season for a visit to the mountains of S. Germany and Austria is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such an occurrence is exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls moreover are seen in perfection. The southern districts of the Tyrol should not be explored until late in autumn, as the heat in summer is unfavourable for excursionising. Autumn is moreover the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other fruits, which are plentiful in S. Tyrol.

COMPANIONS. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found 'de trop'. The larger the party, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller, on the other hand, who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country, will of course more speedily become acquainted with the people and their characteristics, and more readily derive instruction from his tour.

SCENERY. The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are recommended to lovers of the picturesque: — Oberstdorf (R. 3), Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Nassereit (R. 4), Partenkirchen

(R. 7), the Walchensee (R. 8), the Tegernsee and Achensee (R. 10), the Schliersee (R. 11), Salzburg (R. 15), Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See (R. 16), the Salzkammergut (RR. 19-22), the Gisela Railway (R. 24), Gastein (R. 25), the Fusch (R. 27), the Kapruner Thal (R. 28), Krimml (R. 29), Innsbruck (R. 30), the Zillerthal (R. 31), the Montavon (R. 35), the Oetzthal (R. 36), the Stubaithal (R. 38), the Finstermünz Pass and the Reschen-Scheideck (R. 39), the Brenner Railway (R. 40), Botzen and its Environs (R. 41), Meran (R. 42), the Stelvio Route and the Suldenthal (RR. 44, 46), the Lago di Garda (R. 48), the Val Fassa (R. 52), the Tauferer Thal (R. 55), the Ampezzo Valley (R. 57), the Valley of the Cordevole (R. 58), Heiligenblut (R. 61), the Semmering Railway (R. 62), the Lower Ennsthal (R. 66), Gratz (R. 69), and lastly the Grottoes of Adelsberg and Trieste (RR. 70, 75). In fine weather, and by duly economising time, the traveller may visit most of the above places in five or six weeks. Those on the other hand who prefer to be more stationary will have no difficulty in selecting some delightful spot as headquarters for excursions and rambles (e.g. Berchtesgaden, p. 71; Gmunden, p. 84; Riva, p. 237).

IV. Walking Tours.

The Pedestrian, the most independent of travellers, is generally in the most favourable position for the enjoyment of beautiful scenery.

Equipment. The greatest drawback to the pleasure of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be regarded as one of the golden rules for travellers. Who has not experienced a sense of freedom in shouldering his knapsack or wielding his own carpet-bag on quitting a steamboat or railway-station? And who at other times has not felt the misery of being surrounded by his 'impedimenta', and almost distracted by the importunities of porters, touters, and commissionnaires? A light 'gibecière' or 'Reisetasche', such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and a small dressing-case may, after the first few days, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A piece of brown gauze or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, a pair of stout leather or doeskin gloves, and a leather drinking-cup will also be found useful. For the pedestrian a light Scotch plaid is better than a waterproof. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he purposes visiting towns of importance; but it should be contained in a valise of moderate size, which he can easily wield when necessary, and which he may forward from town to town by post.

The traveller who intends to ascend any of the loftier peaks should be provided with a well-tried *Alpenstock*, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6 ft. long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. These articles can generally be obtained from the guides, but in that case their quality is not so trustworthy as when the climber has selected them for himself. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10′ between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock. — Requisites for Alpine travelling may be obtained in London from *Carter*, 295 Oxford Street, or from *Adams & Sons*, 59 Fleet Street.

Rules. The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, as the overtaxing of his strength on a single occasion will sometimes incapacitate him altogether for several days. It often requires discrimination to determine what degree of fatigue can be borne with impunity, and when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a regular table-d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. When a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' with regular and steady steps *('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano')*; the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the traveller desires a further maxim for his guidance, it may be, 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Excursions among the higher Alps should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a. m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed

over the fissures and crevasses during the night. It is hardly necessary to state that *experienced guides* are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The cold glacier-water of the higher regions should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine, cognac, or Kirschwasser. Cold milk is also prejudicial. Experienced mountaineers recommend cold tea as a safe remedy for thirst. Good old wine in small quantities is preferred by others.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the *Weather* holds despotic sway. Those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted, and their advice will often be found valuable. The barometer, too, should be consulted when an opportunity offers.

Guides. Within the last few years the guides among the S. German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of the Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent English and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The best centres for procuring guides are Sulden, Vent and Gurgl in the Oetzthal, Kals, Pregraten, Heiligenblut, and Cortina. The names of the best-known guides at each place are given in the Handbook, and the charges fixed by tariff for the principal excursions are also mentioned. Each guide is usually bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. Glacier-expeditions should never be attempted without a guide, except perhaps by a party of adepts. When a glacier is entirely free from snow ('aper') it may generally be traversed in safety by a party of two persons; otherwise the party should consist of three persons at least, all securely roped together. It need hardly be added that the relations between the traveller and his guide should always be pleasant and cordial.

Club Huts. The numerous *Club Huts* erected within the last few years by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and the Austrian Tourist Club have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts of the higher ascents. These huts are generally well fitted up, and contain mattresses or hay-beds, woollen coverlets, a small cooking-stove, cooking utensils, plates, and glasses. A small sum, fixed by tariff, is charged for the accommodation afforded. When the traveller purposes spending the night in one of these huts and starting thence for the ascent, he should take a good supply of portable provisions with him (tinned meats, 'Erbswurst', beef-extract, condensed milk, tea and coffee, etc.). The public-spirited German-Austrian Alpine Club, by which most of

these huts have been erected, now numbers upwards of 10,000 members, who belong to eighty different Sections, about one-half of these being German and the other half Austrian. The usual annual subscription is 10 m., which entitles the subscriber to ten numbers of the 'Mittheilungen' and to three numbers of the 'Zeitschrift' with maps and illustrations.

The accommodation afforded by the *chalets* of the Alpine herdsmen is generally very inferior to that of the club-huts. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of hay, the traveller will find that the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the jangling of the cow-bells, and the grunting of the pigs are little conducive to refreshing slumber.

Health. Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for *bruises*, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Saturnine ointment or oxide of zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *diarrhoea* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

V. Conveyances.

Railway-Travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher, and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are often better than those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of scenery and of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are $1^3/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$ and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively, but in Austria they are rather higher. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. On some lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate

rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

Diligences, called '*Eilwagen*' or '*Mallepostes*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual quantity of luggage allowed to each passenger by the Eilwagen does not exceed 20 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are sometimes required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, or even on the previous evening.

Extra-Post. The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage and pair for four persons with moderate luggage is about 5 fl. per stage of 15 kilomètres ($9^3/_8$ Engl. M.). For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter.

Omnibuses, named '*Stellwagen*' in Austria, run on all the principal high-roads of S. Germany. The average fare is 50-60 kr. per stage of 15 kilomètres ($9^3/_8$ Engl. M.), which generally takes two hours. Cheapness and the advantage of becoming acquainted with the people of the country are the sole attractions offered by these vehicles. As they generally halt at second or third-rate inns, passengers are recommended to postpone the principal meal of the day until they arrive at their destination. The '*Cabriolet*' in front is the best part of the Stellwagen, and may be engaged for three fares; but as the maxim 'beati possidentes' is much in vogue, travellers should secure their seats in good time.

Carriages (Ital. *vetturini*, *nolosinieri*) with two horses, for four persons, may be hired in the German districts of the Tyrol for 10-12 fl. per day, in the Italian for somewhat less. They travel on an average about 40 M. a day, and halt for a couple of hours in the middle of the day for dinner and rest. Return-carriages *(ritorni)* may sometimes be procured for one-half or two-thirds of the above fare. The drivers generally demand about one-third more than they intend to take, so that a bargain should always be made before starting. The carriage should also be inspected, and a stipulation made that the entire vehicle, including the box-seat, shall be at the disposal of

the hirer. On the conclusion of the bargain the hirer should obtain a sum as earnest-money *(Handgeld, caparra)* from the proprietor or driver (1 fl. at least for each day's journey), to be returned on the commencement of the journey. When this precaution is omitted, the driver will rarely scruple to set aside the contract if he has an opportunity of entering into another more advantageous to him. An 'Einspänner', or one-horse carriage, is sometimes refused if the road be hilly, and a 'Zweispänner', or carriage-and-pair, often does not hold more than two persons with luggage. Large trunks should always, as far as possible, be dispensed with.

VI. Maps.

The maps contained in the Handbook will meet the requirements of all ordinary travellers, but the mountaineer and the pedestrian may occasionally desire to consult others on a larger scale.

The best map on a large scale for the Bavarian Mts. is the *Bairische Generalstabskarte*, or ordnance map, scale 1 : 50,000 (4 m. per sheet), of which there is also a reduced edition, scale 1 : 250,000 (2 m. per sheet). Another good map is the *Reymann'sche Karte* (1 : 200,000; 1 m. per sheet), and a third is *Heyberger's Karte der Alpen Bayerns und Nordtirols*, from the Zugspitze to the Kaisergebirge (1 : 146,000; published by Mey & Widmayer, Munich; price 5 m.), which may also be purchased in sections, at 80 pf. each.

The best maps of Austria are the new *Austrian Ordnance Maps* (1 : 75,000; 50 kr. per sheet), of which the sheets issued comprise the Austrian Alps. Special sheets of different groups of mountains (such as the Dolomites and the Ortler Alps), prepared from these maps, and printed in colours, will also be found very useful. Of the *Specialkarte der Ost-Alpen* (1 : 50,000; 1 m. 60 pf. per sheet), published by the German-Austrian Alpine Club, and edited by Prof. K. Haushofer and Hr. C. Hoffmann, the following sections have appeared: *Similaun*, *Wildspitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Glockthurm*, *Timbler Joch*, *Hochwilde*, *Schrankogel*, *Feuerstein*, and *Habicht*. The following are also good special maps: *Grohmann's Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen* (1 : 100,000; pub. by the editor, Vienna; 8 m.). — *Waltenberger's Karte der Oberlechthaler Alpen*, *Rhätikonkette*, etc. (1 : 200,000; pub. by Perthes, Gotha; 4 m.). — *Sonklar's Oetzthaler Alpen* (1 : 144,000; pub. by Perthes, Gotha; 4 m.), *Karte der Hohen Tauern* (1 : 144,000; pub. by Hölder, Vienna; 4 m.), and *Karte der Zillerthaler Alpen* (1 : 144,000; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — *Payer's Specialkarten der Ortler- and Adamello-Alpen* (1 : 56,000), published in Petermann's 'Ergänzungshefte', Nos. 17, 18, 23, 27 and 31. The following are publications of the German-Austrian Alpine Club: — *Hoffmann & Haushofer's Karte der Ortler-Gruppe* (1 : 72,000; 4 m.). — *Wiedenmann's Karte der Glockner-Gruppe* (1 : 66,000) and *Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen* (1 : 100,000;

4 m.). — *Mally*, revised by *Simony: Reisekarte des Salzkammerguts* (1 : 100,000; 8 m.). — Lastly may be mentioned the maps of the Austro-Styrian Alps published by *Freytag* (1 : 50,000), *Albach* (1 : 125,000), and others.

Among maps on a small scale, the *Mayr'sche Atlas der Alpenländer*, published by Perthes of Gotha, is recommended (8 sheets, 1 : 450,000; 8 m.). A similar map is the *Mayr'sche Karte von Tirol*, sold by Grubert at Munich (1 : 500,000; mounted, 8 m.; also obtainable in two sheets, N. Tyrol 4 m., S. Tyrol 4 m. 40 pf.).

VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany and Austria; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are much lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated in the Handbook.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order to obviate the risk of erroneous insertions. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is apt to be faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when no time is left for the detection of errors or wilful impositions. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in S. Germany and the German parts of the Tyrol very reasonable, 5-6*s*. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the curé's on reasonable terms.

The *Post Inns* are generally good. Those patronised by the 'Stellwagen' are very inferior, although convenient for persons travelling by these vehicles, especially when encumbered with luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage, and are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They

should therefore endeavour to learn enough of the language to render them intelligible to the servants, and as far as possible to conform to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms.

Ach (Ger.), brook, torrent.
Alp (Ger.), a mountain-pastnre, usually with a 'Sennhütte' or chalet.
Alpenglühen (Ger.), sunset glow on the mountains.
Arête (Fr.; Ger. *Grat*), a sharp and precipitous ridge, especially that which generally forms the final approach to the summit of a mountain.
Bauer (Ger.), peasant; often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.
Bergschrund (Ger.), a chasm or gulf between the névé, or snow at the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock itself.
Boden (Ger.), the floor or level part of a valley.
Chaise-à-porteurs (Fr.; Ger. *Tragsessel*, Ital. *portantina*), an arm-chair resting on two poles, and carried like a sedan-chair.
Cheminée (Fr.; Ger. *Kamin*), a narrow and precipitous gully.
Cima (Ital.), summit, peak.
Col (Fr.), a depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.
Couloir (Fr.), a gully filled with snow.
Crampons (Fr.), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.
Crevasse (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a glacier.
Ferner (Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.
Firn (Ger.; Fr. *névé*), the frozen snow on the upper part of a glacier.
Forcella (Ital., 'little fork'; Fr. *col*), the highest part of a mountain-pass.
Glacier Tables, slabs of rock on a glacier, which protect the ice below them from the influence of the sun, while the surrounding ice dissolves.
Gletscher (Ger.), glacier.
Gletscherschliff (Ger.), glacier-action, striation; also applied to rock striated, polished, or furrowed by glacier-action.
Grat, see *Arête*.
Hof (Ger.), farm-house, hamlet.
Horn (Ger.), peak, sharp summit.
Hütte (Ger.), hut, chalet.
Ice-fall, the extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.
Joch (Ger., 'yoke'), see *Col*, *Forcella*.
Kamin, see *Cheminée*.
Kees (Ger.), glacier.
Kessel (Ger., 'kettle', 'cauldron'), a mountain-basin.
Klamm (Ger.), a cleft, a gorge.
Klause (Ger.), a defile.
Kofel, *Kogel*, *Kopf* (Ger.), mountain-summit.
Lawine (Ger.), avalanche. The *Staub-Lawine* ('dust-avalanche'), is formed of loose, fresh-fallen snow; the *Grund-Lawine*, which occurs in spring, is more compact and consequently more destructive.
Loch (Ger., 'hole'), a cavern, a gorge
Malga (Ital.), see *Alp*.
Massif (Fr.), a mountain-mass, the solid rock or foundation of a mountain.
Moraine (Fr.), heaps of rock and rubble or detritus at the margin of a glacier. *Lateral Moraines*, those on each side of the ice-stream. *Medial Moraines*, those in the middle of large glaciers formed by the junction of two smaller ones. *Terminal Moraines*, the deposits of rubbish at the foot of a glacier.
Moulin (Fr.), a vertical opening in a glacier, with a stream, formed by the melting of the ice on the surface, falling into it.
Mulde (Ger., 'trough'), a hollow or basin in the side of a mountain.
Névé, see *Firn*.
Sasso (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.
Sattel (Ger.), saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. *Col* and *Joch*).
Scharte (Ger.), gap, pass.

Schrund (Ger.), same as *Crevasse*.
Senner (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.
Sennhütte (Ger.), chalet.
Sérac (Fr.), a mass of snow or ice, particularly a huge square block in a glacier, formed by transverse crevasses.
Spitze (Ger.), a peak, pointed summit.
Stock, *Gebirgsstock* (Ger.), same as *Massif*.
Tauern (Ger.), the name of the principal chain of the E. Alps, also applied in the Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.
Thor, *Thörl* (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to *Joch*.
Tobel (Ger.). a gorge.
Tragsessel (Ger.), see *Chaise-à-porteurs*.
Vedretta (Ital.). a glacier.
Wand (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.

HEIGHT in feet is indicated by ' after the figures (2050' = 2050 feet).

DISTANCES. The number placed before the name of a place on a high road, when at the *beginning of a paragraph*, indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The distances within the body of the text are reckoned from place to place. In railway-routes the distances invariably refer to the starting-point.

ASTERISKS. Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation, are denoted by asterisks.

1. From Munich to Lindau and Bregenz.

Comp. Map, p. 6.

144 M. Railway *(Bairische Staatsbahn)* to Lindau (138 M.): express in 5 hrs. 20 min. (fares 20 m. 15, 14 m. 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 8 hrs. (fares 17 m. 70, 11 m. 75, 7 m. 55 pf.). From Lindau to (6 M.) Bregenz *(Vorarlberger Bahn)* in 16-30 min. (fares 54, 40, 27 kr. Austr.).

Munich, see *Baedeker's S. Germany.* Soon after leaving the station we observe on the right the park and château of Nymphenburg. 4½ M. *Pasing* is the junction for the lines to Augsburg and Starnberg (R. 6). After crossing the *Würm* (p. 26) and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos*. 15 M. **Bruck** (1735′; *Marthabräu; Post*), or *Fürstenfeldbruck*, pleasantly situated in the *Amperthal*, is frequented for its river-baths. In the neighbourhood is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*. Emperor Lewis the Bavarian died here while hunting on 10th Oct., 1347.

The train traverses the *Schöngeisinger Wald* and reaches (20 M.) *Grafrath*, with its pilgrimage-church. To the left a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the Ammersee (p. 28), with Andechs and the château of Seefeld; the Alps are visible in the distance. 24 M. *Türkenfeld;* 28½ M. *Schwabhausen;* 31½ M. *Epfenhausen*. The train crosses the *Lech* by an iron bridge supported by one central buttress, and arrives at (35 M.) *Kaufering* (1939′).

Branch-line in 12 min. to (3 M.) **Landsberg** *(Glocke; Hahn)*, an ancient town on the Lech, with 4500 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche* was founded in 1498. The *Rathhaus*, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty. — Another Branch-line leads N. across the *Lechfeld* in 1¼ hr. to (14 M.) *Bobingen*, on the Augsburg and Buchloe Railway (see below).

Near (38 M.) *Igling* the château of that name rises on the left. — 42¼ M. **Buchloe** *(Hôtel Ensslin*, near the station; *Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe (25 M.), railway in 50 min. to 1¼ hr.; fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 35 pf. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.; 15 m. 40, 10 m. 25, 6 m. 60 pf.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near station *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering and Landsberg, see above), *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen* (a manufacturing place), *Westerringen*. The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe*.

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 46½ M. *Beckstetten;* 50 M. *Pforzen*. Beyond the river is the monastery of *Irrsee*, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is formed by imposing mountains, among which the Zugspitze (9761′), the Hochplatte (6837′), and the Säuling (6683′) are conspicuous.

At (54½ M.) **Kaufbeuren** (2241′; *Sonne; Hirsch*), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (Post; branch-line to Oberdorf, see p. 17); 61 M. *Ruderatshofen;* 63½ M. *Aitrang.* 69½ M. *Günzach*, with an old monastery converted into a brewery, the highest place (2772′) on the line, lies on the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. Fine view of the Günzthal; to the right *Obergünzburg.*

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a broad grassy valley with peat-cuttings. 76 M. *Wildpoldsried;* 77½ M. *Betzigau;* on the height to the right, the ruin of *Wagegg.* The *Iller* is crossed. 81½ M. **Kempten** (2287′; **Krone, Post*, in the new town; *Krone, Hase*, in the old town; **Algäuer Hof, Deutscher Kaiser*, at the station), the capital of the *Algäu*, prettily situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 13,700 inhab., and consists of the *Neustadt*, on the higher ground, and the *Altstadt*, on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain (statue of Empress Hildegard), stands the old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in the 18th cent.; the 'Fürstensaal' contains portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). In the Altstadt are the *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and the *Protestant Church* in the St. Mang-Platz. In front of the Realschule rises a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

To the S. of the town, between the station and the Iller, rises the ***Burghalde**, a hill with remains of ancient fortifications (reached from the station in 10 min.; restaurant and grounds), once the site of the Roman fort *Campodunum*, subsequently the seat of the Prince-Abbots of Kempten, garrisoned by Imperial troops in 1633, by Swedes in 1646, fortified by the French in 1703, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the Alps: the Mädele-Gabel, Grünten, Hochvogel, Wertachhorn, Sorgschroffen, Einstein, Aggenstein, Zugspitze, Säuling, etc. — A more extensive view is obtained from the **Marienberg*, 1 hr. to the W. (a pleasant walk viâ *Haubensteig* and *Bruck;* inn at the top, adjoining the church).

From Kempten to Ulm, railway viâ *Memmingen* in 4 hrs. (fares 7 m. 5, 4 m. 70 pf., 3 m.), being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc. — From Kempten to *Füssen* and *Reutte*, see R. 4.

Beyond Kempten (from which the train backs out in the opposite direction; finest views now to the left) the line follows the left bank of the Iller. The valley gradually contracts. Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* (2362′) the *Nieder-Sonthofer See* (2240′) lies on the right, at the foot of the *Staffelberg* (3900′). 88 M. *Oberdorf.* The line approaches the Iller. On the left rises the green and sharp-edged Grünten (p. 12), adjoined by the Daumen (p. 23).

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2362′; **Kreuz* or *Post; Hirsch; Traube*, with beer-garden), a busy little town of 2500 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the *Steigbach*, at the foot of the *Immenstadter Horn* (5050′) and the *Mittag* (4688′), near the junction of

the *Konstanzer Ach* with the Iller. To the E. rises the isolated and picturesque Grünten (p. 12); the background is formed by the *Daumen*, the *Geishorn*, and other Hinterstein Mts. (p. 23).

ENVIRONS. Fine views from the *Calvarienberg* (1/4 hr.) and the *Schiessstätte* (1/4 hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the *Horn* (1/4 hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds (turn to the right at the entrance to the Steigbachthal; finger-post). — Pleasant walk to (1 1/2 M.) *Rothenfels*. We follow the road on the right bank of the Ach, past the château of Count Rechberg, and after 1/2 M. cross to the *Königsgut* (Baron Kiesen) on the left bank. Here we ascend by the path to the right (way-post) to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the new path to the left. The ruin commands an admirable view of the Alpsee and the mountains. We may descend through the gateway between the farms, and in 20 min. reach *Bühl* (Inn; pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (see below). Thence back to (1 1/2 M.) Immenstadt by the road.

The ascent of the ***Stuiben** (5790'; 3-3 1/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is recommended. The route crosses the railway just above the 'Post', and follows the left bank of the *Steigbach*, past the twine-factory, into the *Steigbachthal*, a picturesque ravine between the Mittag and the Immenstadter Horn, through which the brook dashes over its rocky bed (observe the skilfully-constructed bulwarks and artificial channel). As far as the (3/4 hr.) wooden *Chapel*, the path is rather steep (the path to the left here ascends the *Mittag*, see below). Beyond the (5 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., cross the brook; 1/4 hr., turn to the right (the path to the left ascends the *Steineberg*, see below), and again follow the left bank to the (1/2 hr.) *Almagmach Inn* (rustic). A steep cart-track (footpath shorter) now ascends in windings to the (1/2 hr.) *Ehrenschwang Alp* (*Mittelberg* chalet) on the saddle between the Steigbachthal and the Weissachthal, turns to the left, and leads past the (50 min.) new *Inn* (open in summer only; bed 1 m., hay-bed 50 pf.) to the (20 min.) summit (pavilion and a mountain-indicator). The view is very striking, and is more picturesque and more extensive than that from the Grünten. To the S. is the chief group of the Algäu Alps, culminating in the Krottenkopf and the Mädele-Gabel; to the left of these are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Grünten on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the long Gottesackerwände, rise the heights of the Bregenzer Wald, and more to the right are the Rhætikon Chain with the Scesaplana, the mountains of the Grisons and Glarus, and the Sentis; in the immediate foreground is the Rindalphorn with its 'Nagelfluе' strata; to the W. stretches the Lake of Constance, on which Friedrichshafen may be descried in clear weather. — The view from the *Mittag* (4688'; 2 hrs.) is limited; that from the *Steineberg* (5540'; with guide, 3 hrs.) is scarcely inferior to that from the Stuiben. New path, following the ridge from the Stuiben to the Steineberg, constructed in 1879.

From Immenstadt to *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*, see R. 3; to the *Grünten*, see p. 12. — To *Reutte* by *Hindelang* and *Tannheim*, see R. 5.

The train now turns to the W., by the base of the Immenstadter Horn, into the valley of the Ach (to the right the *Kleinsee*), reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2355'; 2 M. long), and skirts the N. bank of the lake. We next traverse the pleasant *Konstanzer Thal*, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) *Thalkirchdorf*, and ascend a steep gradient to (105 1/2 M.) **Oberstaufen** (2598'; **Büttner*), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the profound Weissachthal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell. — To *Hittisau* (Bregenzer Wald), see p. 7.

Beyond (110 M.) *Harbatzhofen* is the *Rentershofener Damm*, a viaduct 640 yds. long, and 192′ high. 114 M. *Röthenbach* (2319′; Kolb). The line now winds through a partly-wooded district. Before reaching (123 M.) *Hergatz* (with peat-cuttings), we obtain another view of the Appenzell mountains. 128 M. *Schlachters;* 132 M. *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view of the Lake of Constance is now obtained: on the left Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau, and beyond it the green mountains of St. Gallen and Appenzell, and in the background the Kamor, Hohe Kasten, Altmann, and Sentis. A long embankment then carries the train across an arm of the lake to an island on which lies —

138 M. **Lindau.** — *Bayrischer Hof, on the lake, near the station, R. & L. 2 m., D. 3 m., B. 80, A. 60 pf. — *Hôtel Reutemann; Badhôtel; Krone, or Post, R. 1½ m., B. 80 pf.; Lindauer Hof; Sonne; all these are on the qnay. Helvetia, moderate; Pension Gärtchen auf der Mauer, on the mainland. — *Restaur. Greiner*, Maximilians-Str.; *Schützengarten*, a restaurant with view; adjacent, *Rupflin's* wine-house; *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town.

Lindau (1306′), once a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. It has recently come into notice as a summer-resort and bathing-place. (Lodgings procurable.) The Romans under Tiberius defeated the Vindelici, a Celtic tribe, in a naval battle on the lake, and founded a fort on this island, of which a tower by the bridge (the so-called Heidenmauer) is a remnant. On the quay is a bronze statue of King Max II., erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble; on that opposite rises a handsome light-house (102′; view; tickets at the custom-house, 1 m. each).

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake to the W. (crossing the railway-embankment, and turning to the left), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck*, with a fine park, *Giebelbach*, and *Lingg* (*frescoes by Naue), to the (1½ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pension Freihof) and the (¾ M.) **Lindenhof**, or Villa Gruber, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (admission on Fridays gratis, on other days 1 m.; closed on Sundays). *Schloss Alwind*, ½ M. farther, is the property of Frau Gruber. — Very fine view from the (¾ hr.) ***Hoierberg** (1496 ft.), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the hamlet of *Finegg* at the foot of the vine-clad hill, and then by a path ascending at the back. On the summit two inns and a belvedere (the second inn, to the W. of the belvedere, is good).

The **Lake of Constance** (1306′) is about 43 M. in length, 8 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Arbon) 912′ in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at the influx of the river between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well-peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow-mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, between which steamboats run at least once a day. On the more

important routes the communication is more frequent. Thus between Lindau and Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Lindau and Romanshorn (1½ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Romanshorn (1 hr.), and Friedrichshafen and Constance (1½ hr.) there are 4-6 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land; but those proceeding from one German port to another may avoid the formality by obtaining a ticket for their luggage. The banks of the lake belong to three different states: Germany (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden), Switzerland, and Austria. (See also *Baedeker's Switzerland*.)

FROM LINDAU TO BREGENZ. Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 25 minutes. Railway in 16-30 min. (fares 54, 40, 27 kr.; view to the right). Intermediate station, *Lochau*.

6 M. **Bregenz.** — *OESTERREICH. HOF, on the lake, R. 1½, D. 1½ fl., B. 50, A. 50 kr.; HÔTEL MONTFORT, at the station; *WEISSES KREUZ, Römerstrasse, R. 1 fl. 10, B. 40 kr.; *ADLER; *KRONE; SCHWEIZERHOF; LÖWE. — *Café Kirchner*, Grabengasse. Wine at *F. Kinz's* ('Bürgermeister') and *A. Kinz jr.* (Vier Jahreszeiten), on the way to the Gebhardsberg. Beer at the *Hirsch*; *Forster's* brewery; *Neue Welt*, Linz beer; *Zur Schanz*, Lindauer-Str.; *Rail. Restaurant.*

Bregenz, the capital of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantium* of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 3700 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Lacus Brigantinus). The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a height, occupies the site of the *Roman Camp*, and formerly had two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. (Adjoining the old tower on this side of the town is a mediæval castle.) Over the gateway of the old inner tower (now a printing-office), in the Aurachgasse, is an ancient relief of the goddess Epona (a female figure on horseback). The *Pier* commands a good survey of the town and neighbourhood. The *Vorarlberg Museum* contains natural history specimens, coins, and also Roman antiquities found on the *Œlrain*, a plateau ½ M. to the S.W. of the town. The *Villa Gülich*, near the town, also contains a few Roman antiquities.

Pleasant *WALK on the Lindauer Strasse to the (1 M.) *Klause (Gravenreuth's Ruhe)*, the tower of which commands a charming view (evening light best). Thence to the (1½ M.) *Bäumle* (*Inn) near *Lochau* (see above), and (¾ M.) to the '*Zech*' *Tavern*, just beyond the Bavarian frontier. — To the S. the Dornbirn road leads to (1½ M.) *Rieden*, with the picturesquely situated *Riedenburg*, now a school of the Dames du Sacré Cœur; by the (½ M.) bridge over the *Ach* is the *Engel Tavern, with a garden. Near the Riedenburg is the '*Gletscherfeld*', a tract intersected by the railway, with interesting traces of glacier action. — To the W. a walk may be taken to (1½ M.) *Vorkloster* (warm sulphur-baths; omnibus from the 'Kreuz' inn 4 times daily), and to *Mehrerau*, a Cistercian abbey, with a handsome modern church in the basilica style. [A pleasant round may be made by returning from the Riedenburg viâ the Gletscherfeld and (1½ M.) Mehrerau.] — To the E. is the (¾ M.) *Berg Isel*, a tavern and rifle-range, with a pleasing view (finer from *Weissenreute*, a farm lying above it). To (3½ M.) the little village of *Fluh*, see below.

The *__Gebhardsberg__, or __Schlossberg__ (1945'; ascent ¾ hr., the latter half through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, a pilgrimage-church, and an *Inn, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and

Glarus; the foreground is formed by very picturesque pine-clad mountains. — A carriage-road leads round the face of the Gebhardsberg to (2½ M.) *Kennelbach* (Krone), prettily situated on the right bank of the Ach, crosses the Ach to *Schloss Wolfurth* (1½ M.), and ascends to the left by *Rickenbach* to (2½ M.) *Bildstein* (2145′), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Return by (2½ M.) *Schwarzach* (p. 155).

The ***Pfänder** (3464′), which commands a very striking and extensive view, is ascended by several routes. The shortest (a good path, 1½ hr.; indicated by white marks; no mistake possible) diverges to the right beyond the old barracks, ascends to the left by a finger-post, and passes a bench affording a pleasing view; it then becomes steeper, and leads through wood to the (1 hr.) *Halbstation Pfänder* (refreshments); 12 min., last houses of *Hintermoos;* lastly a gradual ascent of 20 min. to the large **Hôtel-Pension Pfänder* (R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 40, B. 50 kr., pens. 4 fl.), and of 5 min. more to the summit. The view from the top embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algäu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhætikon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is rather longer (2-2½ hrs.) leads past *Berg Isel* (see above), chiefly through wood, to (1¼ hr.) *Fluh* (Krone) and (1¼ hr.) the hotel. — From *Lochau* (p. 5) also the summit may be reached by a good path (2½ hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the *Gagenmühle*, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of *Riese* and the hotel. — The **Hirschberg* (3570′), 1¼ hr. to the E. of the Pfänder, affords a better survey of the Bregenzer Wald, but the view is otherwise inferior (ascent from Bregenz 3 hrs., by *Fluh*, *Geserberg*, and *Ahornach*).

Bregenzer Wald, see R. 2. To *Feldkirch* and *Bludenz (Vorarlberg Railway)*, see R. 34.

2. From Bregenz to the Arlberg through the Bregenzer Wald.

The **Bregenzer Wald**, as the N. part of the Vorarlberg is called, is a diversified mountain-region watered by the *Bregenzer Ach*, and bounded by the Rhine, the Ill, the Lech, and the Iller. It is rich in beautiful scenery, which will amply repay the pedestrian. A distinction is made between the *Vordere*, or *Aeussere* (outer) *Wald*, a thickly-peopled hill-country, with moderate heights covered with grass and wood, and the *Hintere*, or *Innere Wald*, which in part exhibits the characteristics of an Alpine district. The most interesting routes are from *Bregenz* to the *Schrecken* by *Schwarzenberg* or *Bezau;* and thence either to the *Arlberg*, or across the *Gentscheljoch* to *Mittelberg* and *Oberstdorf*. Most of the inns are good and cheap.

Railway from Bregenz to (5½ M.) *Schwarzach* in 28 min., see p. 155; diligence thence to Bezau twice, from Bezau to Au once daily. The road ascends the picturesque *Schwarzachthal* to (4½ M.) **Alberschwende** (2352′; **Taube*), a prettily-situated village, with a handsome church containing good altar-pieces by Deschwanden, whence a pleasant path, easily found, crosses the *Lorena* (3575′) to (1¾ hr.) *Schwarzenberg* (see below). The road then skirts the hill-side in a wide circuit, affording a splendid view of the valleys of the Rothach, Bregenzer Ach, and Weissach, which unite far below. At the (3 M.) *Zum Krönle Inn* the road to Lingenau (see below) diverges to the left. After ¾ M. the road divides again, the rugged road to the right leading through *Wieden* and *Stangenach* to (3 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (see below), while the high-road descends into the valley and leads across the Ach and the *Schmidlebach* to (1½ M.) **Egg** (1837′; **Löwe;* **Post*).

1 : 250000
Kilometer
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Feldkirch
Bludenz
Dornbirn
Bregenz
Krumbach
Unter-Langenegg
Ober-Langenegg
Rothebo
Langenarn
Hittisau
Bolgenach
Riedberg-H.
Gelbluns-
Furenstätter K.
Riesenk.
Rubach
Widderstaude
Gottesacker Wände
Scharte
Löffelschrofter Iferplateau
Hohe Ifen
Didumsbg.
Hellekopf
Mittagsfluh
Schneetaue
Hirschberg
Bizau
Hirschau
Ellenbogen
Bezegg
Hohe Kugel
Hohe Frassen
Ludescherberg
Rothwand
Schuppenspitze
Roggelspitze
Klein-od. Baumgadler
Anfelder H.
Widderstein
Hochkrumbach
Schoppernau
Damüls
Mellau
Au
Schwarzach
Geiskopf
Kehlen
Hochälpele
Bildstein
Wolfurth
Kennelbach
Schwarzenberg
Sudelsbuch
Alberschwende
Langenarn
Mittelberg
Zwölferkopf
Laiblachtal
Kl. Walsertal
Gr. Walsertal
Lechtal
Lech
Warth
Mohrmoos
Tonisk
Gaisbora
Lechelkopf
Ochsenhofer Kopf
Steinmandl
Raubera
Vorsalpen
Alpen
Saminatal
Bregenzerwald
Vorarlberg
Tirol

Altstätten
Hinterstein
Hinang
Schöllang
Fischen
Breitengb.
Rothsp.
Eckschad
Kl.Daumen
Daumen
Reichenbach
Rubi
Rubihorn
Nebelhorn
Oberstdorf
Rosskpf.
Kastenkopf
Sattelkopf
Laufbacher
Schnecken
Hochvogel
Höfatsspitze
Himmelschrofen
Wildgund
Schmalhorn
Birgsau
Kegelkpf.
Dietersbach
Kreuzeck
Fürschiesser
Krottensp.
Gr.Krotten-K.
Mädelegabel
Hornbachthal
Schwellensp.
Urbeleskarsp.
Söllerkopf
Einödsbach
Linkers-K.
Rappenköpfe
Biberkopf
Hochalpensp.
Rothhornsp.
Holzgau
Steg
Ellenbogen
Sonnenkogel
Elbigenalp
Unt. Giblen
Unt. Grünau
Wildenr Sp.
Thorspitz
Oberlahmsp.
Freispitz
Rother Kopf
Grieselsp.
Parseier Sp.
Stierkopf
Knappenboden
Schwarzer K.
Eisenkopf
Langzug-K.
Wetter sp.
Kreuzsp.
Muttekopf
Pimigsp.
Schwarzer Kreuz
Kaisers
Hochspitz
Fallesinsp.
Stanskogel
Lech
Österr. Meile
Engl. Miles
Geogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Travellers wishing to go to Oberstaufen, or to Oberstdorf viâ Hittisau, follow the road from the Krönle inn (see above), which descends past *Müselbach* to the Ach, and then ascends to (6 M. from Alberschwende) *Lingenau* (Ochs), and (2¼ M.) **Hittisau** (2715'; **Krone*), a large village, beautifully situated on the hill between the *Bolgen-Ach* and *Subers-Ach*. [Excursions: to the *Hittisberg* (4350'; 1¾ hr.) and the **Hochhädrich* (5128'; 2¼ hrs.) with fine views; through the *Lecknerthal* to (1½ hr.) the small *Leckner-See* (refreshments at the *Höfle-Alpe*), and across the *Lehen-Alpe* to the top of the (3 hrs.) *Hochgrat* (*Fahnengrat;* 6168'). To *Oberstdorf* by *Sibratsgfäll* and *Rohrmoos*, see p. 17.] — A carriage-road leads from Hittisau towards the N. to (3 M.) *Krumbach*, crosses the Bolgen-Ach by a boldly-constructed bridge, and follows the *Weissachthal*, past *Springen*, *Ach*, and *Weissach*, to (9 M.) the *Oberstaufen* station (p. 3). — From Lingenau to Egg (4½ M.); the road descends in windings into the ravine of the Subers-Ach, and then re-ascends by *Grossdorf*. A shorter path diverges to the right 10 min. S. of Lingenau (to Egg, 1 hr.).

[Schwarzenberg (2277'; **Hirsch* and **Lamm*, same landlord), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hochälple* (see below), affords pleasant quarters for a prolonged stay. The church contains an altar-piece (Glorification of the Virgin) by Angelica Kauffmann (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the paintress in the left aisle of the church records.

Footpath across the *Lorena* to *Alberschwende*, see above. An enjoyable, but more fatiguing path crosses the *Loose* (3645') to (3 hrs.) *Dornbirn* (p. 155), or, descending to the right beyond the pass, and skirting the wood, to (3 hrs.) *Schwarzach*. The ***Hochälple** (4796') rises immediately to the S. of the saddle, from which it is easily ascended in 1 hr. It affords a fine view of the Bregenzer Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (refuge-hut near the top). — The direct route from Schwarzenberg to the top of the Hochälple ascends to the right by the 'Hirsch'; where the road divides, we may either take the bridle-path to the right, or the shorter footpath to the left; beyond the last four chalets we take (½ hr.) the path to the left, which leads in 20 min. to two huts just below the wood; at the first of these our path turns to the right, towards the corner of the wood, and then traverses the wood; ¼ hr., chalets; ¼ hr., other chalets (refreshments). Our route, however, enters the wood to the right before reaching these last chalets, and ascends the slope to (¾ hr.) the grass-grown summit.

From Schwarzenberg to Mellau (7½ M.). A narrow road descends to the S. from Schwarzenberg, passing the hamlet of *Loch* and crossing a torrent, to the Ach, which here flows through a rocky gully. The (1¼ M.) covered bridge (beyond which a path leads up to the road from Egg to Bezau, see below) remains on the left. We then proceed through wood on the left bank, passing (1 M.) a second (stone) bridge. [The road to Bezau runs on the right bank; those who wish to proceed thither cross this bridge and turn to the right.] The road to Mellau, which now becomes broader, keeps to the left bank, passing (1 M.) *Hof*, (¾ M.) *Bayen*, and (¼ M.) a third bridge (to the right the conical *Mittagspitze*, 6863'). On the right bank lies the hamlet of *Ellenbogen*, whence roads lead to (left; ¾ M.) *Bezau* and (right; 1 M.) *Reute* (see below). Our road follows the left bank, winds round the wooded *Bayenberg*, and leads past *Klaus*, where the footpath from Reute joins the road on the left, by the covered bridge (see below), to (3 M.) *Mellau*.**]**

From Egg to Bezau. The road follows the right bank of the Ach to (1½ M.) *Andelsbuch*, ½ M. to the E. of which are the chalybeate baths of that name (moderate; adjacent is *Dr. König's Hôtel-Pension). Then past *Büchl* and *Bersbuch*, and round the projecting *Bezeck* (see below) to (6 M.) **Bezau** (2090'; **Gemse; Post*), the chief place of the Innere Wald, and seat of the district court. One of the private houses contains eight pictures by Angelica Kauffmann, which visitors are allowed to inspect (fee).

A path (shorter than the road) leads from Büchl across the **Bezeck** (3166') to Bezau. On the top (halfway) a Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden Rathhaus, in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood here till 1807. — A few min. to the S. of this point is a fine mountain view.

From Bezau to Mellau (4 M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.; two-horse carriage 8 fl.). The road crosses the Ach at *Ellenbogen* (see above). About ¾ M. to the S., in the pleasant *Bizauer Thal*, are the small chalybeate baths of *Reute* (plain, but good), whence a path, affording pretty views, crosses the *Hebung* (2424') to *Hintereute*, and to the *Klausbrücke* over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see above).

Mellau (2244'; **Bär*, R. 60, D. 80 kr., with chalybeate baths; *Adler*), charmingly situated in a finely-wooded valley, is recommended for a prolonged stay. To the S. E. rise the precipitous walls of the *Canisfluh* (6696'); on the W. opens the narrow *Mellenbach-Thal*, between the *Hohe Koien* and *Guntenhang*, with the *Hohe Freschen* in the background.

Ascent of the **Mörzelspitze* (5994'), through the Mellenbachthal, 3¼ hrs. (view limited towards the S.). — The *Hohe Freschen* (6566'), 6 hrs., with guide; better from Rankweil (p. 156). — The *Canisfluh* (6695'), 4½ hrs., with guide, rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below); the route crosses the *Hofstätten-Alpe* and the *Canis-Alpe*, and ascends steep grassy slopes to the summit (admirable view). Descent to Au free from difficulty.

The road crosses the Ach, skirts the wooded slope of the *Gopfberg*, with the long ridge of the Canisfluh on the right, and leads by *Hirschau* to (4 M.) **Schnepfau** (2365'; *Krone; Adler*).

From Reute (see above) to Schnepfau, more direct path in 1½ hr. by *Bizau* and the *Schnepfeck* (2913'). At the top, near *St. Wendelins-Kapelle*, we enjoy a striking view of the Canisfluh, Mittagsfluh, etc.

The road follows the right bank of the Ach, between the Canisfluh on the right and the Mittagsfluh on the left, while the Künzelspitze faces us. 3 M. **Au** (2578'; **Krone; *Rössle*, beyond the bridge), pleasantly situated in a broader part of the valley.

From Au to Bludenz, an interesting route (11-12 hrs.) up the *Argenthal*, to the S.W. We follow the right bank of the brook to (3 hrs.) *Damüls* (4685'; Inn, rustic), a loftily-situated village, from which the **Mittagspitze* (6863') may be ascended in 2½ hrs., with a guide (not difficult for practised climbers). The route then leads to the S. across the *Faschinajoch* (4895') to *Fontanella* and (3 hrs.) *Sonntag*, a village in the *Grosse Walserthal*, which we now descend to (5 hrs.) *Bludenz* (p. 158). — Another pleasant route leads from Damüls to the W., across the *Furka*, into the *Laternser Thal*, and to (6 hrs.) *Rankweil* (p. 156).

Walkers need not return from the 'Rössle' to the high-road, but

may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) *Lugen*, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The road (short-cut by a path through the meadows to the right) ends at (1/2 hr.) **Schopernau** (2730′; *Krone; Adler*), the birthplace of F. M. Felder, the peasant-poet (d. 1869), to whom a monument has been erected in the churchyard. To the S. rises the imposing *Künzelspitze* (7570′), and to the left, in the foreground, the pyramidal *Uenschellerspitze* (6676′).

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben* (Inn) to (2 1/2 hrs.) the ***Schrecken** (4134′), grandly situated. On a green hill at the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits *(Juppenspitze, Mohnenfluh, Rothhorn, Künzelspitze)*, are seen the little white church of the Schrecken, and adjoining it an *Inn and a small group of houses, partly surrounded by the foaming waters of the Ach.

Mountain Ascents.

***Widderstein** (8305′), 4 hrs. from the Schrecken, not difficult, and highly recommended. Starting from (1 1/2 hr.) *Hochkrumbach* (see below) with a guide (P. Schwarzmann, the host of the inn, or his son), we follow the path to the Gentscheljoch (see below), turn to the left from the pass, and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (path recently improved) to the arête and (2 1/2 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent *View of the Algäu and Lechthal Alps, the Tauern, the Œtzthal and Rhætian Alps, the Ortler, the Bernina, the Glarus and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance.

Künzelspitze (7570′), 3 1/2-4 hrs. with guide, over the Schadona Pass (p. 159), fatiguing; *Mohnenfluh* (8337′), also fatiguing. — *Kleinspitze*, or *Braunadlerspitze* (8680′), 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

Passes.

To Oberstdorf over the Gentscheljoch (8 1/2 hrs.), an interesting route. A tolerable bridle-path ascends to (1 1/2 hr.) *Hochkrumbach*, or *Krumbach ob Holz* (5620′; Inn, rustic), a scattered group of houses in a barren valley, inhabited in summer only. Hence we ascend to the left by a zigzag path across steep pastures to (1 hr.) the wooden cross on the summit of the **Gentscheljoch** (6480′), at the S.E. foot of the *Widderstein* (see above); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. The descent (to the right) is steep and stony as far as the *Upper Gentschelalp*, or *Genstelalp* (5558′), after which it improves. The route then runs high up on the left side of the picturesque *Gentschelthal* (to the right the precipices of the *Liechlkopf* and *Zwölferkopf*), passing at one point along a sheer wall of rock, where it is protected by a low parapet, and leads to the *Lower Gentschelalp* (4270′). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, passes the hamlet of *Bödmen*, crosses the *Breitach*, and reaches (2 hrs.) *Mittelberg* (3980′; *Krone), the principal place in the Kleine Walser or Mittelberger Thal. From this point to (4 hrs.) *Oberstdorf* there is a carriage-road (comp. p. 13). — To Oberstdorf viâ the *Haldenwangereck* or the *Schrofen Pass*, see p. 17.

To the Upper Lechthal (to Reutte 16 hrs.). From Krumbach (see above) the path runs at first for a short distance on the left, and then high up on the right bank of the *Krumbach* to (1 hr.) *Warth* (4905′; Rössle), prettily situated at the foot of the *Warthorn*. [From Warth to *Lech*, p. 10, 1 1/2 hr.) a bridle-path ascends the deeply-cleft Lechthal, passing below the high-lying village of *Bürstegg*.] We then descend, cross the Krumbach, and again ascend to (3/4 hr.) *Lechleiten* (4050′), perched above the deep ravine of the Lech, and overshadowed by the *Biberkopf* (8417′); fine view of

the Upper Lechthal with the Omeshorn and Schafberg to the S.W., and of the Warthorn and Widderstein to the W. (Route by the *Schrofen Pass* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 17.) The path now descends abruptly, crossing to the right bank of the Lech a little before reaching *Ellenbogen*, and arrives at (2½ hrs.) *Steg* (3668′; Inn), at the mouth of the *Kaiserthal*. [A well-trodden path leads through this valley and across the *Kaiserjoch* (7605′) to (5 hrs.) *Pettneu*, and another over the *Almejur-Joch* to (6 hrs.) *St. Anton* in the Stanzerthal (p. 160).] Carriage-road from this point ('Stellwagen', or diligence, to Reutte in 8 hrs. on Mon., Wed., and Frid., at 7.30 a.m.) by *Hägerau* to (3 M.) **Holzgau** (3150′; *Hirsch; Post*), a thriving village at the opening of the *Heckbachthal* (path across the *Mädelejoch* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 16); thence by *Stockach* and *Lend*, crossing the Lech twice, to (6 M.) *Elbigenalp* (3399′; Engel) at the mouth of the *Bernhardsthal*. At (3 M.) *Häselgehr* (Brän), at the mouth of the *Gramais-Thal*, the road regains the right bank of the Lech. An easy, but uninteresting bridle-path leads S.E. from (4½ M.) *Elmen* (Post), by *Bschlabs*, *Boden*, *Pfafflar*, and the *Hochtenn-Sattel* (6250′), lying to the N. of the *Muttekopf* (p. 163), to (7-8 hrs.) *Imst* (p. 163).

The road now follows the right side of the wide, stony Lechthal. After 2 M. we pass *Vorder-Hornbach* (Inn) on the left, at the entrance to the *Hornbachthal*. (Route over the *Hornbach-Joch* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 16.) The road now leads by (¾ M.) *Stanzach*, at the mouth of the *Namloser Thal*, and (3 M.) *Forchach* (to the left the narrow opening of the *Schwarzwasserthal*), to (3 M.) **Weissenbach** (2982′; *Löwe*), where the road from *Pass Gacht* (p. 24) joins it on the left. From this point to (6 M.) *Reutte*, see p. 24 (one-horse carriage 3 fl.).

From the Schrecken to *Bludenz* across the *Schadona-Sattel* and through the *Grosse Walserthal*, see p. 159.

FROM THE SCHRECKEN TO THE ARLBERG (to Stuben 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the *Auenfeldtobel*, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the Juppenspitze and Mohnenfluh, and, farther on, of the lofty Kleinspitze (Braunadlerspitze, 8680′) with its glacier. After ¼ hr. we reach the *Auenfeld-Alp* (refreshments), traverse a broad basin between the Juppenspitze on the right and the Aarhorn on the left, where the Bregenzer Ach takes its rise, and ascend gradually to the summit of the pass (5728′). [Travellers from Lech keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the Ach, and descend its right bank.] We now descend to the right, cross (½ hr.) a bridge, and ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the Lechthal (our path being joined on the left by that from *Warth*, p. 9), and cross the *Lech* to (40 min.) **Lech** (4718′; **Krone; Adler*), the chief place in the *Tannberg*, or upper district of the Lech, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Omishorn* (8436′).

A cart-road leads from Lech on the right bank of the *Zürsbach*, between the *Omishorn* and *Rauchespitze*, past (1¼ hr.) *Zürs* (Inn, rustic), to (¼ hr.) the *Flexensattel* (5777′), which commands a view to the S. of the *Kalte Berg* (9498′) and the *Wildebene-Ferner*. The road next descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, in which the *Stubenbach* forms a series of cascades, winding along a precipitous rocky slope. It then crosses the brook and joins the Arlberg road above (1 hr.) *Stuben* (p. 160).

FROM LECH BY THE FORMARIN-ALP TO DALAAS, 6 hrs., interesting (guide advisable; provisions should be taken). The track follows the

left bank of the Lech to (¾ hr.) *Zug*, where the path to the Spuller-See across the Bratzer Staffel diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Aelple*, with a large cheese-dairy, situated on a broad expanse of meadow-land; on the left rises the *Schafberg*, and facing us are the *Johanneskopf* and *Hirschenspitze*. After ½ hr. the path crosses the Lech, and ascends to (10 min.) the *Tannleger-Alp* (fine retrospect); on the left opens the *Kälberthal*, through which runs another path to the (3 hrs.) *Spuller-See*, by *Sputters-Alpe* and *Dalaaser Staffel*. In ¼ hr. more we recross the brook and ascend its left bank. In its bed are several step-like terraces, the water trickling from which forms a subterranean discharge of the Formarin-See, one of the sources of the Lech. In 1¼ hr. we reach the *Formarin-Alp* (6070'); 10 min., the small, green ***Formarin-See** (5932'), at the foot of the towering *Rothwand* (see below). We may either walk round the lake by the N. and W. sides, or turn to the left and choose the shorter but inferior path on the E. slope to (½ hr.) the summit of the pass (6227'), which affords a view of the Rhætikon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent leads by (½ hr.) the *Ruchstaffel-Alp*, 5 min. below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings to (¾ hr.) the *Muslarin-Alp*, on the right bank, and to the left to (1 hr.) *Dalaas* (p. 160). — To THE WALSERTHAL AND BLUDENZ. A rugged path leads N.W. from the Formarin-See across the saddle between the *Pitschiköpfe* and *Rothwand* to (2 hrs.) the *Lagutz-Alp* (5050'; chalet), and then to the W. along the slope of the *Alpilla* into the *Marulthal*, to *Garfütta* and (2 hrs.) *Marul* (Inn); opposite rise the wooded slopes of the *Hohe Frassen* (p. 158). The Marulthal unites about 1 hr. lower down with the *Grosse Walserthal* (p. 159; by *Garsella* to *Sonntag*, 2 hrs.). The route to Bludenz leads to the left across the deep *Lasankatobel* to (1 hr.) *Raggal* (Inn), and winds round the W. side of the Hohe Frassen to (2½ hrs.) *Bludenz* (comp. p. 159). — Ascent of the **Rothwand** (8860') from the Lagutz-Alp in 4-5 hrs., with guide, difficult; shorter and easier from the *Klesenza-Alp*, 1 hr. N. of Lagutz, in the upper *Huttler Thal* (2 hrs. from Buchboden), which may be also reached from *Tannleger* (see above) direct, in 2½ hrs., by crossing the *Johannesjoch* (6922'), between the Rothwand on the left and the Hirschenspitze on the right.

FROM LECH TO KLÖSTERLE BY THE SPULLER-SEE, 5 hrs., also interesting. At (¾ M.) the village of *Zug* we cross the Lech to the left, and ascend the bank of the *Stiertochbach* to the *Stiertoch-Alpe*, whence we cross the *Bralzer Staffel* to (2½ hrs.) the grandly-situated ***Spuller-See** (5740'; boat). To the N. rises the imposing **Schafberg* (8780'), the summit of which is easily reached from the lake in 2½ hrs. (path recently improved; guide required); splendid view. The descent from the lake to (1½ hr.) *Klösterle* (p. 160), or to the right through the *Spreubach-Tobel* to (2 hrs.) *Wald* on the Arlberg road, is steep.

3. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf.

The Algäu Alps.

Comp. Map, p. 6.

RAILWAY to (5 M.) *Sonthofen* in 25 min. (fares 75, 50, 35 pf.). POST OMMIBUS from Sonthofen to (8¾ M.) *Oberstdorf* at 8.30 a.m. in 2 hrs.; fare 1 m. (from Oberstdorf at 11.30 a.m). OMNIBUS in connection with the trains twice daily (11.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.). Two-horse carr. 9 m., one-horse carr. 5 m., and fee.

Immenstadt, see p. 2. The Sonthofen line skirts the left bank of the Iller (on the right bank the church-tower of *Rauhenzell*, see below), passes stat. *Blaichach*, a manufacturing place, and crosses the Iller and then the *Ostrach*. 5 M. **Sonthofen** (2420'; **Deutsches Haus*, at the station; **Engel; Adler; Ochs; Hirsch*), a thriving market-town, pleasantly situated in the broad green Illerthal. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing

the Mädele-Gabel, which rises above the dark Himmelschroffen, the Kratzer (left), Biberkopf and Widderstein (right), Schlappolt and Fellhorn (in the foreground).

The *Grünten (5712') is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road to (3 M.) *Burgberg* (2460'; Löwe), at the S.W. base of the mountain, 1½ M. from Bleichach (see above). (From Immenstadt the direct route is by the *Untere Zollsteg* and *Rauhenzell* to Burgberg, 3½ M.) The path from Burgberg to the summit of the Grünten (2¼-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is easily found, but is a little rough at places. We go through the village, past the church, and at the last house (a mill) proceed 20 paces to the left; then by a footpath to a solitary chapel (or the road beyond the village is followed in a straight direction, and the chapel reached by ascending to the right). Here a road to the right through the wood is ascended. After 5 min., where a stone wall begins on the left, we diverge to the left by the large pines. A square block of stone indicates the beginning of the Grünten path. (Or the road is followed to a point 100 paces beyond the end of the wood; the fence to the left is then crossed and the meadows ascended.) The steep and stony path now ascends a ravine descending from the Grünten, and enclosed by huge precipices, to the *Gund-Alp* (4180'), a large basin, in which *Hirnbein's Inn is situated (R. 1½-2 m.). In 25 min. more the summit is attained. From the *Hochwart*, on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow ridge leads in 10 min. to the *Uebelhorn*, the central and highest of the peaks. *View of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; in the foreground the Illerthal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Algäu Alps; to the extreme right, part of the Lake of Constance; to the N. the hills of Upper Swabia and the Bavarian plain as far as Peissenberg.

The Oberstdorf Road crosses the Iller and leads through (¾ M.) *Sigishofen* to (3½ M.) the large village of *Fischen* (Kreuz; road hence by *Maiselstein* and through the *Hirschsprung* to *Tiefenbach*, 4 M., see below); then through (1½ M.) *Langenwang* and across the *Breitach* (before the bridge, a path to the right leads to Wasach and Tiefenbach) and the *Stillach* to (3 M.) Oberstdorf.

The Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf ascends the right bank of the Iller by (1½ M.) *Altstetten* to (2¼ M.) *Schöllang* (Inn), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the (¼ hr.) cemetery on the 'Schöllanger Burg'. Below Schöllang, on the Iller, lie the small sulphur-baths of *Au*. The road then descends by *Reichenbach* and *Rubi*, and crosses the *Trettach* to (4½ M.) *Oberstdorf*.

14½ M. **Oberstdorf** (2666 ft.; **Mohr*; **Sonne*; **Hirsch*; *Krone*; *Löwe*, moderate; wine and beer at the *Traube*; beer-garden near the church), a thriving village almost entirely re-erected after a fire in 1865, is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Algäu Alps, and is a favourite summer-resort. (Lodgings easily obtained.) About 1½ M. below the village the *Trettach*, *Stillach*, and *Breitach* unite to form the *Iller*. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of *Excursions. (Guides: *Brutscher*, a hunter, *A. Köchler*, *Tim. Kappeler*, *Jos. Anton Zeller*, and *Ign. Zobel* at Oberstdorf; *J. Bap. Schraudolph* at Einödsbach.)

Fallbach, or **Faltenbach Waterfall**, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg (20 min.). We cross the Trettach by the saw-mill at the upper end of the village; the path passes some lime-kilns on the left, crosses the brook at the end of the ravine, and ascends to a platform above the foaming cascade.

Hofmann's Ruhe (25 min.). Pilgrimage-road from the church to (½ M.)

the three chapels of *St. Loretto*, with a fine old lime-tree; then to the left up the hill, on the (1/4 hr.) top of which are two benches, shaded by trees and commanding a fine panorama. On the S. snmmit, 10 min. from St. Loretto, stands the inn *Zur Alpenrose*. The descent is made on the N. side to the (1/4 hr.) bridge over the Trettach at the upper end of Oberstdorf. — Similar views from the (20 min.) *Schöne Aussicht* inn on the road into the Oythal, and from (3/4 hr.) the *Burgstall*, to the left of the road to Spielmannsau (see below).

***Wasach**, a beautiful walk (1 hr.). We follow the Fischen road, cross the bridge over the Breitach, and ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser Thal, to the **Wasach Inn*, commanding a beautiful view (best by evening light), which is still more extensive from the *Kapf*, 10 min. higher (panoramas sold at Oberstdorf, 1 m.). The following are the most conspicuous mountains from left to right: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, Höfatsspitze, Rauheck, Kreuzeck, Krottenköpfe (8710'), Kratzer, Himmelschroffen, Mädelegabel (8670'), Wilde Mann, Linkerskopf, Rappenköpfe, Schlappolt, Widderstein, and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen, all upwards of 6000' in height. Below lies Oberstdorf. — From the Kapf in 10 min. (turning to the left beyond the house) to the *Judenkirche*, a natural archway in the rock, through which we obtain a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc.

Tiefenbach (1 hr.). The road leads from the W. end of the village, crosses the Stillach, and ascends. At the top of the hill (fine view) it leads in a straight direction through marshy meadows (to the left diverges the road into the Walser Thal, see below), then descends through wood, crosses the Breitach, and reaches the group of bouses *In der Oib*. Thence by a short ascent to the sulphur-baths of *Tiefenbach* (2739'; Badhaus burned down in 1878). A farther ascent to the right brings us to (20 min.) *Wasach* (see above), whence tbe return to Oberstdorf takes 1 hr.; or we may proceed straight on by the Maiselstein and Fischen road (see above), past the precipitous *Nase* (*Naeswand;* fine view, ascent by the direction-post to the left, 3/4 hr.) to the (1 M.) *Hirschsprung*, a cutting in the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Illerthal and the Grünten.

***Freiberg-See** (3061'; 1 hr.). To *St. Loretto*, see above; 4 min. farther, by the direction-post, the path leads to tbe right, traversing the meadows and crossing the Stillach, and ascends to the saddle of the Freiberg, beyond which the dark green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin. Fine view of the Linkerskopf, Griesgundkopf, Warmatsgundkopf, etc.; to the right, the Schlappolt. The log-hut (key at Gschwender's in Oberstdorf, 1 m.) contains a boat for excursions on the lake. — Shortly before reaching the lake we observe a finger-post on the right, pointing to the *Freibergshöhe;* from the point where the path ends we ascend to the right to a small hut witb a table and benches, commanding a view of the valley of Oberstdorf.

***Zwingsteg** and **Walser Schänzle** (1 1/2 hr.). Road by *Kornau* (or footpath, already mentioned, to Tiefenbach, joining the road at the top of the hill), ascending the hill to the left (pretty views), and finally descending throngh wood into the *Kleine Walser-Thal*, watered by the Breitach. On the Austrian frontier is the *Walser Schänzle* (3261'; Inn, good wine). About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends through the meadows and woods to the right to the **Zwingsteg* (3065'), a bridge over a deep and narrow gorge, through which the Breitach dasbes, 230 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in zigzags to (1/4 hr.) a direction-post by a hut, and then descends past the mouth of the *Rohrmooser Thal* (p. 17) and by *Oib* (see above) to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to (1 1/2 hr.) Oberstdorf. — The next places in the **Walser**, or **Mittelberger Thal**, are (3 M.) *Riezlern* (*Engel; ascent of the *Hohe Ifen*, see p. 15), (2 1/4 M.) *Hirschegg*, and (1 1/2 M.) *Mittelberg* (3980'; *Krone, near the church; Traube), the picturesquely-situated capital of tbe valley. (From Mittelberg to Krumbach over the *Gentscheljoch*, see p. 9.) The road ends 3 M. farther on, at *Baad* (3927'; Inn), whence a fatiguing and uninteresting pass crosses the *Starzeljoch* (6128') to (4 hrs.) *Schopernau* (p. 9).

***Spielmannsau** (*Trettachthal;* carriage-road, 2 hrs.), recommended for

a morning excursion. The footpath leads from the E. end of the village (finger-post) to *Kühberg* and *Gruben*, and finally joins the road. Road to Loretto, see above; 3/4 M. farther a finger-post, where the road leads to the left across the *Burgstall* (the N. spur of the *Himmelschroffen*, see above) to a (1 M.) finger-post, showing the way to the left to the Hölltobel (see below), and to the right to Spielmannsau. The good road now follows the left bank of the finely-wooded Trettachthal. On the left lies the small blue *Christles-See* (3015'). The Trettach and the *Trauchbach* are next crossed; (3 M.) *Spielmannsau* (3085'; rustic inn), a small hamlet. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze; on the left the Kratzer. From this point it is interesting to explore the *Trauchthal*, from which a fatiguing route crosses the *Märzle* (between the Kreuzeck and the Krottenspitze) to the Hornbachthal (p. 16). — A path, bad at places, leads from Spielmannsau through the wild ravine, and at length high on its right side, passing the '*Untere Knie*', to the (1 hr.) *Sperrbachsteg* (4058'), in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the *Obermädele-Alp*, see p. 16.

***Hölltobel** (1 1/2 hr.), at the end of the *Dietersbachthal*, a side-valley of the Spielmannsau. Either by the new and shady promenade on the right bank of the Trettach, or by the road to Spielmannsau as far as (2 1/2 M.) a direction-post indicating the way to the Hölltobel and Gerstruben. The path descends to the left, crosses the Trettach, and turns to the right. After 20 min. we ascend to the left by a new path on the right side of the Dietersbachthal to the (10 min.) deep rocky gnlly of the *Hölltobel*, in which a considerable brook forms three waterfalls. The path first leads to a bridge over the lowest fall, then to a platform above the middle fall, and lastly to the (10 min.) *Upper Fall, which takes a clear leap into a funnel-like basin. We ascend hence to (20 min.) **Gerstruben** (*Inn*, rustic), a hamlet in the upper part of the valley (3773'), at the base of the abrupt *Höfatsspitze* (7415'; ascent from Gerstruben 4-5 hrs., suitable only for practised climbers with steady heads). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the *Dietersbach-Alpe*, in the midst of imposing scenery (Höfatsspitze, Rauheck, Kreuzeck). A steep path (guide necessary) leads from this point across the *Aelple* (3824'), between the Höfatsspitze and Rauheck, to the (3 hrs.) Käseralpe in the Oythal (see below). The direct descent from Gerstruben by a path on the slopes to the right to the (1/2 hr.) bridge over the Trettach is steep and stony at places; thence to Oberstdorf 3 M.

Geisalpsee (2 1/4 hrs.). Road to Schöllang (see p. 12) as far as (3 M.) *Reichenbach*. Then up to the right to (1/2 hr.) the *Geisalp*, and past a fine waterfall formed by the Reichenbach to (3/4 hr.) the *Untere Geisalpsee*, picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Rubihorn (Geisalphorn)*, on the right, and the *Entschenkopf* on the left. The small *Obere Geisalpsee* lies 1/2 hr. farther up; thence to the *Vordere Seealp* (p. 15) across the *Geisfuss* (6510') in 2 hrs., guide advisable.

Oythal (to the Stuiben 2 1/2 hrs.), between the Schattenberg and Riffenkopf, carriage-road one-third of the way. By the lime-kilns beyond the Trettach bridge, at the upper end of the village, the road ascends to the right, rounding the base of the *Schattenberg*. (A path to the right across the meadows, just beyond the bridge, is shorter.) The valley is at first monotonous and affords no views. After 1 hr. the road crosses the *Oybach*, and enters an open grassy dale; on the left the *Adlerwand* and the *Seewände* with waterfalls, on the right the wooded *Riffenkopf*. After 20 min. a second bridge. The valley suddenly turns to the S., and a fine survey of the head of the valley, with the *Hintere Wilde* (7982'), *Höllenhörner* (7096'), and *Höfatsspitze* (7415'), is disclosed. At the (40 min.) *Gutenalpe* (3720'), the path returns to the left bank, and ascends steeply to (1/2 hr.) the **Stuibenfall*, the beautiful fall of the copious Oybach, with picturesque surroundings. About 1/4 hr. farther up is the solitary *Käseralpe* (4498'); thence across the *Aelple* to *Gerstruben*, see above; over the *Hornbachjoch* to *Hinter-Hornbach*, see p. 10; across the *Himmeleck* into the *Berggündele*, see p. 23.

***Birgsau** (*Stillachthal*), by road, 6 M. (one-horse carr. in 1 hr.; there and back 6 m.); footpath thence to Einödsbach (1/2 hr.). The route is by Loretto; by a direction-post the road leads to the right, between the

Himmelschroffen on the left, and the Freiberg and Schlappolt, and farther on, the Griesgundkopf and Warmatsgundkopf on the right. 6 M. *Birgsau* (3182'; Adler), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view: in the centre the pyramidal Linkerskopf, on the right the two Rappenköpfe, over a depression to the left the Wilde Mannle, and to the extreme left the three peaks of the Mädelegabel. A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends the right side of the wild ravine of the Stillach; 20 min., a platform on the right, with a good view of the gorge (the *Bachergwänd*); 5 min. **Einödsbach** (3743'; *Schraudolph's Inn, unpretending), a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the *Rappenalpenthal*). The *Bacher Loch*, a huge gully, ascends hence to the Mädelegabel. After 10 min., by a finger-post, the path turns to the left, leads round a stable, and ascends a little. It then follows the right side of the gorge. In 20 min. we reach a waterfall at the foot of the Mädelegabel, a little below which we pass the finest point in the valley. From a projecting point beyond the brook a second fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by good climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians shonld return by the *Freibergsee* (see above); the route crosses the Stillach, 10 min. below Birgsau, and leads chiefly throngh wood, passing several isolated houses (*Faistenau*, *Ringgang*, *Schwanden*).

*__Mädelegabel__ (8670'), the second highest summit in the Algäu Alps (Grosse Krottenkopf, 8710'), ascent laborious, but for practised mountaineers unattended with danger (guide 10 m.). Since the erection of the club-hut (see below) the ascent is usually made from *Einödsbach* (guide, Schraudolph). The path (lately improved) ascends the steep Bacherthal to (3-3½ hrs.) the *Waltenbergerhaus* (6712'), a club-hut in the *Bockkar*, at the S.W. base of the *Hochfrottspitze* (see below); it then crosses rocks and stones to the gap between tbe Hochfrottspitze and the *Bockkarkopf*, and traverses the small *Schneeferner*, which presents no difficulty, to the (1½ hr.) ceutral peak. Magnificent *Panorama. — The ascent from the N. side is longer and more fatiguing. The route is through the Spielmannsau to the (5 hrs.) *Obermädele Alp* (see below), where the night should be spent. A fatiguing ascent thence of 3 hrs. to the summit. — The *Hochfrottspitze*, or W. peak of the Mädelegabel (8690'), may also be ascended from the N.E. without difficulty; the ascent of the *Trettachspitze* (N. peak, 8480') is more difficult, and should be attempted by none but experts.

*__Nebelhorn__ (7385'), an easy ascent of 4-4½ hrs. (guide, unnccessary for adepts, 7 m.). The path ascends to the Fallbach (see above); beyond the second bridge it turns to the left, and ascends in zigzags, across meadows and through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Vordere Seealp* (4225'), whence a second chalet is visible high above us, just below the *Zeiger* (see below). The route ascends gradually to (20 min.) the end of the valley, turns to the left, and for 1 hr. mounts the slope, which is stony at places; about 10 min. before reaching the chalet we ascend the grassy slopes to the left (N.), and farther on, skirt a hollow inhabited by marmots. A beaten path leads thence to (1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, descending almost perpendicularly towards the Retterschwangthal (p. 23). Magnificent view. — An interesting pass leads from the upper Alp across the *Zeiger* (6520') and the *Wengenalp* to *Hinterstein* (p. 23; 7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 m.).

Fellhorn (6660'), interesting and not difficult, 4½ hrs., with guide. The route leads from *Faistenau* (see above) to the *Schlappoltalpe*, past the small *Schlappoltsee*, and up steep green slopes. Easy descent to *Riezlern* in the Walserthal (p. 13; 2½ hrs.). — **Rauheck** (7887') and **Kreuzeck** (7854'), ascent in each case 5 hrs., with guide (8 m.), not difficult for mountaineers (across the *Dietersbachalpe*, see above). Steep descent into the *Hornbachthal* (see below). — **Grosser Krottenkopf** (8710'), the highest of the Algäu Alps; ascent across the *Mädelejoch* (see below) in 8 hrs. (guide 12 m.), fatiguing, but unattended with danger. Superb view.

Hoher Ifen (7306') and **Gottesackerwände**, an interesting ascent, facilitated by the recent improvement of the path. The best route is from *Riezlern* (see p. 13; *Engel), through the *Schwarzwasserthal* and by *Auen*,

direct to the summit of the (5 hrs.) *Hohe Ifen*, which affords a splendid view. We then cross the fissured and undulating *Gottesacker-Plateau* (where the route is indicated by stone pyramids and red marks), passing the *Gottesacker-Alpe* to the (1½ hr.) *Scharte* (6575'), whence we descend the terraces of the *Gottesackerwände*, with the *Hochalpe* and the *Kessleralpe*, to the (3 hrs.) *Schrine* and (1½ hr.) *Rohrmoos* (p. 17).

Passes. FROM OBERSTDORF TO HOLZGAU on the Lech, over the *Mädelejoch* (8½ hrs., guide 10 m.), an interesting route. Through the *Spielmannsau* (Trettachthal) as far as (3½ hrs.) the *Sperrbachsteg*, see above. Beyond the bridge the narrow path winds up steep grassy slopes, crossing the Sperrbach (on the right bank the *Sperrbachhütte*) at the *Obere Knie* (4386'), and traversing the *Sperrbachtobel* (caution should be used in crossing the snow-bridges); then over grass and loose stones to (2 hrs.) the *Obermädele-Alp* (6023'; poor quarters; ascent of the Mädelegabel, see above). From this point the **Mädelejoch** (6473'), between the Kratzer and Krottenköpfe, is reached in ½ hr.; fine view, to the S., of the heights of the Lechthal, and to the E., of the *Grosse Krottenkopf* (see above). We now descend abruptly into the *Heckbachthal (Höhenbachthal)* past a waterfall, and follow the 'Gesprengte Weg' through the striking ravine of the Heckbach, to (2½ hrs.) *Holzgau* (p. 10).

FROM OBERSTDORF TO ELMEN in the Lechthal over the *Hornbachjoch* (10 hrs.), fatiguing, but on the whole repaying (guide to Hinter-Hornbach 10 m.). The route (shady in the early morning) first leads through the *Oythal* (p. 14), past the *Stuibenfall*, to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Käseralpe* (p. 14); it then ascends steeply (the path soon becoming indistinct) to the highest pastures, and mounts fatiguing stony slopes to the (2 hrs.) **Hornbachjoch** (6700'), between the *Höllenhörner* and the *Lechler Kanz*. Splendid survey of the Lechthal Mts.; view towards the W. limited. We now descend rapidly (with the huge *Hochvogel* facing us; p. 23) to the (1¼ hr.) highest *Joch-Alpe*, and then by a tolerable path to (1 hr.) *Hinter-Hornbach* (3600'; Adler, by the church, rustic; good wine), a village charmingly situated at the opening of the Jochthal into the *Hornbachthal*. The *Hochvogel* (p. 23) and the *Urbeleskarspitze* (8500'), a striking point of view, may be ascended from this point. A good path now leads, chiefly through wood, to (½ hr.) *Vorder-Hornbach* (two poor inns) in the broad *Lechthal*. Below the village we turn to the right and cross the Hornbach to the hamlet of *Mortenau*, then traverse the floor of the valley to the left, and cross the Lech to the road which leads to (1 hr.) *Elmen* (p. 10).

TO THE UPPER LECHTHAL. Two passes, the *Schrofen Pass* and the *Haldenwangereck*, lead from Oberstdorf to the Upper Lechthal. OVER THE SCHROFEN PASS TO LECHLEITEN, 6½ hrs. (guide unnecessary), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach at (2½ hrs.) *Birgsau* (see above), and ascends the left bank to (¾ hr.) the *Buchrainer Alp* (Einödsbach remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the Griesgundkopf, is a shooting-box of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria. The upper Stillachthal *(Rappenalpenthal)* is monotonous and enclosed by wooded heights; towards the E. towers the Trettachspitze; farther up, on the left the Biberkopf, on the right, the Wildegundkopf and Liechlkopf. The path crosses the Stillach thrice before reaching (1¾ hr.) the *Biberalp*, on a hill formed by stony deposits. Beyond it (20 min.) we again cross the brook and ascend the abrupt slope by a stony path to (½ hr.) the **Schrofen Pass** (5570'), which commands a fine survey of the Gaishorn, Liechlkopf, Schafalpenköpfe, and (S.) Biberkopf. A good path now descends to (½ hr.) the Anstrian custom-house of *Lechleiten* (p. 9), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands Felder's Inn. (The village lies on the hill to the left, 10 min. farther.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the *Krumbachthal*, cross the stream at the mill, and then reascend to (35 min.) *Warth* (4905'; Rössle); thence either to the right to (1 hr.) *Hochkrumbach* (p. 9), or to the left, round the flank of the *Warthorn*, to (1½ hr.) *Lech* (p. 10), in the Lechthal. — OVER THE HALDENWANGERECK TO HOCHKRUMBACH, 7½ hours. To the (5 hrs.) *Biberalp*, see above; then on the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and ronte to the Schrofen Pass remaining on the left) to the *Haldenwanger Alp* at the head

of the Rappenalpenthal, and to the (1½ hr.) summit of the pass (6237'; fine view). The descent is by the *Hirschgehren-Alp* to (1 hr.) *Hochkrumbach* and the (¾ hr.) *Schrecken;* see p. 9.

A more interesting route for intending visitors to the SCHRECKEN and the BREGENZER WALD is through the *Walser Thal* and across the *Gentscheljoch* (8½ hrs. to Schrecken; guide advisable from Mittelberg to the pass; comp. p. 9). — Over the *Starzeljoch* to *Schopernau*, see p. 13.

FROM OBERSTDORF TO HITTISAU (p. 7). The route, which is deficient in interest, leads through the above-mentioned *Rohrmooser That* (8 hrs.). Carriage-road from Tiefenbach on the left bank of the *Starzlach* to (2 hrs.) **Rohrmoos** (3526'), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince Waldburg (inn kept by the manager). On the S. are the *Gottesackerwände* (p. 16). Then through the *Hirschgunder That*, by a bad and often marshy path to (1½ hr.) the *In der Schrine Inn* (on the left the fine cascade of the *Kesselbach*), and, crossing the small gorge of the *Feigenbach* (Austrian frontier), to (1½ hr.) *Sibratsgfäll* (3040'), whence a better road leads to (2 hrs.) *Hittisau* (p. 7).

4. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau.

132 M. RAILWAY by Biessenhofen to Oberdorf (45 M.) in 2 hrs. 35 min. (fares 5 m. 90, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 35 pf.). DILIGENCE from Oberdorf to Füssen (20 M.) daily in 4½ hrs. (in 1882 at 10.30 a.m.). DILIGENCE from Füssen to Innsbruck (67 M. in 13½ hrs.; 8 fl. 60 kr.) daily (in 1882 at 4 p.m.; to Reutte only, 2 hrs., 2 m.). OMNIBUS from Reutte to Innsbruck daily at 6 a.m. in 14 hrs. (starting in the reverse direction from the 'Mondschein' inn at Innsbruck at the same hour), stopping for dinner at Nassereit (fare 4 fl., coupé 5 fl.). — For a party of several persons the pleasantest mode of travelling in Austria is by 'extra-post' (carr. and pair for 4 pers. 5 fl. 56 kr. per stage of 15 kilom. or 9¼ Engl. M.)

FROM KEMPTEN (p. 2) TO FÜSSEN (25 M.) diligence daily at 9 a.m. in 6½ hrs. (4½ m.). The road leads by (3 M.) *Durach* (3 M. to the S. of which, near *Sulzberg*, lie the small iodine baths of *Sulzbrunn*), (7½ M.) *Oy*, a lofty village with a fine view, (3¾ M.) *Nesselwang* (Post; Brän), *Kappel*, (3¾ M.) *Weissbach*, and past the *Weissensee*, enclosed with wood, to (7 M.) *Füssen*. This is a fine route, particularly the latter half, with a view of the pyramidal Säuling (p. 19). — TO REUTTE. The direct (Kempten and Innsbruck) road from Kempten turns to the right at *Weissbach* (see above), which with the following villages of *Kirchdorf* and *Steinach* belongs to the parish of *Pfronten (Frons Raetiae)*, consisting of thirteen villages. We enter the broad valley of the *Vils*, which descends from the Tannheimer Thal and falls into the Lech 2 M. below the small town of *Vils*, and at the *Ulrichsbrücke* reach the Lech and the road from Füssen (p. 20).

From *Sonthofen* (p. 11) to *Reutte* by *Hindelang*, *Tannheim*, and the *Gacht Pass*, see R. 5.

FROM PEISSENBERG (p. 27) TO FÜSSEN (34½ M.) post-omnibus once daily in 8 hrs., by *Hötten* (p. 28), *Peiting* (Inn), (18 M.) *Steingaden* (Post), once a monastery with a Romanesque church, *Trauchgau*, and past the *Bannwaldsee*. A little on this side of *Unterschwangau*, and 3¾ M. from Füssen, a bye-road to the left leads to *Hohenschwangau* (see below).

Railway from Augsburg to (41 M.) *Biessenhofen*, see p. 2; branch-line from this point, through the *Wertach-Thal* to (4 M.) *Oberdorf* (Inn), a market-town with a château.

The high-road from Oberdorf to (20 M.) *Füssen* is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the *Säuling* (p. 19) and the *Aggenstein* (p. 24). To the E. of (5 M.) *Stetten* (Post) rises the isolated *Auerberg* (3445'), with a church and inn at the top, often ascended for the view (1½ hr.).

Then by *Steinbach* to (7 M.) *Rosshaupten*. The road now enters

the hroad *Lechthal*. On the hill to the right is *Dietringen;* on the left, beyond the river, rise the *Trauchberg*, and, farther on, the *Tegelberg;* facing us is Hohenschwangau. We next reach (8 M.)—

65 M. (from Augsburg) **Füssen** (2615′; *Post; Sonne; Mohr*), a small town on the Lech, on a hill crowned with a handsome castle which the hishops of Augshurg erected in 1322. The Rittersaal, with finely-painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored hy Lewis I. Adjoining the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (present building, 18th cent.), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701, a good rococo edifice, decorated with marble, frescoes, gilding, and a few reliefs. To the left in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne; on the right that of St. Leopold. In the Romanesque crypt is the Chapel of St. Magnus, with the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and four marhle statues. On the left hy the church-door is the entrance to the *Chapel of St. Anna*, adorned with a Dance of Death in 20 sections (heginning of 17th cent.), and a fine crucifix carved in wood.

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the ***Calvarienberg** (¼ hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the Lech and Füssen, S.W. the Schwansee and Hohenschwangau. — On the E. side of the Calvarienberg a path descends to the Schwansee, skirts its S. bank, and ascends in zigzags; at the top of the hill we follow a S. direction, then turn to the left by a road, and, where it divides, descend to the right to the inn at the S. base of Hohenschwangau (1 hr. from the Calvarienberg).

The road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau passes a *Waterfall of the Lech* (¾ M. ahove Füssen), diverges to the left from the high-road by the Bavarian frontier-post, and leads hetween the Calvarienherg and the Schwarzenherg, and past the *Schwansee*, to (3 M.) the village of *Hohenschwangau* (Alpenrose, tolerahle; hed at the house of M. Vollnhals if necessary). Another route, shorter, but less attractive, descends to the left hy the hridge over the Lech at Füssen, and leads to the right round the Calvarienberg and Schlossherg to the (2¼ M.) village.

***Schloss Hohenschwangau** (2933′), formerly called the *Schwanstein*, situated on a wooded rock 3½ M. to the S.E. of Füssen, is said to have been once a Roman fort, and was suhsequently a haronial castle. It was destroyed hy the Tyrolese in 1809, in 1820 sold for the trifling sum of 200 fl., and in 1832 purchased hy the late King Max of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused it to he entirely re-constructed by *Quaglio*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any hour after 8 a.m., even when the royal family is here. A visit to the castle occupies one hour at least. Attendant 1 m.

The drive to the château ascends gradually, winding round the rock. Several gates afford access to the huilding. Over the principal entrance are two banner-hearers with the arms of Bavaria and the Schwangau, hy *Schwanthaler*. In the court is the *Marienbrunnen*

nach Kempten
nach Kaufbeuren
Nesselwang
Pfronten
FÜSSEN
Weissen See
Hopfen See
Hopfen
Reutte
Wenck
Gren
Halden See
Neissenbach
Forchach
Stanzach
Namlos
Elmen
Bschlaps
Unterhofen
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Deutsche geogr.

nach Schongau
nach Weilheim
nach München
Hohe Trauchberg
Ohlstatt
Ammergau
Ob. Ammergau
Eschenlohe
Walchen See
Laber Berg
Graswang
Ettal
Ober Au
Farchant
Wallgau
Krün
Garmisch
Partenkirchen
Grainau
Eib See
Seins B.
Mittewald
Wetterstein Geb.
Unter Leutasch
Ober Leutasch
Scharnitz
Ehrwald
Lermoos
Reutte
Zug Sp.
Grimstein
Mieminger B.
Wanneck
Nasserei
Seefeld
Reith
Telfs
Oberhofen
Pfaffenhofen
Barwies
Kilometres
English Miles
Österreichische Postmeile
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

on the left, with a Madonna painted by Glink. The *Kitchen Offices* are adorned with appropriate frescoes. In the small garden is a *Swan* as a fountain-figure; adjoining is it the *Marmorbad*, hewn in the rock, with two nymphs by Schwanthaler. A few paces farther is the *Lion Fountain*, with four water-spouting lions bearing a large basin, from which rises a jet 40′ in height. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade contains armour and weapons.

Frescoes on the First Floor. In the *Schwan-Rittersaal* are 4 pictures, illustrating the legend of the Schwanritter, or Knight of the Swan; in the *Schyrensaal* 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from Bavarian history; in the *Oriental Room* reminiscences of the king's travels in the East; *Schwangau Room*, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; *Bertha Room*, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; *Ladies' Room*, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach. — Upper Floor: *Room of the Heroes*, representations from the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungenlied, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Hohenstaufen*, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; *Room of the Guelphs*, 7 scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; *Autharis Room*, 4 pictures representing the wooing of the Bajuvar princess Theudelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; *Room of the Knights*, scenes of mediæval chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift to the king from the Bavarian nobility; *Private Chapel*, stained-glass windows.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. The most extensive is from the tower, shown by request only. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a temple on a rocky height, 5 min. to the E. of the castle.

Environs. A broad new road ascends gradually from the inn in 20 min. to the castle of ***Neu-Schwanstein**, erected by Lewis II. on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Schwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the *Pöllat*. The building is still unfinished (no admission). Charming survey hence, towards the N., of the broad plain of the Lech with several lakes; to the right the Bannwald-See, opposite us the Hopfen-See; to the left in the foreground the handsome château of Hohenschwangau between the Schwan-See and Alp-See; towards the S. a fine view of the wild ravine of the Pöllat with its waterfall, and high above it the Marienbrücke.

We should now retrace our steps by the road for 5 min. and turn to the right by a footpath, indicated by a stone, which ascends in 10 min. to the *Jugend*, a clearing in the wood which commands another fine *View, more extensive than that from the castle. In 5 min. more we reach the ***Marienbrücke**, a handsome bridge 50 yds. long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall. The bridge affords a beautiful view of Neu-Schwanstein and the Säuling, the highest of the neighbouring mountains. The waterfall of the Pöllat is concealed by the bridge itself.

The 'Obere Pöllatweg', descending into the ravine to the right from the bridge, leads to the waterfall, from which we must return by the same route (a path through the valley having become impracticable). From the bridge the inn is regained in 20 minutes.

The **Säuling** (6683′; 5 hrs., with guide; the last part fatiguing) commands an extensive view.

Pedestrians proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good road (*'Fürstenstrasse'*), which walkers only may use, leads to the W., passing through the beautiful grounds and

woods which enclose the **Alpsee*. About 1/2 M. from the inn a path leads to the left to the **Pindarplatz*, a height with a bench, high above the beautiful blue lake. Opposite is the Pilgerschroffen, concealing the Säuling. From the end of the lake we return to the road. Just before reaching the (1 3/4 M.) Austrian frontier-station, we diverge to the left, and after a few paces take a path to the right, which finally crosses meadows and joins the public road (3/4 M.). The *Kniepass* (3030′), a rocky barrier confining the Lech within narrow limits, is now crossed to (3 M.) *Pflach* (see below) and (2 1/2 M.) Reutte.

The High Road from Füssen to (9 1/4 M.) Reutte leads past the fall of the Lech (p. 18) and through a narrow ravine to (1 M.) the Austrian frontier (*Weisses Haus*, good wine), crosses the Lech by the (1 1/2 M.) *Ulrichsbrücke*, above the influx of the *Vils* (p. 17), and near (5 M.) *Pflach* recrosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichsbrücke, and proceed by *Pinswang* and the *Kniepass* (see above) to (4 1/2 M.) Pflach. Beyond Pflach the *Arch* is crossed (p. 24). Then (1 3/4 M.; 74 1/4 M. from Augsburg) —

Reutte (2772′; *Post*, carriages dear; *Krone; Hirsch*), a small town with handsome and picturesque houses, in a basin intersected by the Lech, the bed of an ancient lake, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the *Säuling* (see above) and *Dürreberg;* E. the *Zwieselberg* and *Tauern*, S. the *Axljoch*, *Thaneller*, and *Schlossberg*, S.W. the *Schwarzhanskarkopf* and other Lechthal peaks, W. the *Gachtspitze*, *Gernspitze*, and *Gimpelspitz*.

The parish-church is at **Breitenwang**, 1/2 M. to the E. of Reutte. Emp. Lothaire died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief. — About 1/2 M. farther to the E. are the baths of *Mühl*, with a swimming-basin, well fitted up (very pleasant water). In a hollow on the slope of the *Dürreberg*, about 1/2 hr. higher, lies the small green *Uri*, or *Unrein-See* (reached by crossing the Plansee-Arch by the mill).

The **Stuiben-Fall* and *Plan-See*, see pp. 24. 25. From Reutte to *Partenkirchen*, see p. 24. *Upper Lechthal*, see p. 16. *Pass Gacht*, and viâ *Tannheim* to *Immenstadt*, see p. 24. — Route through the *Rothlechthal* (p. 24) and over the *Dirschentrittjoch* to Nassereit 12 hrs., rough and uninteresting (poor inn at *Rinnen*).

The considerable ruins of the *Castle of Ehrenberg*, to the W. above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pine-clad *Schlossberg* (3280′). In the background (S.) the *Thaneller*, streaked with snow.

The castle, destroyed by the French in 1800, was stormed in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, who with 22,000 men had forced his way through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, had not a mutiny broken out in one of his regiments at Reutte owing to their pay being in arrear. Charles thus gained a day, and was conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the Brenner to Bruneck. During the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Wrangel, but was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1703.

The road skirts the Schlossberg, passes above the (2 M.) *Ehrenberger Klause* (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through

which pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends into the green valley of (2¾ M.) *Heiterwang* (3250′; Hirsch). On the left is (¾ M.) the small *Heiterwanger See*, which on the N.E. is connected with the Plansee (see p. 25). Farther on is (2¾ M.) *Bichlbach* (Hirsch, poor), from which the loftily-situated village of *Berwang* (Inn) and the (3 hrs.) *Thaneller* (7674′), a fine point of view, may be visited (hut at the top). At *Lähn* the road reaches the infant river *Loisach*, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of (4½ M.) —

87 M. **Lermoos** (3244′; **Post*, with garden; **Drei Mohren*), from which on the E. rise the barren rocks of the *Wetterstein-Gebirge*. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the *Zugspitze* (9760′), adjoining it on the S. are the *Schneefernerkopf* (9462′) and *Wetterschroffen* (8880′), and opposite them, to the S., are the *Mieminger Mts.*, with the *Tajakopf* (8018′) and the *Sonnspitze* (7906′). — At the base of the Wetterstein, 1½ M. to the E., lies the village of *Ehrwald* (*Adler; Grüner Baum), a little to the S. of the road to Partenkirchen (which is 15 M. distant, viâ *Griesen*, see p. 34; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 12m.). — To the Eibsee by the *Thörlen* 3 hrs., see p. 32 (guide advisable).

To the **Seebensee and Drachensee**, a very interesting excursion from Ehrwald, with guide (Franz and Jos. Sonweber, nicknamed Rauch; Guem, landlord of the Adler; Jos. Paulweber). The route ascends the *Gaisach-Thal* to the E., past the picturesque *Seebenbach-Fall*, to (1¼ hr.) the *Ehrwalder Alp*; here it turns to the right, and leads to the (1¼ hr.) *Seebenalp* and (¼ hr.) the *Seebensee* (5360 ft.), which lies in a depression between the *Sonnspitze* (7906′) and the *Tajakopf* (8018′). To the N. a fine view of the Wetterschroffen. (The shorter way by the *Hohe* or *Steile Gang* is a very steep and giddy route.) About ½ hr. higher, at the foot of the *Grünstein*, lies the small *Drachensee* (6155′). A trying pass leads from this point across the *Thörl* or *Grünsteinscharte* (7450′) between the Grünstein and Hochplatte to (5 hrs.) *Obsteig* (see below).

The **Daniel** (*Upsberg*, 7638′), to the N. of Lermoos, interesting ascent, 4½ hrs., with guide. — From Ehrwald by the *Pestkapelle* to the *Gaisthal* and *Ober-Leutasch* (5 hrs., with guide), see p. 35; from Ober-Leutasch to *Telfs* (p. 164) in 2½ hrs., to *Seefeld* (p. 37) in 2 hrs. (the shortest route for pedestrians to Innsbruck). — Ascent of the *Zugspitze*, see p. 33.

The road to Nassereit, the finest of all the mountain-passes between Bavaria and the Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (one-horse carr. from Lermoos to Nassereit 3½, two-horse 7½ fl.; omnibus daily, 1 fl. 2 kr.).

About 1½ M. to the S. of Lermoos lies *Bieberwier* (Inn), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein Mts., past the (2 M.) *Weissensee* (left) and (1½ M.) the *Blindsee* (to the right, below the road) to the (1½ M.) **Fern Pass** (3970′), 6½ M. from Lermoos, 5½ M. from Nassereit. About ¾ M. beyond the Pass is the inn *Zum Fern*, and ¾ M. farther, by the telegraph-post No. 172, the old road diverges to the right (about 1½ M. shorter, damaged by floods, but good for pedestrians). The old road rapidly descends the W. slope of the mountain, at the foot of which it could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the castle of

Fernstein (see below). The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a path descending to the right, by a cross 1 M. from the inn, is a short-cut), and then turns back and descends the W. side of the valley, below the old road. The strikingly picturesque castle of *Fernstein* rises on the right above the road (*Inn* at its base). To the left, in the deep pine-clad valley, on a rock rising from the small, dark-green *Fernstein Lake*, are the ruins of the *Sigmundsburg*, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge, and leads through a monotonous valley (on the left the slopes of the *Wanneck*, 8182′) to (5½ M.) —

99 M. **Nassereit** (2743′; **Post; Platzwirth*), where the Innsbruck and Landeck roads diverge.

The road to LANDECK (24 M.; 'cariolpost' daily in 5 hrs., 4 fl.; one-horse carriage to Imst 3-4 fl.) leads S.W. through the broad, shadeless *Gurgler*Thal;* on the left the wooded *Tschürgant* (p. 163). 3 M. *Dollinger Inn.* At *Tarrenz*, 2 M. farther, the old castle of *Starkenberg*, now a brewery, stands on the slope to the right. 6½ M. *Imst*, and thence to Landeck, see p. 162.

The Innsbruck road ascends to the E., over the pine-clad *Holzleiten*, a saddle between the Wanneck and the Tschürgant (on the hill is the hamlet of *Holzleiten*), to (5½ M.) *Obsteig* (3274′; Löwe, by the church), and then descends. To the right in the valley a massive round tower, a fragment of the castle of *Klamm*, rises from the pine-forest. In descending we enjoy an extensive view of the Inntha; far below flows the river; in the background to the E. rises the *Solstein* (p. 164). We next reach (3½ M.) —

108 M. *Obermiemingen* (2840′; *Speckbacher). To the right a road diverges to Mötz and Silz (p. 163). Our road leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. From (114½ M.) *Telfs* by railway (opened in July, 1883) to (132 M.) *Innsbruck*, see p. 163.

5. From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 18.

54½ M. POST-OMNIBUS from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang twice daily in 1¼ hr. — DILIGENCE daily (in 1882 at 1 p.m.) from Schattwald to (18½ M.) Reutte in 4 hrs. (1½ fl.; returning from Reutte at 6 a.m.). ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from Sonthofen to Hindelang in ¾ hr., 3-4m.; from Hindelang to Schattwald in 2 hrs., 5 m.; from Sonthofen to Reutte in 6 hrs., one-horse carr. 15-18, two-horse 30-35m.; from Reutte to Partenkirchen in 5 hrs., 11-12 fl.

To (5½ M.) *Sonthofen*, p. 11. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. by *Binswangen* through the broad *Ostrach-Thal*. On the left, the *Grünten* (p. 12); at its base, the ruin of *Fluhenstein*. To the right, the *Imberger Horn* (5413′). The road crosses (3 M.) the Ostrach, and follows the right bank by *Vorder-Hindelang* to (3 M.) —

10½ M. **Hindelang** (2693′; **Adler*, moderate; *Hase*), prettily situated at the foot of the *Hirschberg*. At the base of the *Iseler* (6170′), ¾ M. to the E., lie the sulphur-baths of *Oberdorf*.

To the S.E. of Hindelang, between the *Iseler* and *Imberger Horn*, opens the **Hintersteiner Thal**, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the Ostrach (passing the hamlet of *Bruck* at the mouth of the *Retterschwangthal* on the right), to (3½ M.) *Hinterstein* (2825'; *Fügenschuh; *Thannheimer), a village 1¼ M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains (E. the Geishorn, Rauhhorn, Kugelhorn, Falken; W. the Breitenberg and the steeps of the Daumen). (Guides at Hinterstein: Jos. Fügenschuh, Joh. Besler, A. Kaufmann, and Jos. Wechs.) The road next passes the *Aueleswände* and ascends through forest to the (4 M.) **Eisenbreche*, a magnificent gorge. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform overhanging the abyss.) At the foot of the *Giebel*, 2½ M. farther on, the valley divides into the *Oberthalbachthal* on the right and the *Berggündele* on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive route, which crosses the *Wengenalp* and the *Zeiger* (6520') to *Oberstdorf* (5 hrs., guide 10 m.); the ascent of the *Nebelhorn* may easily be combined with this route, comp. p. 15). The pass from the *Berggündelethal* across the *Himmeleck* to Oberstdorf is more fatiguing, but also interesting (9 hrs., guide 12 m.). From the bifurcation of the valley (see above) to the lower *Berggündelehütte* (poor), 1 hr.; thence over steep grass slopes to (2 hrs.) the Joch (6562') between the Grosse Wilde and the Schnecken, affording a fine view of the wild Höfatsspitze (p. 14). We then descend to (1 hr.) the *Käseralp* in the upper Oythal (p. 14), and (2½ hrs.) Oberstdorf.

Ascent of the **Daumen** (7483'; 4-5 hrs., guide 6 m.) interesting and not difficult. One route leads round the E. side of the Mittagsspitze by the *Möslealp* and *Nickenalp* and through the *Thür* to the (3 hrs.) *Erzgunder See* (6070'; poor chalet), and thence across loose stones to the (1 hr.) summit; another leads from the *Oberthal* to the *Laufbühler See*, and ascends to the top from the S. side. — The more formidable ascent of the **Geishorn** (7362'), crossing the *Willersalp*, is suitable for adepts only (4 hrs.; guide 6 m., or descending to Schattwald 10 m.).

The ascent of the **Hochvogel** (8495'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is laborious, and requires strength and endurance, but has been greatly facilitated by the erection of the *Prinz-Luitpold-Haus*, situated above a little lake in a basin (about 6230') at the foot of the *Fuchskarspitze* (7574'), and surrounded by huge precipices. The hut, which contains mattresses and beds, is reached from Hinterstein by the *Berggündele-Alp* in 4½-5 hrs.; thence to the summit about 3 hrs. more. The path ascends steeply to the *Balken* (summit of the ridge overlooking the Schwarzwasserthal; 6375'), to the right of the *Fuchskarspitze*. Turning to the right we traverse the E. side of the arête to the steep slope of névé (snow-irons useful), and clamber up fatiguing rocky ledges to the cross on the top. Abrupt descent over the *Fuchsensattel* into the *Hornbachthal* (p. 10; guide 18 m.).

From Hinterstein to *Tannheim* (see below) across the saddle between the *Rauhhorn* and *Geishorn*, and past the *Vilsalper See* (see below), 5-6 hrs. (guide). A shorter route crosses the *Zipfelsalp* between the Iseler and Bscheisser to (3 hrs.) *Schattwald* (see below).

The road now ascends the Jochberg in windings, with a pleasant retrospect of the Ostrachthal (short-cuts for pedestrians). 2 M. *Oberjoch* (3697'); ¼ M. farther the road leads to the right (that to the left to *Unterjoch* and *Wertach*) and, before reaching (¼ M.) the **Vorderjoch** (3770'), passes the Bavarian custom-house on the right. We next cross a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the *Iseler*. Beyond the (1½ M.) *Hinter-Joch* we descend across the Tyrolese frontier into the pine-clad *Obere Vilsthal*, pass the Austrian custom-house of *Vilsrein*, and reach (1 M.) —

15½ M. **Schattwald** (3480'; **Traube; Sonne*), with a small sulphur-bath, at the W. end of the picturesque *Tannheimer Thal*. The *Vils*, the discharge of the *Vilsalper See*, descends hence to the

N., and then to the E. by *Pfronten* (p. 17), and falls into the Lech at *Vils*, above Füssen (p. 17).

The road is good but shadeless. On the left rise the *Einstein* (6108′) and *Aggenstein* (6506′); in front the double-peaked *Gimpelspitze* (7336′). 3½ M. **Tannheim,** or *Höfen* (3590′; *Ochs*, moderate; *Kreuz*), the principal place in the valley.

To (1 hr.) the ***Vilsalpsee** (3700′) a good path ascends the *Vilsthal*, which opens on the S. We then follow the E. bank to the (½ hr.) chalet at the head of the valley, which is bounded by the *Geishorn*, *Rauhhorn*, and *Kugelhorn*. — To *Hinterstein* (5-6 hrs.), see above.

On the left lies the village of *Grähn* (ascent of the *Aggenstein*, 2½ hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the *Enge* to (9 M.) *Pfronten* (p. 17). At the village of (2 M.) *Haldensee* we reach the picturesque green lake of that name (1¼ M. long), overshadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad *Grünspitz* (4555′). 3 M. *Nesselwängle* (3720′; Kreuz), at the base of the *Gimpelspitze* (7335′). On the left (S.) is the *Gaichtspitze* (6595′); opposite us the *Schwarzhanskarkopf* (7296′). The Tannheimer-Thal terminates here. The road descends, passes between the hamlets of *Raut* and *Gaicht* (with the wooded *Birkenthal*, the *Lachenspitze*, and the *Leilachspitze* on the right), enters the **Gacht Pass,** the profound and beautifully-wooded ravine of the *Weissenbach*, and winds down its left side. At (4½ M.) *Weissenbach* (2894′; Löwe) the road enters the broad and unattractive *Lechthal* (one-horse carr. to Reutte 3 fl., but not always to be had). On the right rises the *Thaneller* (ascend from *Berwang*, which is reached in 2½ hrs. through the *Rothlechthal*, opening on the S.; comp. p. 20). 3½ M. *Höfen* (*Krone); 2 M. *Aschau;* then over the Lech to (34 M. from Immenstadt) **Reutte** (p. 20).

From Reutte to Partenkirchen by Lermoos and Griesen, see R. 4 and p. 34. A shorter route is by a good road passing the Plansee (20½ M.). This road leads to (½ M.) *Breitenwang* (p. 20), turns to the left at the well, and a few paces beyond it to the right, and ascends towards the double-peaked *Tauern*, on the pine-clothed N. slopes of which it gradually mounts. The small sulphur-baths of *Kreckelmoos* are passed on the right. The road crosses the *Rossrücken;* fine retrospect (the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel, two peaks of the Lechthal, in the background). About 2 M. from Breitenwang, 80 paces beyond the second bridge by which the road crosses a torrent, is a stone (on the left) marking the steep descent through wood to the (¼ hr.) lower ***Stuibenfall,** a broad cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the *Arch*, the discharge of the Plansee, and finely framed with trees.

A somewhat shorter footpath, which may be found without a guide, leads from Breitenwang across meadows and through wood direct to the lower fall. The latter part of it, however, where it borders the Arch, is sometimes under water. Abundance of Alpine roses.

The path then ascends the Arch to the (¼ hr.) smaller *Upper*

Fall, and turning to the right soon regains the road near (10 min.) a small chapel, close to which is an excellent spring.

The road now crosses the Arch, passes the *Little*, and reaches the (3/4 M.) *Great* **Plansee** (3192′; *Inn*), a fine sheet of water, enclosed by wooded mountains. To the S.W. in the background rises the Thaneller. The road skirts the lake and passes the *Kaiserbrunnen*. At the (3 3/4 M.) *Austrian Frontier Station* there is a monument to King Lewis of Bavaria (*Zur Forelle*, a good inn; *Zum Linderhof*, a few min. farther on, plain).

A road ascends from this point past the *Ammerwald-Alp* (after 4 1/2 M., bridle-path to the left to Hohenschwangau, 3 1/2 hrs.) to the (10 M.) forester's house of *Linder* (an inn, opposite the royal shooting-lodge of *Linderhof*), in the upper *Ammer-Thal* or **Graswang-Thal.** Thence by (4 1/2 M.) *Graswang* (2885′; poor inn) to (3 M.) *Ettal* or (4 1/2 M.) *Oberammergau* (p. 30).

The Plansee terminates 1/2 M. farther, and the road enters the wood. It crosses (3/4 M.) a rocky barrier to the '*Drei Quellen*', where a bridge marks the Austrian frontier. The wooded *Naiderachthal* is now traversed. On the right is (1 1/4 M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. We next pass a stone seat (1 1/4 M.) commanding a fine view of the *Zugspitze*, the highest mountain in Bavaria. The road quits the wood a little farther on, and reaches (1 1/4 M.) the high-road and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at **Griesen** (2752′; *Inn*). Hence to *Lermoos*, see p. 21; through the *Elmauer Gries* to *Graswang* (see above), with guide, in 3 hrs.

The road now descends the wooded *Loisachthal;* on the right the Zugspitze, to the left the distant Karwendelgebirge. The road crosses the Loisach (3 M.) and follows its right bank; 3/4 M. farther the wood terminates. On the right rises the Waxenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the *Badersee* (p. 32) diverges to the right a little on this side of (1 3/4 M.) the *Schmelz* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Hammersbach* (p. 32).

In the foreground lies Partenkirchen, and near it the domed tower of Garmisch. On the left the Kramer. 2 1/2 M. *Garmisch;* 3/4 M. *Partenkirchen*, see p. 30.

6. The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg.

Railway from Munich to Starnberg (17 1/2 M.) in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.; return-tickets 3 m. 40, 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf.); to Peissenberg (38 1/2 M.) in 2 1/3 hrs. (fares 5 m. 50, 3 m. 25, 2 m. 15 pf.). Eight trains daily; on Sundays twelve to Starnberg. — Steamboat from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake) 4-5 times daily in summer (oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 60 pf.). Holders of steamboat-tickets purchased at the railway-station in Munich take precedence of travellers who have taken them at the lake. — If time is limited, take the train to Feldafing; walk from the inn through the wood to (20 min.) Possenhofen; cross by boat to Leoni (Rottmannshöhe); and return thence to Starnberg by steamer.

The Starnberg train quits the Lindau line (p. 1) at *Pasing*.

Stations *Planegg*, *Gauting* (with a sulphur spring), *Mühlthal* (before which we obtain a glimpse of the pretty, wooded *Würmthal* to the left). Station at (17½ M.) Starnberg close to the lake.

Starnberg (**Bayrischer Hof*, R. 2-2½, B. 1 m., L. 40 pf.; *Hôtel Brunner; Pellet; Tutzinger Hof; Post*), a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded in summer. The old château on a height now contains public offices. Fine view of the distant Alps. Bath in the lake 20 pf.; rowing-boat 80 pf. per hour.

The ***Lake of Starnberg,** or **Würm-See** (1945′), 12½ M. long, and 2-3 M. in width, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end.

The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains in clear weather. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benedictenwand, Karwendelgebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Steamboat Journey. On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of the late Prince Charles of Bavaria (d. 1875). On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. *Niederpöcking*. *Possenhofen* (Zum Fischmeister) lies about ½ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 27). Duke Max of Bavaria has a château here. The garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2 M. in length, is open to the public. Pleasant walk through wood, keeping to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) **Feldafing,** a favourite resort (**Strauch's Hotel*, ¼ M. from the rail. stat., beautiful view from the terrace). In the lake below lies the *Roseninsel*, the property of the King (shown by order obtained from the 'Obersthofmeister' at Munich, or from the 'Rentamt' at Starnberg), near which a lake-village was discovered by Desor.

Opposite Possenhofen (boat 1 m.; pleasant passage of ¼ hr.) lies **Leoni** (**Probst; Pension Schimon*, 5-7 m. per day). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*. To the left, ¾ M. from the pier, is situated the royal château of *Berg*, with a beautiful park (not accessible). Among the villas here is the *Himbselhaus*, now *Villa Frommel*, with frescoes by Kaulbach, etc. (no admission).

***Rottmannshöhe** (20 min.). The path ascends opposite the landing-place, and at the top of the hill turns to the right to the large new **Hotel*, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. On a platform in front of the hotel stands a simple monument erected to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous landscape-painter, by the artists of Munich.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2¼ M.) *Garatshausen*, with a château of King Francis II. of Naples. Next stat. **Tutzing** (**Gasthaus am See*, with pleasant garden; **Zur Eisenbahn*, at the rail. stat., 1¼ M. from the lake, with *View from the veranda; *Sommerkeller*, a restaurant with groups of fine trees, 5 min. S. of the station), with Hr. Hallberger's château, the pleasant grounds of which are open 1-3 p.m. — The *Johannesberg*, a grassy hill on the bank of the lake, ¾ M. S. of the railway-station, commands a charming view (still finer

from the **Ilkahöhe*, near *Oberzeismering*, 1 hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called the *Karpfenwinkel*, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

Stat. *Bernried* (Inn), with a château of Hr. v. Wendland and fine clumps of trees, possesses a brewery of great local repute. The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. *Seeshaupt* (*Inn) lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer now steers along the wooded E. bank, passing the pilgrimage-church of *St. Heinrich* on the right, to *Ambach*, *Ammerland* (*Inn), with a château of Count Pocci, *Allmannshausen* (all summer-resorts), *Leoni*, and *Starnberg*.

DILIGENCE from *Seeshaupt* daily to (2¼ M.) *St. Heinrich* and (6 M.) *Beuerberg*, with a nunnery and girls' school, prettily situated on the Loisach. To the right of the road lies the *Oedbauer* (Restaur.; 2 M. there and back), which commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Kochelsee. — On the hill above Ambach lies the (¾ hr.) church of *Holzhausen*, another charming point of view (descent to Ammerland 1 hr.). About 6 M. to the E. of Amhach (road by *Weidenbach*) rises the château of *Eurasburg*, high above the Loisach, commanding a fine view of the Alps (thence to Beuerberg 1 hr.).

RAILWAY JOURNEY. Little is seen of the lake at first. 20½ M. (from Munich) *Possenhofen*. Beyond (22 M.) *Feldafing* several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At (25 M.) *Tutzing* passengers for *Penzberg* (p. 37) change carriages. The Weilheim line turns towards the W. (view of the Zugspitze, etc. to the left). 27½ M. *Diemendorf*, where the Hohe Peissenberg comes in view. The line ascends through deep cuttings and then traverses grassy dales. To the right, in the distance, rises the Hochschloss (p. 28). 30½ M. *Wilzhofen* (route to the Ammersee, see below). 33½ M. **Weilheim** (1844'; **Post*; **Traube*; *Bräuwastl*; *Hipper's Restaurant*, at the station), a small town on the *Ammer*. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 29.) Change carriages for Peissenberg. Passing *Unterpeissenberg*, the train stops at (38½ M.) **Peissenberg**, or *Sulz*, where the railway at present terminates. About ¼ M. from the station is *Bad Sulz* (2015'; *Inn, moderate), with shady walks. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines, to which a visit may be paid.

The ROAD TO THE HOHE PEISSENBERG (guide unnecessary) leads from the station across the railway, turns to the left beyond the restaurant (finger-post), and ascends the pine-clad hill, passing the *Weinwirth* (inn). In 1¼ hr. we reach the summit. A footpath ascending to the right beyond Bad Sulz is shorter, but steeper.

The ***Hohe Peissenberg** (3240'), the Rigi of Bavaria, affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and a rustic *Inn*.

VIEW. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benedictenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffelsee), Karwendelgebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreithorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, mountains of the Loisach district, Grün-

ten, and Stuiben. To the N. an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg.

From the Peissenberg to the Ammergau. The best route is to the W. by *Hötten* to (3 M.) *Peiting*, whence a road leads by *Rottenbuch* (*Inn) and *Saulgrub* to (13 M.) *Ober-Ammergau*. Another road leads from *Sulz* (see above) by *Böbing* to Rottenbuch.

The **Ammersee** (1768′), 10 M. long, and 3-4 M. broad, situated 7 M. to the W. of the Starnberger See, is a less attractive lake. It commands a view of the distant Alpine range to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. The banks are flat and wooded. A small steamboat plies on the lake (2-3 times a day from Diessen to Stegen and back), and boats may be hired at Diessen.

From stat. *Wilzhofen* (see above) to (7½ M.) Diessen a diligence runs thrice daily in 2 hours. 1¾ M. *Pähl* (*Gattinger), a pleasant place. On the wooded hill above rises the *Hochschloss*, commanding a fine view (still finer from the *Sonnenhügel*; at the foot of the hill is a pretty ravine with a waterfall). The road next passes (2 M.) *Fischen* (road to the right to *Andechs*, 4 M., see below), traverses an extensive moss, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the sluggish *Ammer*, and reaches (3¾ M.) —

Diessen, or *Bayerdiessen (*Post; Gattinger)*, an important looking, straggling market-town at the S.W. end of the lake, and a summer-resort, with the extensive buildings of an old monastery. A little inland lies the hamlet of *St. Georgen*, the chapel of which affords a fine view. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at *St. Alban*, ½ M. farther.

The steamboat crosses the lake to *Fischen* (see above), and then skirts the E. bank to *Herrsching* in the 'Herrschinger Winkel' (the broadest part of the lake), the station for Andechs.

A road leads through the picturesque ravine of the *Kienthal* to (3 M.) **Andechs** (2572′), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a survey of the mountains (more extensive from the tower, but the ascent is unpleasant). A flight of steps by the parsonage leads to the garden of the *Inn. *Erling* (Glocke), a considerable place, adjoins Andechs, forming a single village *(Erling-Andechs)*.

From Erling to the Starnberger See, at first uninteresting, by (3 M.) *Machtlfing* and (1½ M.) *Traubing*. Thence to the left to (3 M.) *Feldafing* (p. 26), or to the right to (3½ M.) *Tutzing* (p. 27). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From Erling to *Starnberg* (9 M.) omnibus daily by *Perchting* in 2 hrs.

From Erling to Inning and Grafrath. To the N. of Andechs a good road leads by *Herrsching* to (5 M.) *Seefeld* (Inn) on the small *Pilsensee*, with a château of Count Törring (chapel and armoury interesting; fine view from the terrace), and past the lonely *Wörthsee* to (5 M.) *Inning* (Post) and (3 M.) *Grafrath* (see below and p. 1).

The next stations are *Ried* on the E. and *Utting* on the W. bank. From stat. *Breitenbrunn* (E.) a road leads to *Seefeld* on the *Pilsensee* (see above). Then, on the W. bank, *Schondorf*, above which, to the left, are the village and château of *Greifenberg*; at the foot of the hill are the baths of that name with springs containing sulphur and arsenic (diligence daily in ½ hr. to *Türken-*

feld, p. 1). The *Amper* emerges from the lake near stat. *Stegen* (Inn), at the N. end. Omnibus from Stegen daily in 3/4 hr. to *Inning* and (4 1/2 M.) *Grafrath* (p. 1).

7. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen.

Comp. Map, p. 18.

95 M. Railway to (46 M.) Murnau in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 6 m. 15, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 60 pf.). From the Murnau station Post-Omnibus twice daily in 3 3/4 hrs. to (16 M.) Partenkirchen (another omnibus to Garmisch, 2 m.). From Partenkirchen to (10 M.) Mittenwald diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; from Mittenwald to Innsbruck Post-Omnibus twice daily in 7 hrs.

Beyond (33 1/2 M.) *Weilheim* (p. 27) the train diverges to the left from the Peissenberg line, and ascends the right (E.) bank of the *Ammer*. 36 M. *Polling*; 39 M. *Huglfing*. The train ascends through the side-valleys of the *Hungerbach* and *Geilbach*, commanding fine views of the mountains on the right, to (43 1/2 M.) *Uffing*, which lies about 3/4 M. from the N. end of the *Staffelsee* (2100'). The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the lake, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

46 M. Stat. **Murnau** (2286'; *Tafelmair's Restaur.*; carriages), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee, and 140' above it. (*Hôtel Murnau*, with baths, on the lake.) About 3/4 M. from the station and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau *(Post; Pantelbräu; Griesbräu; Zacherlbräu; Angerbräu)*. The hill to the E. commands a good view of the mountains: to the left the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; to the right the Ammergau Mts.; in the background of the Loisachthal the Wetterstein Mts.

From *Ohlstadt*, 4 M. to the S.E., the *Heimgarten* (5863') may be ascended (3 1/2 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 39). — To the W. of Murnau a road crosses the hill between the Staffelsee and the Murnauer Moos, passing *Grafenaschau* (left) to (7 M.) **Kohlgrub** (2690'; **Badhôtel*, board 4 m.; apartments in the *Linderschlösschen*), a chalybeate bath and health-resort at the N. base of the *Hörnle* (5135'), which is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (extensive view, stretching as far as Munich). To the W. lies (1 1/2 M.) *Saulgrub* on the Ammergau road (to *Oberammergau*, see below, 6 1/2 M., by carr. in 1 hr.). Walkers to Ammergau diverge from the road before reaching Kohlgrub by a path to the left, which strikes the Ammergau road at *Wurmannsau*.

Beyond Höhendorf the Partenkirchen Road traverses a broad marshy tract, crosses the *Ramsau* (navigable for rafts) before its confluence with the *Loisach*, and follows the left bank of the latter. At (7 M.) **Eschenloh** (2096 ft.; **Inn*) the mountains are reached; to the left beyond the Loisach rise the indented Kistenkopf, and the Oberrisskopf with a cross on the summit; in the background the imposing Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze; on the right the Ettaler Mandl. The best point of view is a chapel on the *Festbühel*, to the right of the road.

To the Walchensee (p. 39) through the **Eschenthal** (3 hrs.; guide advisable, 4 m.). We cross the *Loisach*, and then the *Eschenlahne*, the right bank of which we ascend (cart-track); on the right lies a large gully of the *Kistenkopf*. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed (the path straight on ends in 1/2 hr. at the Eschenklamm), and the left bank followed; 20 min., a view of

the profound **Eschenklamm* (*'Gache Tod'*) is obtained from a bridge recently thrown across the abyss. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent to the Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stony track to the right leads to *Obernach*, near the S. end of the lake).

To Ober-Ammergau. Footpath by *Plaiken* across the hills to the N. of the Ettaler Mandl (2½ hrs., guide desirable).

At (4 M.) **Oberau** (2180'; *Post*) the Ober-Ammergau road diverges to the right.

This road ascends rapidly to (2½ M.) *Ettal* (2880'), a monastery dissolved in 1803, with extensive buildings, now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church contains a ceiling-painting by Knoller and a famous organ. On the N. side is a brewery of great local repute. The village lies at the base of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5384'), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is laborious (3 hrs., with guide). The road then descends into the Ammerthal to (3 M.) **Ober-Ammergau** (2759'; *Schwabenwirth* or *Post; Stern; Diemer; Preisinger*, and others), celebrated for the passion plays performed here every ten years (1880, 1890, etc.). The theatre has seats for 5000 spectators. Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants (Lang's depôt). About ¼ hr. to the W., on a height at the base of the Sonnenberg, stands the **Crucifixion*, a colossal group in Kelheim marble, executed by Halbig of Munich, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

The road next leads by (2 M.) *Unter-Ammergau* to (5 M.) *Saulgrub*. Thence (by the Schongau road) either N. by *Rottenbuch* to (13 M.) *Peiting* (p. 28), or E. by *Kohlgrub* (see above) to (8½ M.) *Murnau* (p. 29).

To Reutte. Road from Ober-Ammergau through the sequestered *Graswang-Thal*, by the *Ammerwaldalpe*, and past the *Plansee*, 24 M. (comp. p. 25). To Hohenschwangau (p. 18), 8 hrs.; the bridle-path diverges to the right by the Ammerwald-Alp, 3¼ M. on this side of the Plansee (p. 25).

Beyond Oberau the broad basin of Partenkirchen becomes visible. On the left, near (2 M.) *Farchant*, is the *Kuhflucht* (p. 31), a gorge descending from the Hohe Fricken. The road crosses (1 M.) the Loisach. On the slope of the *Kramer*, to the right, is the ruin of *Werdenfels* (see below). Travellers bound for Garmisch diverge to the right before the Loisach bridge is reached. Then (2 M.) —

62 M. (from Munich) **Partenkirchen** (2369'; *Post*, R. 2 m., B. 60 pf., D. 2 m.; *Stern*, B. 50, D. 1 m. 40 pf., pens. 4 m.; *Villa Resch*, with baths; *Kainzenbad*, p. 34; *Zum Mohren*, moderate; *Zum Rassen; Mölber*, well spoken of; *Zum Bierling*), the *Parthanum* of the Romans, a favourite summer-resort, beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, a spur of the Krottenkopf. The small town owes its modern appearance to serious fires which occurred in 1860, 1863, and 1865. Handsome modern Gothic church. A visit may be paid to the school of carving and design.

Fine view of the valley from the pilgrimage-church of **St. Anton**, above the village (to which a shady path ascends in 10 min.). The peaks, from left to right, are the Wetterwand, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze, Waxenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Daniel (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Thörlen); to the right the Kramer, in the foreground Garmisch.

Garmisch (2270'; **Westermaier zum Husaren; *Lamm; Zur Zugspitze; Kainzenfranz; Traube*; apartments at *Schübler's* and others; *Restaur. Russhütte*, prettily situated on the Loisach), a thriving little town, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort, but the view from it is inferior to that from Partenkirchen. To the left, between the Krottenkopf and Wetterwand, peeps the Karwendelgebirge; the well-

defined Alpspitze is conspicuous, but of the Zugspitze a small part only is seen to the left of the Waxenstein.

CARRIAGES (*Seiler*, *Hohenleitner*, and *Reiser* at Garmisch; others at Partenkirchen): One-horse carr. to Ober-Grainau and the Badersee and back 4½, two-horse 7 m.; Farchant 4½ or 7, Oberau 5 or 8, Griesen 6 or 9, Eschenloh 6 or 9, Wallgau and Krün 8½ or 12, Mittenwald and Scharnitz 9 or 13½, Walchensee 10½ or 14, Ober-Ammergau 9½ or 14, Murnau 8½ or 12, Lermoos 10 or 15, Plansee and Reutte 12 or 20, Elmau 10 or 20 m. (The driver expects a fee of 20 pf. for each mark of the fare. No other extras.)

*EXCURSIONS (Guides: *Jos. Reindl*, nicknamed *Spadill*, *Witting*, *Bergkofer*, and *L. Reindl* at Partenkirchen; *Joh. Ostler* or *Koser*, *Joh.* and *Jos. Dengg* or *Zeissler* at Garmisch).

Faukenschlucht. Beyond Partenkirchen a zigzag path ascends to it to the right, and then leads on the right side of the ravine to the (20 min.) waterfall of the *Faukenbach*. A path also leads from *St. Anton* (see above) on the hill-side through wood to (20 min.) the entrance to the gorge.

The ruin of **Werdenfels** (2578') is ascended in ¼ hr. by a path to the left from the *Schwaige Wang*, 1½ M. from Garmisch. View of the Loisachthal, the Krottenkopf, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the Wetterstein.

The **Kuhflucht** (1½ hr.), entered from *Farchant* (p. 30; by the inn turn to the right, cross the Loisach, and ascend to the left through pine-wood), is a ravine descending from the *Hohe Fricken*, with pretty waterfalls. A path leads to (1 hr.) the highest fall (3756'; ascent uninteresting).

The **Risserhauer** is a good point of view, ½ hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S.W., in the direction of the *Risserkopf*, a wooded height immediately below the Alpspitze. The farm lies in a hollow at the back of the hill.

***Partnachklamm** (to Graseck 1¼ hr.; guide unnecessary). After following the Kainzenbad road (p. 34), to the S. of Partenkirchen (see below) for 40 paces, we turn to the right, and in ½ hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the Partnach valley. (From Garmisch a good, and in part shady footpath leads to the right from the Partenkirchen road beyond the bridge, over the Partnach, crosses the island, and follows the right bank of the Partnach, joining the route from Partenkirchen about 10 min. before the above-mentioned bridge is reached.) Beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left ('nach Graseck'; that to the right leads to the Rainthaler Bauer, p. 33); after ¼ hr. we cross the stream by a second bridge, beyond which the road to the Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth bridge is the finest point. The Partnach, which dashes through the rocky gorge 230' below, descends from the Rainthal (see below). Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 8 min. to the forester's house of **Vorder-Graseck** (2851'; **Restaur.*), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to the *Rainthal* and the *Schachen*, see below. — FROM GRASECK TO MITTENWALD direct, through the *Ferchen-Thal*, 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From the forester's house we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to *Mittel-Graseck*) to (10 min.) *Hinter-Graseck*; ¾ hr., bridge over the Ferchenhach; then for ¼ hr. straight through the wood, and down to (7 min.) *Elmau* (3346'; Inn). (Walkers from Elmau to Graseck should avoid the bridle-path to the left, which leads to the Schachenalp, p. 33.) From this point a road ascends slowly, at first through wood, but afterwards shadeless, to (3½ M.) the *Ferchensee*; it then descends, past the *Lautersee*, to (1¼ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 34). From Elmau to the *Schachenalp*, see below (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.); to *Klais*, on the Mittenwald post-road (p. 34), 4½ M., by a carriage-road.

The ***Eckbauer** (3448'; 2 hrs.; guide 2½ m., desirable). The road, which passes the *Kainzen-Bad* (p. 34), is tolerable. This excursion may also be thus combined with the preceding. After following the cart-road to Elmau (see above) for ¼ hr., we diverge by a narrow path to the left

by a barn, ascend the grassy slopes in windings, pass through wood, and reach the Eckbauer in 1/2 hr. (*Inn* with 6 rooms). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendelgebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreithorspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalple, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Ferchenbach.

***Badersee** (5 M.; omnibus twice daily in 1 hr., 1 m.). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the *Schmelz* (p. 25), and leads by *Unter-Grainau*. The small, emerald-green lake, framed with dark pines, is overshadowed by the huge precipices of the Zugspitze. **Hôtel Badersee* (pens. 6 1/2 m.), on its bank, pleasant for a prolonged stay. — New road hence to the (2 M.) Eibsee (see below).

The ***Eibsee** (3209'), 7 M. from Partenkirchen, at the base of the Zugspitze, is reached by the road viâ *Unter-Grainau* and the *Badersee* (see above); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to (1 1/2 hr.) *Ober-Grainau* (small *Inn kept by the forester), and thence to (1 hr.) the lake. The Eibsee (3 M. long, 2 M. broad), with its nine islands, belongs to two fishermen's families, who purchased the property in 1813 (*Inn*, near the fishermen's cottages, poor). Travellers are rowed (70 pf. each) to an island in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.) The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from this lake, but on summer afternoons it is often shrouded in clouds. The picturesque little *Frillensee* is 5 min. to the S.E. of the Eibsee (bad path). — From the Eibsee over the *Thörlen* (5226') to Ehrwald (3 hrs.; with guide), see p. 34.

Höllenthal-Klamm (3 1/4 hrs.; guide 4 m.). The best route is by *Ober-Grainau* (see above). A good new path (no risk of mistake; finger-posts) ascends thence, soon becoming steeper, through the *Stangenwald* to the (1 1/4 hr.) perpendicular rocks of the *Waxenstein*. The 'Stangensteig' (3' broad, steady head necessary) then skirts the precipice, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to (1/2 hr.) the bridge (3838') over the *Höllenthal-Klamm*, a gully through which the Hammersbach dashes, 250 feet below. A bad path (hazardous without a guide) ascends hence to (1 1/2 hr.) a deserted lead-mine (4720'), from which a fatiguing path leads to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Hochalpe* (see below).

The **Kramer** (6510'), on the left bank of the Loisach, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the Wetterstein range. Bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Königsstand;* a steep, narrow path, suitable for good climbers only, with a guide, leads thence to the top in 2 hrs. more.

The ***Krottenkopf** (6906'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 m.) affords a distant view of innumerable peaks (Grossglockner, Grossvenediger, Stubai and Oetzthal snow-mountains) and of the plain (Munich, Starnberg Lake, etc.). A cart-road leads from St. Anton, passing the parsonage, to the (2 hrs.) *Esterbergsee* (generally dry in summer) and the (10 min.) *Esterbergalp* (very poor inn). Bridle-path, steep, rough, and stony at places, thence to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. — Descent to the (4 hrs.) *Walchensee* fatiguing, guide necessary.

Hochalpe (5557'; 4 hrs.; guide hardly necessary). The route from Partenkirchen crosses the Partnach at the upper mill and leads towards the wooded Risserkopf (p. 31), on the E. side of which it ascends (cart-track) to (3 hrs.) the *Kreuzalpe* (5220'), whence a fine view of the Eibsee is obtained. It then ascends on the E. slopes of the *Langenfeld*, and round the basin of the *Bodenlahnthal*, to (1 hr.) the *Hochalpe*, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze (see below; due S.), and other peaks. Far grander is the prospect from (1 hr.) the *Langenfeld*, which affords a striking view of the Höllenthal, with the Waxenstein, Höllenthalferner, and Zugspitze. The steep descent into the *Höllenthal* should be attempted by experts only, with a guide (see above). By the *Bernardinalp* and *Gassenalp* into the *Bodenlahnthal* and to (2 hrs.) the *Rainthaler Bauer*, see below.

Alpspitze (8648'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 m.), fatigning. From (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Rainthaler Bauer* (see below) we ascend the *Bodenlahnthal* to (2 hrs.) the *Gassenalp*, pass the small *Stuibensee* (6234'; on the left), and reach the

summit by the S.E. slope. Survey of the Wetterstein, Zugspitze, Höllenthal, etc.; distant view limited.

***Schachenalp** (5826'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 m., unnecessary). From (1¼ hr.) Graseck the path descends and crosses the *Ferchenbach*, the left bank of which it then skirts to (1 hr.) the *Steilenfälle*. It then ascends rapidly to the right through the Wettersteinwald to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing after a few minutes, from which a broad path through the wood leads to the (¼ hr.) royal bridle-path. The latter ascends to the right in 2½ hrs. more to the *Schachenalp*, with the small *Schachensee*, and the *Königshaus* (no admittance). A pavilion, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent view of the Rainthal below us, with the Plattachferner and, to the S., the Dreithorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. The views from the *Teufelsgesass* (7005'; reached in 1½ hr. more, viâ the *Schachenplatte*) and from the (1 hr.) *Frauenalple* (7765') are still more extensive, but the ascent of the latter requires a perfectly steady head and good guides. — From *Elmau* (p. 31) a good bridle-path ascends to the Schachenalp in 2½-3 hrs., passing the finely-situated *Wetterstein-Alp* on the left.

Hintere Rainthal and ***Blaue Gumpen** (4½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 m.). The path descends from (1¼ hr.) Graseck and crosses the *Ferchenbach* (see above); at the finger-post it ascends to the right into the *Rainthal* and crosses the Partnach three times; 1 hr., finger-post pointing to the right 'Zum Rainthaler Bauern' (see below); 2 min. farther on, the path crosses the *Bodentahne* (the Alpspitze rises at the end of the valley on the right), and then ascends to the right through the monotonous *Stuibenwald* (the *Mitter-Klamm* remaining on the left). After ¾ hr., at a point where the path again approaches the Partnach, we obtain a fine view of the wild *Hintere Klamm*. We now descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to (¾ hr.) the *Bockhütte*, a forester's hut, where the magnificent Hintere Rainthal is disclosed to view. Then past the *Sieben Sprünge* (a copious spring) to (¾ hr.) the **Untere Blaue Gumpe* (3668'), beautifully situated. A hut on a rocky height at the lower end of the lake commands a splendid view both up and down the valley. The path now ascends the *Hintere Rainthal*, between huge fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslip; ½ hr., on the left, below us lies the grey-green *Obere Blaue Gumpe* (3850'). Thence to the (1½ hr.) *Angerhütte*, the *Knorrhütte*, and to the top of the *Zugspitze*, see below. — To the **Rainthaler Bauer** (3090'; 2½ hrs.). Path either by Graseck and through the Rainthal, ascending to the right from (2¼ hrs.) the finger-post (see above) to (25 min.) the summit; or, diverging to the right from the Graseck road at the opening of the Partnachthal (½ hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the *Hohe Steg*. View similar to that from Graseck, but less extensive.

The ***Zugspitze** (9760'), the third in height of the N. limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9910', Dachstein 9830'), requires two days (guide 12 m.). Ascent laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for climbers with steady heads. To (5 hrs.) the *Obere Blaue Gumpe*, see above; farther up, the path deteriorates, and ascends across an extensive avalanche-track (on the left the imposing *Fall of the Partnach*) to the *Anger*, the upper part of the valley. The (¾ hr.) top of the hill commands a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Blaue Gumpen with the shooting-lodge on the Schachen high above. In the wood, just beyond this point, is the poor *Angerhütte* (3970'), near which (a digression of ½ hr.) is the *Partnach-Ursprung*, a gorge filled with the débris of avalanches, from which a copious brook bursts forth. From the hut we mount in ¾ hr. to the *Upper Anger* (4430'; new refuge-hut, where the night may be spent), whence the path ascends to the right through creeping pines, and then through the *Brunnthal* to (2 hrs.) the *Knorrhütte* (6710'), built by the German Alpine Club and enlarged in 1881 (bed 2 m.; good spring). From the club-hut we ascend a rocky basin (the '*Weisse Thal*') to the *Schnee-Ferner* or *Plattach-Glacier*, which is easily crossed to the base of the Zugspitze. We next mount a stony slope (the '*Grosse Reisen*') to the '*Kamin*' (with a wire-rope), the '*Nase*',

and the arête (¾ hr. in length), and thus reach ((3-3½ hrs. from the hut) the W. peak, which is marked by a cross 15′ in height. The *Panorama is superb. A new path connects the W. with the E. summit, which is rather lower (¾ hr.). — The ascent from *Ehrwald* (p. 21) is shorter. We may proceed from the *Pestkapelle* (p. 21) by the *Gatterl* (6670′) to (7 hrs.) the *Knorrhütte*, and then, as above described, to (3 hrs.) the summit. (This is also the shortest descent for travellers bound for Innsbruck.) Or we may go from Ehrwald direct viâ the *Wieswaldhütten*, past the *Ehrwalder Köpfe*, and through the *Oesterreichische Schneekar* to the (6-7 hrs.) summit. A new path leads from the Ehrwalder Köpfe over the *Thörlrücken* to the *Seealp* and the Eibsee, so that without greatly prolonging the journey the traveller may descend to the Eibsee. — The descent through the *Ludergrube* to the Eibsee (4-5 hrs.) is very steep and difficult.

The WALCHENSEE (p. 39) is 18 M. from Partenkirchen; by carriage (p. 31) in 3½ hrs. The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at (6 M.) *Klais* (see below); 3 M. *Krün;* 9 M. the village of *Walchensee*. View of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge almost the whole way. — By *Eschenloh* to the Walchensee, see p. 29.

To LERMOOS (p. 21), 15 M., by a good road through the wooded Loisachthal (by carriage in 3 hrs.; one-horse 12 m.). The frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 25) is 9 M. from Partenkirchen, and 6 M. from Lermoos. — FROM THE EIBSEE OVER THE THÖRLEN TO EHRWALD (p. 21), 3 hrs., uninteresting (guide advisable, 2½ m.). About ¼ M. beyond the Eibsee inn we diverge to the right from the road, cross a meadow, and pass through an enclosure by the wood. The stony cart-road, very steep at places, now ascends for ¾ hour. By the finger-post which indicates the way to the Zugspitze to the left, we take the path to the right, and after 10 min. cross a small meadow. In 10 min. more the path to the left brings us to the frontier, where we pass through an enclosure. From the (10 min.) crucifix which marks the summit of the **Thörlen** (5233′) we obtain a view of Lermoos. In descending we incline to the right and thus reach a broad road which leads to (1½ hr.) Ehrwald.

The ROAD ascends from Partenkirchen to Mittenwald (10 M.). To the right in the valley, 1 M. from Partenkirchen, lies the **Kainzen-Bad* (also an inn, pension 6 m.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. The road traverses undulating pastures; on the right rises the Wetterstein, and in front are the bold peaks of the Karwendel range. 2½ M. *Kaltenbrann;* 1½ M. *Gerold* (on the left the small *Wagenbrech-See*); 1 M. *Klais* (to the *Barmsee* and *Krün*, see p. 39; to *Elmau*, see p. 31). The road passes the small and marshy *Schmalsee*, and descends abruptly into the *Isarthal*, where it unites with the road from Benedictbeuern and Walchensee (see R. 8). Then (4 M.) —

72½ M. (from Munich) **Mittenwald** (3090′; **Post;* **Strodl* and **Traube*, moderate), the last Bavarian village, overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendelgebirge*, the W. peak (7815′) of which rises almost perpendicularly. The construction of the old houses, each projecting beyond its neighbour, is curious. The lower rooms, which are generally vaulted, once served as magazines for goods on their way from Augsburg to Italy by this route. The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

EXCURSIONS (guide, Bittl). The *Lautersee (3290′; ½ hr.). We follow the road to the W. from the Post Inn, and then turn to the left (finger-post) into the *Lainthal*, in which a good path ascends, passing a swim-

ming-bath and several small waterfalls of the Lainbach. On the plateau the path leads through wood to the lake, prettily situated among trees, and reflecting the jagged cliffs of the Karwendelgebirge on the E. — About ½ hr. farther up (road) lies the lonely *Ferchensee* (3380'), close to the base of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf; thence to (1 hr.) *Elmau*, and to *Partenkirchen* viâ *Graseck*, see p. 31. — From the *Ferchensee* over the *Franzosensteig* (4186'), between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, into the *Leutasch-Valley*, 2 hrs., with guide; fatiguing descent.

The **Hohe Kranzberg** (4524'; 1½ hr.) commands a fine view of the Zugspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge. Several paths lead across the Calvarienberg to the summit. Descent by a new path through the *Kreidengraben* to *Klais* (see above); or (with guide) past the *Wilden-See* and *Lutter-See* to Mittenwald.

Barmsee (1½ hr.). We follow the Partenkirchen road for about 2 M., and diverge by a path to the right, which leads to the lake, embosomed in wood. Remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered here. Fine view from **Zapf's Inn*, on a hill on the E. side. The lake affords boating and bathing, and there are pleasant walks on its banks. The Barmsee may be reached in 2 hrs. from Partenkirchen, and in 2½ hrs. from the Walchensee (comp. pp. 31, 39; omnibus from the Rassen at Partenkirchen).

***Leutaschklamm.** Beyond the Mittenwald custom-house, by the last house on this side of the Isar bridge, we diverge to the right from the Scharnitz road. (Key of the 'Klamm' at the next house, gratis.) In 20 min. we reach the grand ravine, which was rendered accessible in 1880. (Observe the exquisite hues of the green water.) A visit to this most interesting spot may be paid during the usual omnibus halt at Mittenwald.

Leutaschthal (to Leutasch Mill, 1½ hr.). We ascend to the right by the custom-house, before reaching the Isar bridge (road to the Lautersee, see above), and then to the left, past the shooting-range, to (½ hr.) a chapel, where the track divides; the lower path (which the finger-post miscalls dangerous) affords finer glimpses of the profound *Leutaschklamm*. Each of the paths descends into the Leutaschthal, which at its mouth is a narrow gorge, but soon expands into a grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein. In the background are the Göhrenspitze and Hochmundi. After crossing the (¼ hr.) brook, we reach (8 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the *Leutaschmühl* (3340'; Inn, poor). Travellers whose only object is to see the Leutaschthal may turn here. The route up the valley then leads by (¼ hr.) *Unter-Leutasch* (Reindl Inn) to (2 hrs.) *Ober-Leutasch* (3714'; *Xander's Inn). Passes lead from this point through the *Gaisthal* and by the *Pestkapelle* to *Ehrwald* (p. 21) in 5 hrs., with guide; to *Telfs* (p. 164) by *Buchen* and *Brand* in 2½ hrs.; and to *Seefeld* (p. 37) by the *Leutascher Mähder* (carriage-road, 5 M.).

Vereinsalpe (4462'; 2½-3 hrs.). At the *Husselmühle*, 20 min. below Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; by (½ hr.) a chapel it crosses the *Seinsbach*, and mounts steeply to the right, after which it reaches a tolerable road, running high up on the right side of the profound *Seinsgraben*, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines of the *Lausberg Lahne* and the *Reissende Lahne*. On the right tower the peaks of the Karwendel, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) *Vereinsalpe*, the property of Count Pappenheim, stands a new shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau. — A bridle-path leads hence to the left across the saddle on the E. of the *Feldernkopf* to (2½ hrs.) the *Soiern Lakes* (p. 42); then through the *Fischbachthal* (at the bottom of which we cross the bridge to the left, and reach a finger-post in 10 min.), either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Vorder-Riss*, or to the left over the *Fischbachalp* to (3 hrs.) *Krün* (p. 39). — From the Vereinsalpe to the Riss there are two routes. The longer leads through the densely-wooded *Fermersbach-Thal* to (1 hr.) the *Brandel-Alp*. Thence a good path, high up on the left side of the valley, passing a place in the *Dreiergraben* where a steady head is necessary, leads to the *Peindl-Alp*, where it descends to the right, and, after crossing the *Rissbach*, reaches (2 hrs.) the *Oswaldhütte*, halfway between *Vor-*

der-Riss and *Hinter-Riss* (p. 42). The other route descends to the right before reaching the Brandel-Alp, crosses the Fermersbach, and ascends the opposite slope through swampy wood to *Au* and (3 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (guide necessary for this route).

The **Karwendelspitze** (W. or *Dall' Armi-Spitze*, 8317'; 4½ hrs., with guide; fatiguing, but free from danger), ascended by a new path constructed by the German Alpine Club, commands an imposing view. — The *Reitherspitze* (7882') may be ascended from Seefeld in 3½ hrs., see p. 37. — The *Schöttlkarspitze* is best reached from the Soiernsee, p. 42.

Beyond Mittenwald the road traverses the level valley of the Isar as far as the *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and the Tyrol. During the Thirty Years' War, Claudia de' Medici, widow of Archduke Leopold V., constructed here the strongly fortified *Porta Claudia*, which resisted the attacks both of the French and the Swedes. In the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Austrians, and in 1796 extended. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was so completely destroyed by them and the Bavarians that no traces of it remain, except some walls on the hill-side and a small grass-grown redoubt in the valley. The defenders were commanded by Baron Swinburne, an English officer in the Austrian service, and a member of the same family as the well-known poet.

At the village of (3 M.) **Scharnitz** (3160'; **Traube*), on the W., is the mouth of the united *Hinterau* and *Karwendel* valleys, from which the river *Isar* issues.

Through the **Karwendelthal** to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss, interesting. Road to (8 M.) the *Angerhütte* (4245'), grandly situated; about ¾ M. farther on, the road terminates, and a good bridle-path ascends in windings to (1 hr.) the *Hochalpe* (refreshments and bed of hay). From this point we ascend to (½ hr.) the cross at the summit of the pass (5909'), which affords a fine view of the limestone rocks of the Hinterau range. We descend to the left, passing (1 hr.) a royal shooting-box, into the *Johannesthal* (p. 42), which we follow to (2½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 42).

Hinterauthal. A road leads past (2½ M.) the opening of the *Gleirschthal* (see below) and (5 M.) the so-called *Source of the Isar*, two brooks descending from the Heidenkopf on the left, to (1¼ M.) the *Hunting Lodge* of Prince Hohenlohe on the *Kastenalp* (3950'). We then ascend the *Lavatsch-Thal* to the right to the *Lavatscher Alp* and the (6 M.) *Kohler Alp* (leaving the *Haller Anger Alp* to the left at the top of the hill), and thence to the right to the (2½ M.) *Lavatscher Joch* (6814'), which affords a view of the Zillerthaler and Stuhaier Ferner. The road descends hence, turning to the right by the *Issenanger* and crossing the hill, to the (3½ M.) *Hall Salt Mine* (refreshments), and through the *Haller Thal* to (6 M.) *Hall* (p. 55). — The Innthal is also reached by several passes leading through the **Gleirschthal** (see above). We follow the Hinteranthal road (see above) for 2½ M. and diverge from it by a road to the right, cross the Isar, and ascend the right bank of the Gleirschbach in windings to the (5 M.) shooting-box by the *Amtssäge* (3960'; refreshments), in a wild and grand situation. An interesting pass leads hence to *Zirl:* it ascends on the bank of the *Kristenbach* to the S. to the (½ hr.) *Zirler Kristenalp* (4390') and the (1½ hr.) *Erlsattel* (6080'), whence the *Grosse Solstein* (8330') may be ascended without difficulty in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 164); it then descends to the *Erlalp* and high up on the right side of the *Ehbachthal* to (3 hrs.) *Zirl*. — In the E. prolongation of the Gleirschthal (the head of which is called the *Samerthal* or *Pfeisthal*) a cart-road leads from the Amtssäge to

the *Stempeljoch* (7188′; view limited); it then descends steeply over loose stones to the (1½ hr.) *Haller Berghaus* (p. 56) and (2 hrs.) *Hall* (p. 55). — Other passes (guides necessary) cross the *Frauhitt-Sattel* (7360′), commanding a fine view, the *Mandlscharte* (about 7200′), and the *Arzlerscharte* (7050′) to *Innsbruck*.

The road quits the Isar and ascends (to the right a distant view of the bare limestone peaks of the Wetterstein) to (4½ M.) —

80 M. **Seefeld** (3858′; *Post*, dear; *Bräuhaus*), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., situated on a bleak table-land, the watershed between the Isar and Inn. The barren, rounded cone to the W. is the *Hohe Mundi* (8497′).

The *Reitherspitze (7782′; 3½ hrs.; guides Franz and Josef Heigl and Jos. Haslwanter) affords an admirable view of the N. and Central Alps. — From Seefeld to *Leutasch* by the *Leutascher Mähder* (5 M.), see p. 35; to *Telfs* (p. 164) viâ *Mösern* (Inn), with an imposing view of the valley of the Inn and the Selrain peaks, 2½ hrs.

The road passes the small *Wildsee*, and descends, at first gradually, and then, below (2½ M.) *Reith* (3631′), in rapid zigzags, which afford magnificent views of the Innthal, the Martinswand (E.), and the Mts. to the S. of the Inn (Alps of Selrain and Stubai). On the last height above the road is the ruin of *Fragenstein*.

86 M. **Zirl** (2034′; **Löwe; Stern*), and thence by railway (opened in July, 1883) to —

95 M. **Innsbruck**, see p. 164.

8. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern.

Kochelsee and Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 18, 42.

93½ M. Railway to *Penzberg* (38½ M.) in 2¾ hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 30, 2 m. 15 pf.). Post-Omnibus twice daily from Penzberg to *Benedictbeuern* in 1¼ hr. (80 pf.), and daily (at 9 a.m.) to *Kochel* in 2¼ hrs. (1 m. 60 pf.). No omnibus from Kochel to *Mittenwald;* from Mittenwald to *Innsbruck*, see p. 29. — Pedestrians may reach the Kochelsee and Walchensee from *Murnau* (p. 29): from Murnau by Greut to *Schlehdorf* (see below) 2¼ hrs.

Route to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see pp. 26, 27. The railway now diverges from the Murnau line to the left, and skirts the Starnherger See, which is here unattractive. 28½ M. *Bernried*, 31½ M. *Seeshaupt* (*Inn), both (p. 27) ¾ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right the small *Ostersee*. 35½ M. *Staltach*.

From Staltach to Murnau (3 hrs.). This pleasant route leads by *Iffeldorf* and *Antorf* to (1½ hr.) *Habach* (Inn); then over the *Aidlinger Höhe (2610′), which affords a beautiful view of the Wetterstein and the lakes, to *Aidling;* and finally past the marshy *Riedsee* (on the right) to (1½ hr.) *Murnau* (p. 29).

38½ M. **Penzberg** (2080′), the terminus of the railway (*Inn* near the station). Omnibus to *Tölz* (p. 40) daily in 2½ hrs.

The road to Kochel crosses the *Loisach* and traverses a flat district to *Bichl* (*Löwe), with baths, and is there joined on the left by the road coming from Tölz by *Heilbrunn* (p. 41). Then (5 M.) —

43½ M. **Benedictbeuern** (2054′; **Post; Zur Benedictenwand*),

with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now a military hospital and 'remonte depôt' (a few bedrooms at the tavern). To the left rises the Benedictenwand; to the S. the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten.

The **Benedictenwand** (5919′) is ascended hence (or from Kochel) in 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the route is steep at places (comp. p. 41), but repays the fatigue. At the top is a cross. Magnificent view as far as the Grossglockner and Venediger; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes.

Beyond Benedictbeuern the road skirts the E. side of an extensive marsh which bounds the Kochelsee on the N., and leads by *Ried* and *Besenbach* to (4⅝ M.) *Kochel* (Rössle, moderate), which is separated by a hill from (¾ M.) the lake (**Bad Kochel*, nearer the lake, R. 1½ m.). The emerald-green **Kochelsee** (1955′), 3¾ M. long, and 2½ M. broad, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. To the N. is the *Rohrsee*, beyond which lies a large marshy tract. The pavilion near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies *Schlehdorf* (*Inn), 2¼ hrs. from stat. Murnau (p. 29). From Schlehdorf ferry in ½ hr. (25 pf.), passing the *Nasen*, which rise perpendicularly from the lake, to the *Inn zum Kesselberg*, at the foot of the Kesselberg. Footpath thence to the falls of the Kesselbach and the high-road (25 min.).

About 1¼ M. beyond Kochel, at the *Inn Zum Grauen Bären*, the road approaches the lake, but quits it again by the **Inn zum Kesselberg*, ¾ M. farther (ferry to Bad Kochel, 60 pf.). It then ascends gradually, and afterwards rapidly, between the Jochberg and the Herzogstand to the pass of the *Kesselberg* (2759′). Where the ascent begins, a direction-post indicates the way to the left, '*Zum untern Fall*', a cascade in a picturesque ravine. Higher up, a little to the right of the road, are the falls of the Kesselbach, to which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the roadside near the top of the hill, to the left, is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue ***Walchen**see (2592′), 4¼ M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the Königs-See. At the N. end are the two houses of (3 M.) *Urfeld* (Zum Jäger, on the lake, R. 1½ m.; rustic quarters at the fisherman's).

The ***Herzogstand** (5761′), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. by a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary), diverging to the right from the road coming from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep path leading from Urfeld direct to the bridle-path in 10 min. may be taken). In ½ hr. a pavilion, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench affording a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain. A spring in a ravine is next passed (1 hr.), situated ¼ hr. below the royal shooting-lodge (a steep path ascending by the direction-post to the right effects little saving). Beyond the lodge the path is nearly level to the foot (10 min.) of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in ½ hr. more. On the summit a closed pavilion. Admirable view of the mountains as

far as the Stubai glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. A narrow ridge, practicable only for travellers with steady heads (guide necessary), connects the Herzogstand with the (3/4 hr.) *Heimgarten* (5863'), to the W., from which we may descend by the *Käseralpe* to *Schlehdorf* (see above), by the *Ochsenalpe* to *Ohlstadt* (p. 29), or by the *Ohlstädter Alpe* to Walchensee. — Beyond the lodge, a narrow but good path to the right, affording at first a fine view of the Walchensee and mountains, and then leading through wood, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 1 1/2 hr. (Ascent of the Herzogstand from Walchensee 3 1/2 hrs., fatiguing.)

Jochberg (5060'; 2 1/2 hrs.; a fine point of view; guide may be dispensed with). By the drag notice-board on the Kesselberg (see above) we ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Jocher Alpe* and the (1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a beautiful view, particularly of the Walchensee and of the Tauern to the E. — Descent to Kochel, 2 1/2 hrs., with guide.

From Urfeld to *Jachenau* and *Tölz*, see p. 41. — Over the *Hochkopf* to *Vorder-Riss*, see p. 42.

From Urfeld the road leads on the W. bank of the lake to (2 M.) the hamlet of —

55 M. **Walchensee** (*Post*, pension 4 m.; two-horse carr. to Mittenwald 20 m. and fee of 2 m.; to Partenkirchen 25 m., fee 3 m.), charmingly situated on a bay of the lake, and surrounded with beautiful woods. On the opposite bank are the church and parsonage of *Klösterl*. It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (1 m., 2-3 pers. 1 m. 80 pf.). From the middle of the lake a fine view is enjoyed. On the S. bank are the houses of *Altlach*, whence a good bridle-path ascends the *Hochkopf* (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary; comp. p. 42). Travellers bound for Mittenwald row from Urfeld in 3/4 hr. to the *Zwerger* (1/2 M. from the road) or to the mouth of the *Obernach*, at the S. end of the lake (Zum Paulus dem Einsiedler). Thence to Wallgau by the high-road 4 M.

From the Walchensee through the *Eschenthal* to *Eschenloh* on the Murnau and Partenkirchen road, see p. 29.

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the road is carried over the steep *Katzenkopf* to the S.W. end of the lake, where the *Obernach*, its principal tributary, is crossed. (Our road is joined here on the left by the new road on the S. bank of the lake from Sachenbach; see p. 41.) We now gradually ascend the pine-clad valley of the Obernach. At (5 1/2 M.) *Wallgau* (Inn, dear) the broad valley of the *Isar* is reached. (Road to Vorder-Riss and Tölz, see p. 42.) 1 1/2 M. *Krün* (2835'; Inn; route over the *Soiern* to *Vorder-Riss*, and ascent of the *Schöttlkarspitze*, see p. 42). To the W. a road leads past the *Barmsee* (p. 35) to (2 1/2 M.) *Klais* (p. 34), on the high-road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen.

On the S. the precipitous *Karwendelgebirge* is conspicuous; to the W. rises the *Wettersteingebirge*. From (5 M.) —

67 M. *Mittenwald* to (93 1/2 M.) *Innsbruck*, see pp. 34-37.

9. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

74 M. Railway by *Holzkirchen* to (36 M.) *Tölz* in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 4 m. 65, 3 m. 10 pf., 2 m.). Post-Omnibus from Tölz to (5 1/2 M.) *Lenggries*, twice daily in 1 1/4 hr. (90 pf.); to (9 1/4 M.) *Benedictbeuern* by *Bichl*, daily

in 2¼ hrs.; to (10½ M.) *Penzberg* daily in 2½ hrs., also by *Bichl*. One-horse carriage from Tölz to the Walchensee 10, to Mittenwald 20 m.

The train soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the right the distant Alps. The direct line to Braunau and Rosenheim diverges to the left (R. 12). The N. wall of the church of *Untersendling* is adorned with a large fresco (by Lindenschmitt, 1831), representing a skirmish which took place here in 1705 during the Spanish War of Succession between Austrian troops and the peasantry of the district, and in which a great number of the latter perished. 3½ M. *Mittersendling*. At (6½ M.) *Grosshesselohe* the Isar is crossed by a fine iron bridge; to the left we obtain a view of the deep valley with Munich in the distance is obtained. Then through wood. 11 M. *Deisenhofen;* 16 M. *Sauerlach*. The *Teufelsgraben* ('devil's ditch'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) **Holzkirchen** (2244′; *König Otto; Greiderer; Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 51) and Schliersee (p. 48). View of the Alps, with the Wendelstein, at the back of the station. The small town (*Post; Oberbräu*) lies ½ M. from the railway.

The line skirts the E. side of the town, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 M. *Ober-Warngau*. 30 M. **Schaftlach** (*Rail. Restaurant;* to *Tegernsee*, see p. 43). The mountains become grander; on the right the Benedictenwand. 32 M. *Reigersbeuern*, with a handsome château. The Tölz station (**Bellevue*, with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town, ½ M. from the Isar bridge.

36 M. **Tölz** (2202′; **Post; Bürgerbräu* and *Bruckbräu*, with gardens), a small town prettily situated on a hill on the *Isar*, owes its prosperity to its breweries and timber trade. Many of the houses are frescoed with biblical subjects. The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the *Calvarienberg* command a fine survey of the Isarthal stretching far into the distance; in the background, S.W., the long *Benedictenwand* (p. 41) and the cone of the *Kirchstein* (5630′). On the left bank of the Isar are the baths of **Krankenheil** (**Kurhôtel*, with baths; **Sedlmair*, R. 2, B. 1 m.; *Pension Spenger*, 5-7 m.; **Villa Jäger*, 4-6 m.; furnished rooms at the *Villa Bellevue*, *Daxenberger*, *Diebold*, etc.), with a *Conversations-Saal*, *Trinkhalle*, and *Bath House* (bath 2 m.; the water is conducted in leaden pipes from the springs, 4 M. distant, and contains natron and iodine). About ½ M. to the W. is the *Zollhaus* (*Inn; carriages to the baths).

Pedestrians may take the following pleasant route from Munich to Tölz. Railway to *Starnberg* (p. 26); walk along the E. bank of the lake to (3½ M.) *Berg* (p. 26), and (5 M.) *Wolfrathshausen* (1896′; *Haderbräu), at the confluence of the *Loisach* and *Isar*. The lofty slope above the village commands a fine view of the mountains towards the S., and down the valley of the Isar. Then by the high-road to (7 M.) *Königsdorf* (Inn), whence a footpath, easily found, leads in 2 hrs. to *Tölz*.

Excursions from Tölz: to (½ hr.) *Gaisach* (Inn), with fine view; by (¾ hr.) *Wackersberg* (Inn) and the *Baunhof* to (1½ hr.) the *Baun-Alp* (refreshments); from the *Zollhaus* (see above) across the *Sauersberg* to

(1½ hr.) the springs (see above), and to (1½ hr.) the top of the *Blomberg* (4078′), with extensive view. — The *Benedictenwand* (5919′) is better ascended from Lenggries (see below).

[From Tölz to the Walchensee there are two roads: by *Kochel* (21 M.), or through the *Jachenau* (25 M.). The Kochel Road leads to the W., past the *Zollhaus* (see above) and the *Stallauer Weiher*, to *Vorder-Stallau* and (5 M.) the baths of *Heilbrunn* (to the right), with the *Adelheidsquelle* containing bromine and iodine. Many of the visitors stay at *Bichl* (see below), to which the water for bathing and drinking is conveyed daily. The road then passes *Enzenau* and *Unter-Steinbach*, and reaches (4 M.) *Bichl*, on the road from Penzberg to Kochel and Mittenwald (p. 37).

The Jachenau Road follows the E. side of the broad Isarthal to (6 M.) **Lenggries** (2220′; **Post; Altwirth*). About ¾ M. to the S. is the Duke of Nassau's château of *Hohenburg* (brewery and inn).

The ***Benedictenwand** (5919′) may be ascended hence in 5½ hrs., with guide, by the *Längenthal-Alp* and *Probst-Alp* (comp. p. 38). The most interesting of the other ascents from Lenggries are those of the *Kirchstein* (5630′; 3½ hrs., with guide) and the *Geigerstein* (5072′; 2½ hrs., bridle-path nearly to the top).

The road crosses the Isar (on the opposite bank, the château of *Hohenburg*, see above), and reaches (3 M.) *Wegscheid* (Zum Pfaffenstöffel, rustic). The narrow road now quits the valley of the Isar, skirts the wooded flanks of the *Langenberg*, and enters the **Jachenau**, a secluded valley, 10 M. in length, watered by the *Jachen*, and containing a few farm-houses. 8½ M. *Zum Bäck Inn* (dear); 1½ M. the village of *Jachenau* (2618′; Inn). The road continues to ascend for a short distance, and then descends through wood to (4 M.) *Sachenbach*, at the E. end of the *Walchensee*, and (2 M.) *Urfeld* (p. 38), affording pleasing views of the lake. Instead of going to Urfeld, the traveller may prefer to take the new road on the E. and S. banks of the lake from Sachenbach to (5½ M.) the mouth of the *Obernach* (p. 39).]

From Tölz to Mittenwald (38 M.). To (6 M.) *Lenggries*, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the Isar, passing *Anger* (on the left *Schloss Hohenburg*, see above), to (3 M.) *Fleck* (*Inn), with large saw-mills. Beyond (1 M.) *Winkel* the Isarthal turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the *Scharfreiter* (see below). The valley narrows; on the left are abrupt, wooded slopes, on the right flows the river in its wide and gravelly bed. The road rounds a jutting rock, crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen* and the *Dürrach*, and reaches (6 M.) the **Fall** (2365′; *Rieschenwirth; Jägerwirth*). On the right a rapid of the Isar, which is here narrowed by a rocky barrier.

On the right bank of the *Walchen* or *Achen*, which flows out of the Achensee, a narrow road leads to (8 M.) *Achenwald* on the Kreuth post-road (p. 46). — To the S. of the Fall is the *Dürrachklamm*, a gorge which deserves a visit (2 hrs. there and back, with guide). — A very fine point of view is the **Scharfreiter** (6680′; 6 hrs., with guide). To the royal shooting-box on the *Krametseck* (view) 3 hrs.; thence by the *Wiesalpe* and *Mosenalpe* to the top in 3 hrs. more. The descent may be made by the

Baumgartenjoch (bridle-path thence) to (2½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (see below); or from the Mosenalp to the (2½ hrs.) *Oswaldhütte* (see below).

The valley expands. 6 M. **Vorder-Riss** (2572′), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (*Krametz-Au*), at the confluence of the *Riss* with the Isar (*Inn* at the forester's). In the distance are seen the Wetterstein and Karwendelgebirge.

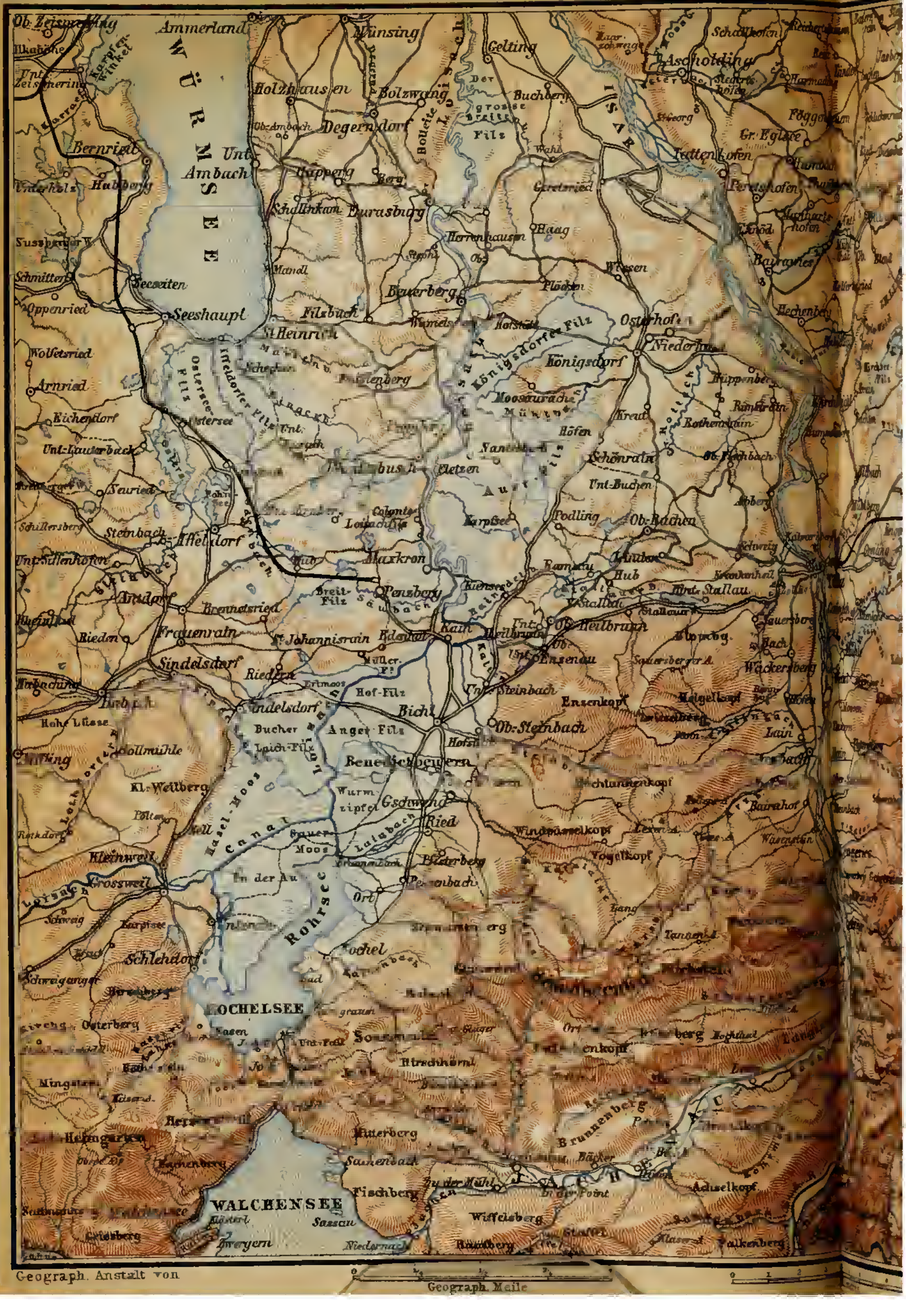
THROUGH THE RISS TO THE ACHENSEE (9-10 hrs.), an interesting excursion; road to (8 M.) Hinter-Riss, thence a horse-track. The valley contracts at (3½ M.) the *Oswaldhütte*, at the mouth of the deep *Fermersbach-Thal*. (To *Mittenwald* by the *Vereinsalpe*, see p. 35.) The *Scharfreiter* (p. 41) may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs. (easier from Fall, see above). 4½ M. **Hinter-Riss** (3104′), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely-wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (Inn; *Alpenhof*, ¼ hr. farther on). — From Hinter-Riss to the *Vereinsalpe* and *Mittenwald*, see p. 35; by the *Hochalpe* to the *Karwendelthal* and *Scharnitz*, see p. 35. — The *Schönalpelkopf* (6520′), 3 hrs. from Hinter-Riss, a fine point of view, is easily ascended. — Attractive excursion hence (one day) to *Ladiz* and *Laliders*. A bridle-path leads to the S. through the *Johannesthal* (see below) to (3 hrs.) the *Ladiz Alp* (5154′), which commands a striking view of the wild rocky masses of the Birkkarspitze. Kaltwasserspitze, etc.; thence over the *Spielistjoch*, at the back of the *Falken*, to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Laliders*, grandly situated, and through the *Lalider-Thal* back to (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss. Or we may again ascend from Laliders and cross two other passes between the *Gamsjoch* and the *Kühkarspitze* to the (2½ hrs.) *Eng* (Inn; see p. 47), and return to (3½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* through the *Blaubachthal*. (From the Eng over the *Grammais-Joch* to *Pertisau*, see p. 77; over the *Lamsen-Joch* to *Schwaz*, see p. 55.)

From Hinter-Riss (provisions should be taken; guide unnecessary) the road ascends gently, past the mouths of the *Johannesthal* and *Laliderthal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Hagelhütte* (3340′), where the *Rissthal* (above this point called the *Blaubachthal*) turns towards the S. (1½ hr. farther up is the *Eng*, p. 47). Here we turn to the left (bridle-path), cross the brook, and ascend the (2 hrs.) **Plumser Joch** (5423′; wine, etc., at a chalet), which commands a fine view: behind us the Karwendelgebirge, to the E. the Seekarspitze and Rabenspitze, near the Achensee. On the culminating point is the figure of a saint. We avoid the path to the left and descend rapidly in zigzags to the *Gernalp*, whence a rough road leads through the wooded *Gernthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Pertisau* (p. 47). — In making this excursion in the reverse direction, observe that in descending from the pass the dry bed of the brook must be crossed twice: once at the bend towards the W., where a misleading path diverges to the N., and again at the foot of the col, beyond the huts.

FROM VORDER-RISS TO ALTLACH on the Walchensee (p. 39): either over the *Hochkopf* (4035′), with a royal shooting-lodge, and fine view (good horse-track, 4 hrs.); or over the *Altlachberg* in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

The road crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (9 M.) *Wallgau* (p. 39), on the high-road from the Walchensee to (6½ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 34).

FROM VORDER-RISS BY THE SOIERN TO KRÜN, a very attractive walk (bridle-path, 4½ hrs.). After crossing the Rissbach, the path ascends the *Fischbachthal* to the left to (3 hrs.) the Königshaus by the *Soiern Lakes* (5160′), in a wild valley (to the E. the *Krapfenkarspitze;* to the S. the two *Soiernspitzen*). (A new bridle-path leads from this point in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schöttlkarspitze*, with a royal pavilion affording a fine view.) We may descend either on the N.W. to the *Fischbachalpe*, where Count Holnstein has a shooting-box (refreshments), and thence by road to (4½ M.) *Krün;* or to the S. by the (2½ hrs.) *Vereinsalpe* to (2 hrs.) *Mittenwald* (p. 34).



Ammerland
Münsing
Gelting
Ascholding
WÜRMSEE
Holzhausen
Bolzwang
Degerndorf
ISAR
Bernried
Unt. Ambach
Eurasburg
Seeshaupt
Beuerberg
St. Heinrich
Osterhofen
Königsdorf
Königsdorfer Filz
Arnried
Iffeldorf
Penzberg
Steinbach
Antdorf
Brennatsried
Frauenrain
St. Johannisrain
Sindelsdorf
Ob. Heilbrunn
Bichl
Benediktbeuern
Ob. Steinbach
Ried
Grossweil
Schlehdorf
Kochel
KOCHELSEE
Rohrsee
Canal
WALCHENSEE
Brunnenberg
Fischberg
Zwergern
Geograph. Anstalt von
Geograph. Meile

Holzkirchen
Aibling
ROSENHEIM
Miesbach
Neubeuern
TEGERNSEE
Tegernsee
Schliersee
Miesing
Kreuth
Rieselberg
KUF-STEIN
1 : 250.000.
Engl. Miles
Österr. Meile
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

10. From Munich to Innsbruck,

by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreut, and the Achensee.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

94 M. RAILWAY to (30 M.) *Schaftlach* in 1¾ hr. POST-OMNIBUS from Schaftlach at 7.30 a.m. and 1.30 and 5.15 p.m. to *Tegernsee* (in 1½ hr.; fare 1 m. 30, coupé 1 m. 90 pf.); from Tegernsee to *Kreut* at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. in 1½ hr. (1 m. 30, coupé 1 m. 90 pf.). [From Kreut to Tegernsee at 12 noon and 5 p.m.; from Tegernsee to Schaftlach at 10 a.m. and 2 and 7 p.m.] One-horse carriage from Schaftlach to Tegernsee 7 m., two-horse 12 m. (carriages may be ordered by telegraph from the Post Inn at Tegernsee to meet any train at Schaftlach). One-horse carriage from Tegernsee to Kreut 7, two-horse 12 m., to the Scholastika 16 or 24, to Jenbach 26 or 42 m. (driver's fee included in each case). — POST-OMNIBUS daily at 6 p.m. from Kreut in 2½ hrs. to Achenkirch, and thence next morning at 5 o'clock in 2 hrs. to Jenbach (from Kreut to Jenbach 6 m.). [From Jenbach at 10 a.m. to Achenkirch (12.30 p.m.), leaving Achenkirch at 1.30 p.m. and reaching Kreut at 4 p.m.] An OMNIBUS also runs daily between June and October from Kreut to the Scholastika (p. 46) in 3½ hrs., starting at 7 a.m. — One-horse carriage from Dorf Kreut to the Scholastika 12-15 m., two-horse from Bad Kreut 20 m.; two-horse from the Scholastika to Bad Kreut 9½ fl., incl. fee. — From *Jenbach:* one-horse to Pertisau or the Scholastika, with extra horse for the hill, 7 fl.; two-horse 12 fl.; to Kreut 16 or 21, Tegernsee 17 or 25 fl. (incl. tolls).

Railway to (30 M.) *Schaftlach*, p. 40. The road to Tegernsee turns to the right in the village, and leads by *Haus*, *Georgenried*, and *Finsterwald* to the *Tegernsee* (3¾ M. long, 1¼ M. broad), which is reached at *Gmund* (Herzog Max), where the *Mangfall* emerges from it (on the right, *Kaltenbrunn*, p. 44). Then on the E. bank, by *St. Quirin*, to —

37 M. **Tegernsee.** — *POST, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. from 5 m.; *GUGGEMOOS, at the N. end of the village, R. 1½-2 m.; *TEGERNSEER-HOF (formerly *Greider*); *STEINMETZ; beer at the *Bräustübl*. — Lodgings may also be procured. At *Rothach:* *Scheurer, R. from 1½, D. 2 m. — At *Egern*, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreut: Bachmair, moderate. — *Boat*, with rower, 1 m. per hour.

Tegernsee (2400′), charmingly situated, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks in the environs. The imposing *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, was erected during last century. In the centre is the church. The S. wing, fitted up by King Max Joseph as a summer-residence, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery. Over the portal is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey. At the N. end of the village is the pretty *Villa* of Prince Theodorovitch of Servia, in the Italian style.

*ENVIRONS. A favourite point is the (½ hr.) **Grosse Paraplui**, an open summer-house. The path ascends to the left from the Kreut road, at the W. end of the palace garden. Or the road may be followed for 8 min. more, to the point where the path to the *Kleine Paraplui* and to the ferry to Egern (see below) diverges to the right; here the steps to the left are ascended, leading to the summer-house, which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains (from left to right: Riedererstein, Wallberg, Setzberg, Ringherg, Hirschberg, Kampen). A good path leads hence to the *Leeberger* (*Inns); fine view of the head of the lake. Pleasant way back by the *Pfliegelhof* (refreshments), 10 min.

to the E., and through the *Albachthal* (1/2 hr.). — The **Westerhof**, 1/2 hr. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the Albachthal as far as (5 min.) the bridge, beyond which it ascends to the left, partly by wooden steps.

Kaltenbrunn (Inn), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 4 1/2 M. from Tegernsee by land (viâ Gmund), or reached by boat in 1 hr. (1 m. 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (6 M.) *Egern* (see above), viâ *Am Bach* and *Wiessee*.

Bauer in der Au. Boat (in 20 min., 60 pf.) to *Abwinkel*, from which a pleasant forest-path ascends the *Söllbach* to (1 hr.) the farm (restaur.); fine view of the Kampen and Fleckenstein. Pleasant walk hence (crossing the brook to the right after 3/4 hr.) over the (1 hr.) *Hirschstall-Alpe* between the *Kampen* and the *Fockenstein* (each of which may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.), and by a good bridle-path down the picturesque *Hirschbach-Thal* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Schloss Hohenstein*, 1/4 hr. from *Lenggries* (p. 11). — From the Bauer in der Au we may return by a road to the right, on the slope of the *Ringberg*; where it emerges from the wood (1 M.) a foot-path descends to the right to (1 hr.) *Egern* at the S. end of the lake; thence by boat (40 pf.) or by the ferry (5 pf.) to Tegernsee.

Freihof. Boat in 1/2 hr. to *Am Bach;* then up the *Zeiselbach* valley to the *Freihof* (restaur.), a charming route, with fine views.

Marble Quarries (1 1/4 hr.). The Kreut road is followed past Egern to (2 1/2 M.) a finger-post, which indicates the way (right) to (1/4 hr.) the interesting *Quarries*. Another finger-post, a few hundred paces farther, points to (1/4 hr.) the *Lohbachfall*, which is generally inconsiderable.

The **Falls of the Rothach** are situated in a picturesque ravine 5 1/2 M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from *Rothach*, (see below) on the left bank of the stream of that name, passing *Elmau*, to the inn of *Enter-Rothach;* 1/2 M. farther a finger-post shows where the path descends to the falls to the right; the path rejoins the road higher up. The road ascends hence to the *Wechselalp* (3491'), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the *Weisse Falepp* to (2 1/2 hrs.) the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 50). Thence by the *Spitzingsee* to *Schliersee* 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. — The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carr. and pair 24 m.).

The **Neureut** (4130'), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 1 1/2 hr. by a path passing the *Westerhof* (see above). Splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). Thence by the *Gindelalpe* to Schliersee, 2 1/2 hrs., see p. 48.

Riedererstein (2916'). The Kreut road is followed to the S. as far as a small sulphur bath-house, 3/4 M. from the Post Inn, and a little on this side of the Rothach bridge. Here we ascend to the left by a somewhat steep path, and then by a 'chemin de la croix' with 14 stations, to (1 hr.) the conspicuous chapel, on a precipitous rock. — A path which can hardly be missed ascends to the E. along the crest of the hill to (1 1/2 hr.) the **Baumgartenschneid** (5140'), whence a fine panorama is obtained. For the steep descent through the *Albachthal* to (1 1/2 hr.) Tegernsee a guide is advisable (to be procured at the chalets).

The **Hirschberg** (5636'; 4 1/2 hrs.) is an admirable point of view. We follow the Kreut road to (1 1/3 hr.) the *Lohbachfall* (see above), cross the brook near the fall, and ascend a narrow forest-path, which afterwards widens, to (1 hr.) the *Holzpointalp;* then across meadows to the foot of the saddle between the Hirschberg on the left and the Ringberg on the right, and straight up; from the saddle we turn to the left and ascend in zigzags on the N. slope of the Hirschberg to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Hochlucken-Alpe* (beds of hay), near the lower peak with the wooden cross (view to the N. and E.). From this point we may follow the crest of the hill, or take a path to the right below it, to the S.E. peak, and thence cross a plateau to the (1/2 hr.) S.W. and highest peak, where a magnificent panorama is disclosed. — Descent to the *Bauer in der Au* not recommended.

The **Risserkogl** (6037') also affords a very fine view, embracing the Tauern and Zillerthal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; on the N., in a basin between the Risserkogl and Plankenstein, lie the

two small *Röthenstein Lakes*. Ascent from Egern, by the *Wallberger Alp*, 4½-5 hrs. (guide). The descent to the S.W. by the *Ableithen*, *Scheyrer*, and *Pletzerer Alps*, and that to the S. by the *Riss* and *Vorderlochberg Alps* to the *Langenauthal* and (2 hrs.) *Kreut*, are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

FROM TEGERNSEE TO TÖLZ (13 M.). Road by *Gmund* and *Reichersbeuern* (one-horse carr. 6 m.; diligence on Wed. and Sun., 1½ m.). — To *Schliersee*, see p. 49; to *Neuhaus*, see p. 49.

The high-road from Tegernsee to Kreut leads through *Rothach* (*Scheurer), with its pretty country-houses, crosses the *Weissach* (*Bachmair's Inn, by the bridge), and ascends slightly through meadows. Pedestrians save 1½ M. by rowing across the S.E. arm of the lake to *Egern* (20 min.; 40 pf.) or by taking the ferry from the Kleine Paraplui, ½ M. to the S. of Tegernsee (5 pf.); the road on the other side leads straight from the ferry to the high-road, which it reaches at (1 M.) the Weissach bridge. The valley contracts near the village of (6 M.) *Kreut* (Obermaier), to the right of which rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4744'). About 1 M. farther is the prettily-situated **Restaurant zur Rainer Alpe*, where a road to the left diverges to the (½ M.) —

44½ M. **Wildbad Kreut** (2720'), a large bath-house and hotel (R. 2 m., B. 50, L. & A. 85 pf.), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing iron and sulphur, and generally used in combination with salt-baths (the salt being obtained from Rosenheim), were known as early as 1500, and belonged to the Abbey of Tegernsee. The place owes its reputation to the visits of King Max I., to its invigorating mountain-air, and its excellent whey.

WALKS in the grounds of the Curhaus. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, ½ M. to the E. of the Curhaus, is a bust of King Max I. — The *Hohlenstein*, opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.).

Wolfsschlucht (1¼ hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path ascends the *Felsenweissach-Thal* to the *Pförner* and *Oberhofer Alps* and turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path ascends from the Oberhofer Alp, 'über den Stein', to the *Schildenstein-Alp* (see below).

Gaisalp (1 hr.). Descending at the back of the Bad and crossing the Felsenweissach, we follow a good path through wood, which is at first level, and afterwards ascends to the left on the hill-side to the pleasantly situated Alp (3607'). About 20 min. farther is the **Königsalp** (3810'; *Inn*), which may also be reached in 2 hrs. by a good road, diverging to the left from the Achenthal road above the *Klammbachfall* (see below), and ascending in zigzags. — The **Schildenstein** (5345'), a good point of view, is ascended from the Gaisalp or the Königsalp in 1½-2 hrs.; last part of the ascent steep. The track descending to the Achenthal road on the S.W. is marshy and bad (guide necessary).

The **Schinder** (5990'; 4½-5 hrs.) is a magnificent point of view. A road leads to the E. through the *Langenauthal* to the *Langenau-Alp* and (8 M.) the *Baier-Alp*, from which a bridle-path ascends to the left by the *Ritzlberg-Alp* to (1½ hr.) the summit. Descent to *Falepp*, see p. 50.

The *Risserkogl* (6037'), 4½ hrs., see above. — The *Hirschberg* (p. 44) is easily ascended from Kreut by the *Schwarzenbachthal* and the *Schwarzentenn-Alp*, or from Dorf Kreut by the *Weidberg-Alpe*, in 4-5 hrs.

The road from Bad Kreut to the Achensee crosses the Weissach and joins the main road about ½ M. to the W. of the baths. The

high-road gradually ascends the narrow Weissachthal, passing (2 M.) the *Klammbach Fall* on the left, (5 M.) *Glashütten* (*Inn, rustic), and the old Bavarian custom-house at *Stuben*. On the *Stubenalp*, about 1 M. farther, the road reaches its culminating point (3150′), then descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the *Kaiserwacht*, the old Austrian custom-house in the once strongly-fortified defile of *Achen* (2858′), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. (Below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achenthal to *Fall* in the Isarthal, p. 41.) The custom-house is now near the village of (2½ M.) *Achenwald* (2695′; *Traube). The road gradually ascends along the *Achen*, or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achensee. On the left, 2½ M. farther (1 M. from Achenkirch), opens the *Ampelsbach-Thal;* in the background rise the rocky horn of the *Guffert* and the long ridge of the *Unnutz* (p. 47).

A road on the left side of the Ampelsbach-Thal leads over the *Oberberg* (3435′), between the Guffert and the Unnutz, to (8 M.) **Steinberg** (3300′; tolerable inn), a village prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. Ascent hence of the *Guffert* (or *Steinberger Spitze*, 7190′; 4 hrs., with guide), somewhat fatiguing, but repaying. Ascent of the *Unnutz* (6817′; 3 hrs.), by the *Kögeljoch*, not difficult (see below). Route to the Innthal, viâ *Aschau* to *Brixlegg* 6 hrs. (guide desirable; see p. 54).

59 M. **Achenkirch** (3087′; **Post; *Kern*, ½ M. on this side of the Post; **Adler*, good wine), a village 2½ M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee. (In the height of summer passing travellers are more likely to find accommodation at Achenkirch than at the Achensee hotels, which are often full.)

The ***Achensee** (3048′), 5½ M. long and about ½ M. broad, and 430′ deep, a dark-blue lake, the finest in N. Tyrol, lies 1250′ above the valley of the Inn. At the N. end of the lake, 2½ M. from the Post at Achenkirch, is **Mayer's Inn*, a little beyond which is the **Scholastika Inn* (so called after the former landlady), with a veranda. About ¾ M. farther S., on a green promontory, is the **Hôtel Achenseehof*, the property of L. Rainer, a well-known Tyrolese singer (music and singing in the evenings; pension 8 m.), with a *Café* on the lake. The road, hewn in the rock at places, and built out into the lake at others, leads on the E. bank, commanding fine views, to (4¾ M.) *Buchau* (Inn), at the S. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.). In fine weather it is preferable to perform the journey by boat (from the Scholastika to Pertisau 1½ hr., to Seespitz or Buchau 2 hrs.).

Boat Fares:

		Fare for each person in Austr. Kreuzers:						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
From the Scholastika to	Pertisau . . .	70	40	30	25	23	20	20
-	Seespitz . . .	100	60	45	37	33	30	30
-	Buchau	80	45	35	30	25	22	20
	Seehof	20	15	12	10	10	10	10
Seehof	Seespitz . . .	80	45	35	30	25	22	20
	Buchau	70	40	30	25	23	20	20
Pertisau	Seespitz . . .	30	20	15	12	10	10	10
	Buchau	20	15	12	10	10	10	10
- -	- Seehof	50	30	25	20	18	15	15

Pleasant trip (1 hr. from the Scholastika) to the *Gaisalpe* (restaur.), a green slope on the W. base of the abrupt Seekarspitze (difficult of access by land).

The ***Unnutz** (6817′; 3 hrs.; guide advisable), which commands a magnificent view, presents no difficulty. A good path leads from the Scholastika at first to the left, then to the right through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee), and lastly up steep pastures to (1¼ hr.) the *Kögelalp* (beds). From the highest hut we cross the depression lying in front of us to the (25 min.) *Kögeljoch* (route to *Steinberg*, see above). We then turn to the left, and (¼ hr.), where the path divides, to the right. Beyond a rocky hollow we ascend rapidly through creeping pines, and afterwards over easy grassy slopes to (1 hr.) the summit. (*Vorder-Unnutz*, 6817′). The view embraces on the E. the Steinbergerspitze, and more in the background the Kaisergebirge, the Loferer Steinberge, and the Steinerne Meer; S.E. the Kitzbühler range, and the Tauern from the Hohe Tenn to the Dreiherrnspitze; S. the Sonnwendjoch, Zillerthaler Ferner, Duxer Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthaler Ferner, Karwendelgebirge, and Wettersteingebirge; far below lies the Achensee.

On the S.W. bank of the lake is the ***Pertisau,** a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Fürstenhaus*, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine Abbey of Viecht, often full in summer, good cuisine; *Pfanzler* and *Karl*, in the village, ¼ M. from the lake, unpretending). Charming view of the lake, particularly by evening light; to the S. the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Zillerthal.

The **Bärenkopf** (3930′; 3 hrs., with guide), ascended by the *Bärenbad-Alpe* (or from Maurach through the *Weissenbachthal*), affords an admirable survey of the lake and the environs. — The ascent of the **Sonnenjoch** (8050′; 5 hrs. with guide) is fatiguing. The *Falzthurnthal* is followed to the *Obere Grammais-Alp* (see below). Then a steep, and at places stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama: E. the Tauern chain, S. the Œtzthaler Ferner rising behind the Lamsengebirge, N. the plains of Bavaria.

From Pertisau to Hinter-Riss over the *Plumser-Joch* (6 hrs.), see p. 42. The pass of *Grammais* (8 hrs., with guide) is preferable. The path ascends the *Falzthurnthat* to the S.W.; 1½ hr., *Falzthurnalpe* (3537′); 1¼ hr., *Untere Grammais-Alp* (4144′); then a steep ascent to the right to the (1 hr.) *Obere Grammais-Alp*, to the S. of the Sonnenjoch (see above). View of the Gamsjoch to the W., and the Hochglück and Lamsenspitze to the S. Steep descent, crossing the *Binsalp*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Eng* (3930′; Inn), grandly situated, and to (3 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 42). — Over the *Stanser Joch* to *Jenbach*, see p. 55.

The road from Pertisau leads past (¾ M.) **Prantl's Inn* (on the lake, moderate) and round the 'Seespitz', or S.W. end of the lake to (3 M.) *Maurach* (3107′; *Neuwirth), on the Achenkirch and Jenbach road, 1¼ M. to the S. of *Buchau* (see above). Boats may be procured at the Seespitz and at the second-last house in Buchau, ¾ M. to the N. of the inn, at the point where the road nears the lake.

Maurach is the best starting-point for the ascent of the peaks of the **Sonnwendgebirge**, which afford many fine views (guides, Nic. and Alois Brugger at Maurach). The route first leads through the valley ascending to the N.E. to the *Lower* and (2½ hrs.) *Upper Mauritz-Alpe* (6035′; poor quarters), finely situated. From this point we may ascend the *Hochiss* (7533′), a splendid point of view, in 2 hrs. (The ascent is also made from Buchau by the *Dalfaz-Alpe*, or from the Seehof by the *Koth-Alpe* in 4½ hrs.) The *Rofan* (7405′) takes 1½ hr. only; the *Vordere Sonnwendjoch* (7300′), affording a fine survey of the Innthal, Zillerthal, etc., 1½-2 hrs.

Farther on, the road passes *Eben*, on the hill to the left, the burial-place of St. Nothburga (d. 1313), with a chapel which attracts many pilgrims. It then descends rapidly through ravines to (3 M. from Maurach) —

71 M. **Jenbach** (1834′), see p. 54. Railway thence to (94 M.) *Innsbruck*, see R. 12.

PEDESTRIANS should row from Pertisau (or the Scholastika) to the Seespitz (tariff, see above), where they take a shady footpath to the right. At the bifurcation follow the path to the left, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill (2½ M. from Jenbach). Coming from Jenbach, walkers should cross a bridge opposite the telegraph-post 108/82.

11. From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bairisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

112 M. RAILWAY to Holzkirchen and (38 M.) Schliersee in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 m. 90, 3 m. 25, 2 m. 10 pf.). From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bairisch-Zell POST-OMNIBUS daily (1 m. 70 pf.); thence to (17 M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus. RAILWAY from Kufstein to (47 M.) Innsbruck, see p. 53.

Railway to (23 M.) *Holzkirchen* (change carriages), see p. 40. On the E. side of the village the line diverges to the left from the Tölz line (R. 9), and at (27 M.) *Darching* it enters the picturesque *Mangfall-Thal*. Opposite is *Weyarn*, formerly a monastery, now a school. Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) the *Weyrer Lindl* (2372′), with an extensive view.

30½ M. *Thalham;* on the right rises the *Taubenberg* (3015′), a fine point of view (1¼ hr.; Inn, 10 min. from the top). The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded *Schlierachthal*. 33½ M. **Miesbach** (2286′; **Waizinger; *Post; Greiderer*), a thriving village and summer-resort, prettily situated.

To TEGERNSEE (10 M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 2½ hrs.) leads by *Schweinthal* to (3 M.) the *Müller am Baum* (Inn), crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by *Festenbach* and *Dürrenbach* to (4 M.) *Gmund* (p. 43) and (3 M.) *Tegernsee*.

To FISCHBACHAU (9 M.). Carriage-road to the E. by *Parsberg* into the *Leitzachthal*, and by *Hundham* to (7 M.) *Ellbach* (2572′; ascent of the *Schwarzenberg*, 3927′, 1½ hr., interesting). Then by (1¼ M.) the **Marbach Inn* to (¾ M.) *Fischbachau*, at the W. base of the Wendelstein (p. 50). Near it is the pilgrimage-chapel of *Birkenstein* (*Oberwirth). The road next leads to *Hammer* and (2 M.) *Aurach* (p. 49).

In the vicinity are several coal-mines. The train crosses the Schlierach, passes *Agatharied* and *Hausham*, and reaches —

38 M. **Schliersee** (*Post;* **Seerose*, nearest the station; **Neuwirth; Bäckerwirth;* lodgings obtainable; baths in the lake), prettily situated on the **Schliersee* (2588′), and much frequented in summer. The (5 min.) *Weinbergkapelle* affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohnberg, Eichelspitz, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitze, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg). Pleasant walk to (¾ M.) the *Oberteitner* (refreshments).

To TEGERNSEE (p. 43). The shortest route (3½ hrs.) leads by *Westenhofen*, a cement-factory at the N.W. end of the lake, ½ M. from the village of Schliersee. From this point a road leads S.W. to (2 M.) *In der Au*, whence a bridle-path ('*Prinzenweg*') follows the *Breitenbach*, crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the saddle between the *Baumgartenschneid* (p. 44) and *Kreuzberg*, and descends through the pretty *Albachthal* to (2½ hrs.) Tegernsee. — A more attractive route ascends from the Au to the right to the (1 hr.) *Gindelalpe* (4167') and the (20 min.) *Schneide* (4387'), where a survey of the plain is enjoyed. The path then runs almost on the crest of the hill (paths descending to the left to be avoided) to the (¾ hr.) *Neureut* (p. 44; view of the mountains; to the S.E., beyond the Rothachthal, the Venediger), and descends rapidly to the *Westerhof* and (1 hr.) Tegernsee (4 hrs. in all; guide advisable). — Over the *Kühzagelalp* (5½-6 hrs. to Egern); ascent from the Au to the left through the *Duftthal*, see below.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2 M. *Fischhausen* (Niederwaldeck) lies at the S. end of the lake. At (¾ M.) **Neuhaus** (2657'; **Eham*; one-horse carr. to Schliersee 2½ m.) the road divides. To the E. rises the Wendelstein, with the chapel on the top.

The road to the right leads through the *Max-Josephsthal*, past a paper-mill, and ascends the slope of the *Jägerkamp* (see below) in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the right the precipitous *Brecherspitze;* pleasing retrospect of the Schliersee. Beyond the (4 M.) pass (3740') between the *Stocker-Alp* and *Spitzing-Alp*, the road descends to the (1 M.) lonely **Spitzing-See** (3524'), leads high along the N. bank, and descends on the E. side. On the right rises the Brecherspitze. The lake is drained by the *Rothe Falepp*, which the road follows. At the S. end of the lake is the *Wurz* (or *Branntwein*) *Hütte*, a rustic inn; to the right, ½ M. from the lake, is the fall of the Falepp. Pastures are next traversed to the (2½ M.) *Waizinger Alphütte* (Inn). Beyond the (2 M.) bridge, a picturesque cascade on the left. The (1 M.) forester's house of **Falepp** (2851'; *Inn*), at the union of the Rothe and Weisse Falepp, is prettily situated in the midst of wood. Below this the stream is called the *Brandenberger Ache*. In the vicinity is the disused *Kaiserklause*. A rough path, not recommended, leads from Falepp by the *Erzherzog-Johanns-Klause* and through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Brixlegg* (p. 54; 9-10 hrs., with guide). — Through the *Rothachthal* to *Tegernsee*, see p. 44. — By the *Elend-Alp*, or the *Ackern-Alp* to the *Landl*, see p. 50. — The **Schinder* (p. 45) is ascended from Falepp in 2½ hrs. by a new path.

ASCENTS. **Brecherspitze** (5532'), 3 hrs. from Neuhaus (fatiguing; guide necessary). — **Bodenschneid** (5518'), 3 hrs. from Neuhaus, with guide, not difficult; admirable view. — ***Jägerkamp** (5689'; 3 hrs.; path well defined), another excellent point of view. — ***Rothwand** (6200'; 4-4½ hrs., not difficult). We ascend from the Spitzingsee to the lower and (1½ hr.) the upper *Wallenburger-Alp* (5364'; rustic inn). We then mount steep grassy and rocky slopes, past the *Kirchstein*, to (1 hr.) the summit (magnificent view). The Rothwand may also be ascended from Geitau (see below) by *Grosstiefenthal* and the sequestered little *Soinsee* (5052') in 4 hrs. (finger-posts prevent mistake), or from the *Waizinger Hütte* (see above) through the *Pfandlgraben* and over the *Kimpflalpe* (this being the easiest ascent). — **Miesing** (6145'), from *Geitau* (see below) by *Kleintiefenthal* in 3 hrs., or better by *Grosstiefenthal* (same route as to the foot of the Rothwand; similar view). — **Auerspitze** (5968'), another fine point, ascended from Geitau by the *Obere Soinalp* in 4 hrs.

FROM NEUHAUS TO TEGERNSEE by the **Kühzagelalp** (3796'), 5½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary; several finger-posts). The path descends to (3½ hrs.) *Enter-Rothach* (p. 44), in the *Rothach-Thal* (p. 44).

The road to Bairisch-Zell next passes (2 M.) *Aurach*. (Route to *Hammer* and *Fischbachau*, see p. 48.) At (2¼ M.) *Geitau* (Inn), the *Leitzachthal* is entered. Then *Osterhofen* and (3 M.) **Bairisch-**

Zell (2818′; *Zum Wendelstein*), a small village with several handsome houses, prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

***Wendelstein** (6066′; 2½-3 hrs.), a very fine point of view, and not difficult. The route leads to the right from the bridge to the *Tanner Mühle*, and then ascends to the (½ hr.) *Untere Wendelsteiner Alp* (where a boy had better be taken to show the way; 1-1½ m.). The path, steep and stony at places, next reaches the (1½ hr.) *Obere Wendelsteiner Alp* (4980′; refreshments at the highest hut). At the foot of the peak two finger-posts indicate the route by the 'Stangensteig', constructed of wood (8 min. long), to the (¾ hr.) summit, a plateau 6-12 yds. broad and about 25 yds. in length, on which stands a small wooden chapel containing a visitors' book. The *View embraces (left to right) the Untersberg, Watzmann, Kaisergebirge, Tauern Mts. (with the Venediger and Grossglockner), and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges (with the Zugspitze); to the N. the extensive plain with the Chiemsee, Simmsee, and Starnberger See. — The ascent is free from danger, but persons inclined to dizziness had better content themselves with the fine view of the mountains from the highest Alp. — The paths from *Fischbachau* (4 hrs) and *Brannenburg* (5 hrs.) unite at the foot of the peak (see above) with that from Bairisch-Zell.

From Bairisch-Zell to Oberaudorf (p. 52; 5 hrs.), a pleasant route. The road, steep at first, leads across the *Tanner-Alp* and *Grafenherberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*, and then through the *Aubachthal*, passing a fine fall of the Aubach (best viewed from the lower bridge), to (2½ hrs.) *Aschau* (Inn 'Zum Feurigen Tatzelwurm'). Thence by the villages of *Rechenau* and *Watschöd* to (2½ hrs.) Oberaudorf.

The narrow road to Landl and Kufstein follows the *Urspring-Thal*, enclosed by finely-wooded mountains; on the left the *Traithen* (6160′). We pass a small waterfall of the *Sillbach* on the right (2½ M.), and the small *Stockerseen* at the mouth of the *Kloascher-Thal*, through which a path leads over the *Elend-Alp* (3730′; 5 hrs., with guide) to *Falepp* (see above).

The valley expands for a short distance. On the right, the *Hintere Sonnwendjoch* (see below). We reach the Bavarian and Austrian frontier at the (2 M.) *Bäckeralp* (2769′), and the **Inn* Zur *Urspring* ½ M. farther. The road descends a beautiful wooded valley. Lower down, the rapid brook is used for floating timber. Several fine glimpses of the Kaiser. At the (2½ M.) pleasant village of **Landl** (2195′; *Inn*), in the *Thiersee-Thal*, is a shooting-lodge of Archduke Ludwig Victor.

To Falepp over the **Ackernalp** (4573′; 5 hrs.), fatiguing and lacking interest. A tolerable cart-road, between the *Veitsberg* on the left and the *Hinter-Sonnwendjoch* (6555′; ascended without danger from Landl or from Falepp in 4-4½ hrs.) on the right, with picturesque retrospects of the Thiersee-Thal and Kaiser range, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Ackernalp*. Descent by a rough path through wood, high on the right side of the valley (guide desirable; or enquire on the *Reichstein-Alp*, 1½ hr. from the top), towards the end steep, into the *Enzengraben;* then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascend, and finally turn to the left to the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 49).

The road forks here. That to the left leads through the valley of the *Klausenbach* to the (4½ M.) *Schrecksee* (2040′; Neuschmied Inn on the N. bank), and over the *Thierberg* (p. 53; fine view of the Kaisergebirge; to the S. the *Pendling*, 5125′) to (5 M.) **Kufstein** (p. 52). — The road to the right is longer but more attrac-

tive; it ascends from Landl to (2 M.) *Hinter-Thiersee* (2798′), and then leads up and down hill to (3½ M.) *Vorder-Thiersee* (2200′; Kirchenjackl) and (¾ M.) the *Schrecksee* (see above). Pedestrians should make a digression of ½ hr. from this point to the small **Hechtsee* (1748′), embosomed in wood, affording an admirable view of the Kaiser; a footpath descends thence to (20 min.) the *Otto-Capelle* (p. 52). The Klausenbach flows on the N. side of the Thierberg through a narrow valley (through which runs a carriage-road), and joins the Inn at *Kiefersfelden* (p. 53).

From Kufstein to (47 M.) **Innsbruck** by railway, see R. 12.

12. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Maps, p. 42, 56, 190.

109 M. Railway. Express in 4¼ hrs. (fares 19 m. 30, 14 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 6-8½ hrs. (fares 16 m. 65, 12 m., 7 m. 30 pf.).

The direct railway to Rosenheim by Grafing presents few attractions. It soon diverges to the left from the Holzkirchen line (see below), and skirts the town; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle. Beyond the (3 M.) *Munich S. Station* (*Thalkirchen*) the train crosses the Isar canal and the Isar; to the left, a fine view of the Auer Kirche and the more distant Maximilianeum. On the other side of the river the line crosses the suburb of Unter-Giesing by two viaducts, and ascends through deep cuttings to the (6 M.) *Munich E. Station (Haidhausen)*, where the Simbach-Braunau line branches off to the left; to the right, a distant view of the Alps. Stations *Trudering*, *Haar*, *Zorneding*, *Kirchseeon*. 23½ M. *Grafing* is a considerable place, 1½ M. from the railway. Between *Assling* and *Ostermünchen* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaisergebirge. Stat. *Gross-Karolinenfeld*.

40 M. **Rosenheim** (1466′; **Greiderer; *König Otto; Alte Post; Bairischer Hof; Deutsches Haus; Augsburger Hof; Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Salzburg (R. 13), and other lines, a town of 8397 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the influx of the Mangfall into the Inn. The salt-water is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, upwards of 50 M. distant. About ¾ M. from the station are the **Rosenheim Mineral Baths* and the **Badhôtel Marienbad*, both 'hôtel-pensions', with salt and other baths. About ½ hr. from the station is the *Schlossberg* (Restaur.), which affords a charming view of the Innthal and of the Alps from the Wendelstein to the Venediger.

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46½ M., in 3 hrs. (fares 6 m. 10, 4 m. 5, 2 m. 60 pf.). To (23 M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 40; the line here diverges from that to Schliersee, enters the *Teufelsgraben* (p. 40), into which the *Mangfall* afterwards flows, runs at first high along the left slope of the valley, and then descends to stat. *Westerham*. The valley expands. Stations *Bruckmühl*, *Heufeld* (with a chemical manufactory), and (40 M.) **Aibling** (1580′; **Ludwigsbad*, with garden; *Hôtel Duschl zur Post*,

with garden and baths; *Villa Pentenrieder; Schuhbräu*, with veranda), a small town with salt and mud-baths, prettily situated. The Kaisergebirge, and beyond (43½ M.) *Kolbermoor*, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger, become visible on the right.

Beyond Rosenheim the line turns to the S. and follows the left bank of the *Inn*. On the opposite slope, beyond (45 M.) *Raubling*, lies *Neubeuern* (*Auer), with walls and gates, commanded by a château on a rock above.

49 M. **Brannenburg** (1663′; **Inn* at the station; another in the village). The village, a summer-resort, with a château, lies at the base of the mountains, ¾ M. to the W. (Beautiful view from the Bierkeller, to the S. of the village.)

Excursions. *Schwarzlak-Kapelle*, ½ hr. to the N., with a fine view of the plain; *St. Margarethen*, at the mouth of the *Reindlerthal* (½ hr.); *In den Grund*, with a fine waterfall (1¼ hr.); ascent of the *Petersberg* (see below), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (from Fischbach 1¼ hr.). — **Wendelstein** (p. 50), 4½ hrs., with guide (shortest route from Munich): cross the *Mitteralp* to the *Reindleralpe* (4685′); then a steep ascent through the *Reindlerscharte* to the N. side of the peak, where the path unites with that from Bairisch-Zell (comp. p. 50).

At (51 M.) *Fischbach* the valley contracts, and the line approaches the Inn. On a rock to the right is the ruin of *Falkenstein*, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Petersberg*. To the left, the ruin of *Katzenstein*. On the opposite bank rise the *Heuberg* (4491′) and *Grenzhorn* (4475′). The train crosses the *Aubach* to (56 M.) **Oberaudorf** (1581′; *Hofwirth; *Zum Brünnstein*, at the station; *Niederauer*, rustic).

Excursions. To the *Weber an der Wand* (¼ hr.); *Gfaller Mühle*, with a small cascade (¾ hr.); to the *Tatzelwurm* (fine waterfall) in the *Aubachthal*, 2½ hrs. (thence to *Bairisch-Zell*, see p. 50). — **Brünnstein** (5364′), interesting ascent of 4 hrs., with gnide. The path leads up the valley from the Gfaller Mühle to *Wildgrub* and (2½ hrs.) the *Himmelmoos-Alp*, prettily situated, whence it ascends steeply to the right (path lately repaired) to the chapel on the S.E. peak. Magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Tauern, Inn Valley, etc.; to the right, the Wendelstein. Descent to the Tatzelwurm (2½ hrs.), fatiguing.

59½ M. *Kiefersfelden*, the last Bavarian village. The peasants usually perform rustic dramas here on Sundays in summer. Near the *Otto-Capelle*, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the *Klause* (*Inn), a narrow defile, and approaches —

62 M. **Kufstein** (1600′; **Auracher Bräu; *Post; *Drei Könige*, moderate; *Hirsch; *Eggerbräu; *Rail. Restaurant;* wine at *Schickedanz's*), an ancient fortress on the opposite (right) bank of the Inn, with new fortifications on both banks. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I. The Bavarian commandant, believing it impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for some heavy ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and executed the commandant for his temerity. Kufstein was the only frontier fortress retained by the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. The sole approach to the fortress (now a bar-

rack) is very steep; provisions are drawn up by means of a windlass. Fine view from the **Calvarienberg*, immediately beyond the cemetery (1/2 M. from the Inn bridge); to the W. rises the Pentling. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of *List*, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846. On the Kienbichl, in the vicinity, are the baths of *Kienbergklamm* (also a Pension), well fitted up.

Excursions. The paths in the charming environs of Kufstein are kept in good order and provided with direction-posts by a praiseworthy local society. On the left bank of the Inn, a pleasant walk (forest-path) to the (1/4 hr.) *Zeller Burg*, or *Nackelburg* (*Inn), at the foot of the wooded *Zeller Rain*, with its shady walks and charming views. Also by *Zell*, and past the swimming-baths (well fitted up), to the (3/4 hr.) *Ed* (*Inn); by the high-road along the Inn to (40 min.) the *Klause* (see above). — Ascent of the **Thierberg** (2373'; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway-station. Beautiful view from the tower, which dates from the 11th cent. (key kept by the 'hermit', 10 kr.). We may return by an attractive route, passing the (1 hr.) *Hechtsee*, embosomed in wood, and affording an admirable view of the Kaisergebirge, to the *König-Otto-Capelle*, and by the *Klause* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Kufstein;* or by the lower Thierberg farm to the right, through beautiful woods, to the *Ed* (see above). Hence to the railway-station 20 minutes. — *Thiersee-Thal*, *Landl*, and *Bairisch-Zell*. see pp. 50, 49. (One-horse carr. from Kufstein to Ursprung 12 fl.).

Duxerköpfl (2418'; 1 hr.), with fine view of the Innthal, Kaisergebirge, etc.: ascent by the Calvarienberg to the left through wood; easy descent by (1 hr.) *Sparchen* (see below). — The **Brandkogel** (4750'), the highest point of the Brentenjoch range, ascended in 3 hrs. by the *Duxer Alpl* and the *Brentenjochhütten*, affords an excellent survey of the Kaisergebirge. From the *Brentenjoch* (4465'), a height to the W. of the huts, the view is less extensive (2 hrs. from Kufstein). Descent by the 'Bettlersteig' into the Kaiserthal (to Kufstein 5 hrs.), or by the *Steinberger Alp* and *Waller Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Hinterstein* (p. 152; guide necessary in each case; Kaspar Pirkner at Kufstein recommended).

Kaiserthal (half-a-day, guide unnecessary). A road leads to the N. to (1 1/4 M.) *Sparchen*, a mill and iron-work at the narrow mouth of the valley, where the *Sparchenbach* forms a fine fall (best viewed from the bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and (3 min.) the steps to the right by the crucifix; 10 min., a bench, affording a fine view of Kufstein, overshadowed by the Pendling, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubaier Ferner. Thence by a good path, high above the valley, passing the six 'Kaiserhöfe' (*Veitlhof*, the third, is a rustic tavern; a chapel near the *Pfandlhof*, the fourth farm, affords the best survey of the valley), to the (1 1/2 hr.) last farm (*Kaiserhof*, 2788'; a few beds), which commands a fine view of the huge precipices of the *Wilde Kaiser* (comp. p. 152). This is the usual turning-point. The prolongation of the path descends through wood to the (1 hr.) *Triftklause* on the Kaiserbach, and then ascends the Bärenbach to the (3/4 hr.) *Hintere Bärenbadalp* (2726'; rustic inn). A rough, but interesting pass (guide necessary) leads from this point across the **Stripsenjoch** (5266') to the *Kohlnthal*, where we may either turn to the left to *Schwendt* and (6 hrs.) *Kössen* (p. 61), or to the right to *Gasteig* and (6-7 hrs.) *St. Johann* (p. 113). — Ascent of the **Sonneneck** (7380'), a splendid point of view, from the Hintere Bärenbadalp and through the *Gamskarl*, interesting, but rather fatiguing (5 hrs.). Descent by the *Wiesberg* and the *Kaiserhochalpe* to (3 hrs.) *Bärnstatt* (p. 152), steep at first. — Route from the Hinterkaiserhof by the *Hochalpe*, or better by the *Feldalpe*, and through the *Habersauer-Thal* to (6 hrs.) *Walchsee*, also attractive (with guide, p. 61). — From the Pfandlhof a new path over the *Hintere Kaiserfellenalpe* ascends the **Pyramidenspitze** (6645'), the highest peak of the *Hintere* or *Zahme Kaiser* (p. 61), an interesting ascent of 3 1/2 hrs. (from Kufstein 5-6 hrs.).

FROM KUFSTEIN TO SÖLL (3½ hrs.; shortest way to the Hohe Salve). Following the high-road to the S. for ¾ M., and turning to the **left** into the *Weissachthal* (cement-works), we reach the (3 M.) foot of the *Eiberg*, or *Neuberg*, cross the *Gaisbach*, and ascend the '*Schmiedelleiten*' to (½ hr.) the hamlet of *Eiberg*. Then, high above the Weissach, to (1½ hr.) *Söll* (p. 152). — From the Eiberg by the *Steinerne Stiege* to the *Hintersteiner See* (p. 152), an interesting, but somewhat giddy walk of 1½ hr.

From Kufstein to *Kössen* and *Reit im Winkel*, see R. 14.

Before reaching stat. *Kirchbichl* the train crosses the Inn. On the right rises the green *Hohe Salve*, with its chapel (p. 148). Crossing the *Brixenthaler Ache*, we next reach (72 M.) stat. **Wörgl** (1666′; **Giselahof*, at the station; **Rail. Restaurant and Inn*), the junction of the Salzburg line (RR. 24, 32). The village *(Post; Lamm; *Zur Hohen Salve)* lies ½ M. to the S. Near it is the small *Bad Eisenstein* (restaur., fine view). — Ascent of the **Hohe Salve*, p. 148; to *St. Johann* and *Lofer* viâ *Elmau*, see p. 151.

To the left beyond (76 M.) *Kundl*, on the high-road, is the church of *St. Leonhard*, said to have been founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1019. On the N. side of the broad Inuthal extends the long *Brandenberger Joch* (4944′). On the S.W. side of the old town of *Rattenberg* (*Stern; Krämerbräu; Adler) the train threads a short tunnel.

81½ M. **Brixlegg** (1683′; **Vogl; Judenwirth; Restaurant*, with beds, near the station), situated at the confluence of the *Alpbach* with the Inn, with lead and copper smelting-works, is a favourite summer-resort. Passion-plays are performed here every few years. On the Alpbach, ½ M. to the S., are the baths of *Mehrn*.

EXCURSIONS. To (¾ hr.) *Kramsach*, prettily situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the mouth of the *Brandenberger Ache*. On the left bank of the Ache is *Achenrain*, with a château and brass-forge, and ½ hr. farther up, at the base of the *Brandenberger Joch*, is the small *Rainthaler See*. (Through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Falepp*, 9-10 hrs., rough and unattractive; comp. p. 49.) — To *Strass*, at the end of the Zillerthal, 1½ hr.: the road leads past the castles of *Matzen* and *Lichtwer* (Inn *in der Au*, in the vicinity) to *St. Gertraud* (on the right the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, on the left the *Reitherkogl*, see below), and then crosses the Ziller (fine view of the valley) to *Strass* (p. 140). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (1 hr.) *Reith* (Inn), and (1 hr.) the top of the *Reitherkogl* (4376′). — Into the *Alpbachthal*, as far as (2 hrs.) the prettily-situated village of *Alpbach* (3198′; Knollenwirth); from the head of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the *Wiedersberger Horn* (p. 140), to *Fügen* in the Zillerthal. — *Grallspitze* (6200′), the highest peak of the Thierberg, 3½ hrs., with guide, not difficult. Splendid view. (Small inn on the *Holzalpl*, ¾ hr. below the top.) — To *Steinberg* (6 hrs., viâ *Aschau*; guide advisable), see p. 46.

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the old castles of *Lichtwer* and *Matzen*, and, farther on, the extensive ruin of *Kropfsberg*, at the mouth of the *Zillerthal* (p. 140).

85½ M. **Jenbach** (2824 ft.; **Hôtel Jenbach*, 3 min. from the station; **Toleranz*, near the station; **Post*, in the village; **Bräu*, above the village, ½ M. from the station, a favourite pension, view from the veranda), a large village with smelting-works and forges, is the station for the Achensee (R. 10) and the Zillerthal (R. 31).

EXCURSIONS. The imposing château of **Tratzberg**, on the hill-side 2000′), ¾ hr. to the W., is said to have 365 windows. It has been tastefully

restored by its owner, Count Enzenberg, and contains a collection of arms (castellan 40 kr.). Excellent view of the Innthal from the grounds above it. — An attractive excursion (from Tratzberg 1¼ hr.; from Schwaz by Viecht 1½ hr.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of **St. Georgenberg** (3077′), in the *Stallenthal*, to the W., romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild ravine (Inn). — A pleasant and not difficult pass leads N.W. from the Stallenthal across the *Lamsenjoch* (6368′) to the *Eng* (p. 47) and (8 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss*; another (guide necessary) to the N. over the *Stanser Joch* (6313′) to (7 hrs.) *Pertisau* (p. 47).

90½ M. **Schwaz** (1775′; *Rail. Restaurant*). The town (**Post*; **Zum Freundsberg*, above the Franciscan monastery) lies on the opposite bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of *Freundsberg*. The silver-mines worked here in the middle ages are exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The *Church*, roofed with copper, has a fine façade, completed in 1502, and a double nave and aisles. The altar-piece is an Assumption by *Schöpf*. The cloisters of the *Franciscan Monastery* are adorned with old frescoes. To the right, on the slope, 20 min. from the station, rises the picturesque Benedictine abbey of *Viecht* (now a school), badly restored after a fire in 1868.

Excursions. **Kellerjoch* (7677′), 4½ hrs., with guide (fatiguing; better from Fügen, p. 140). — Over the *Lamsenjoch* to the *Riss*, see above; from Schwaz viâ *Weng* or the *Viechter Kanzl* to the *Stallenalp* (4310′) 3 hrs., thence to the top of the pass 2 hrs., and to Hinter-Riss 3½-4 hrs. more. — About ½ hr. above Schwaz is the month (N.) of the **Vomper Thal**, one of the wildest valleys of the N. Limestone Alps. A path leads through the gorge (4 hrs.), from the head of which a trying route (guide) crosses the *Ueberschall* (6260′) to the *Haller Anger* in the upper *Hinterauthal* (p. 36).

The train crosses the *Vomperbach* and approaches the Inn. Stations *Terfens* and *Fritzens*. (On the opposite bank are the villages of *Wattens* and *Volders*. The latter lies at the mouth of the *Volderer Thal*, see below.) We now enter the broad basin of Innsbruck. On the left rise the Patscherkofl and Sailespitze; on the right, the serrated range on the N. side of the Inn valley (p. 132).

100 M. **Hall** (1834′; *Bär; Erzherzog Stephan; Stern*), an old town of 5000 inhab., with salt-works to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see below). The name is derived from the same root as the Greek ἅλς; so also Hall in Swabia, Halle in Prussia, Hallein, Reichenhall, and Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. On the S.W. side of the town is a curious old tower called the *Münze*, a relic of the ancient 'mint' once situated here. The *Casino* (formerly 'Trinkstube') dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The *Parish Church* contains valuable old church utensils. On the outer wall is a small monument to *Speckbacher* (d. 1820; the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer), who in 1809 succeeded three times in storming the bridge over the Inn, the key to the position of the French and Bavarians.

Excursions. The village of **Absam** (*Bogner*, with garden and view; *Ebner*), situated on a height, ½ hr. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer, the famous violin-maker, whose house is denoted by a marble tablet with an inscription.

To reach the **Gnadenwald**, the hills on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the Salzberg (see below) for 2½ M., and then ascend to the right to (¾ hr.) *St. Martin* (Speckbacher), (½ hr.) *St. Michael* (2870'; Inn), and (½ hr.) the *Gungl Inn*. From this point the *Walder Alp* (5340'; extensive view) is ascended in 1½ hr.; descent by *Ummelberg* to (2 hrs.) *Terfens* (see above). From St. Martin we may ascend the (1½ hr.) *Hinterhornalm* (4995'), another fine point (thence to the Walder Alp, ½ hr.).

The **Haller Salzberg** (2½ hrs.). The road leads to the N., past (left) *Absam* (the path viâ Absam, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable), and ascends the *Hallthal*, between the *Zunderköpfe* on the left and the *Speckkar* on the right. to the shafts of the Salt Mines, 2788' above Hall (tavern at the '*Herrenhaus*'). A visit to the mines is interesting (1½ hr.; fee 40 kr.). — Abont ½ hr. above the Herrenhaus is the *Issenanger*, in a wild situation. An attractive pass leads hence over the *Lavatscher Joch* (6814') and through the *Hinterauthal* (carriage-road beyond the shooting-lodge) to (7 hrs.) *Scharnitz* (comp. p. 36); another (fatiguing) pass crosses the *Stempeljoch* (7188') to the *Gleirschthal* (to Scharnitz 7-8 hrs., comp. p. 36). *Rathgeber* of Absam is a good guide.

The **Volderthal.** The road leads to the E. across the bridge over the Inn to (3 M.) *Volders*, whence a steep bridle-path ascends on the E. side of the valley *(Gross-Volderberg)* to the (1½ hr.) *Volderer Wildbad* (3650'; good and cheap quarters), prettily situated in the woods. An interesting and easy path (guide unnecessary in fine weather) leads hence to the S. over the *Navisjoch* to *Steinach* on the Brenner Railway (8½ hrs.). From the Volderbad we follow the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) *Vorberg*, cross to the right bank, recross near (1 hr.) *Steinkasern*, and reach (1½ hr.) the NAVISJOCH (8410'), to the W. of the Sonnenspitze, with a fine view of the Dux and Stubai Alps. Descent to the W. into the Navisthal to the upper *Stipler-Alp* and over steep meadows to (2 hrs.) *Navis* (4400'; quarters at the Curé's), whence a cart-track leads to (2 hrs.) *Matrei* or *Steinach* (p. 191).

The train quits the Inn and traverses the broad valley towards the W. On the right rise the *Zunderköpfe*, with the white *Franzenspyramide;* at their base lie the villages of *Taur*, *Rum*, and *Arzl*. To the left, on the lower hills, at the foot of the *Glungezer* (9080'), is the village of *Rinn*, the birthplace of Speckbacher (b. 1768). Farther down is the château of *Ambras* (p. 138). The train crosses the Inn, above the influx of the *Sill*, and opposite *Mühlau* (p. 139), and traverses the valley on a long, unsightly viaduct.

109 M. **Innsbruck**, p. 132.

13. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

95 M. RAILWAY. Express in 4 hrs. 10 min. (fares 13 m. 95, 9 m. 85 pf.); ordinary trains in 5-8 hrs. (fares 12 m. 25, 8 m. 15, 5 m. 25 pf.). Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

To (40 M.) *Rosenheim*, see R. 12. The train crosses the *Inn*, and passes (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simmsee* (3¾ M. long), and (50 M.) *Endorf* (Post).

About 3 M. to the E. of *Endorf* is *Schloss Hartmannsberg*, a pleasant summer-resort, prettily situated (lodgings). Among the neighbouring woods are several small lakes connected with the Chiemsee. Adjoining the château is the Zum See Hotel. Seeon is 5 M. distant.

The line now runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) **Prien** (1745'; **Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station; **Zur Kampenwand*, on the road to Stock; *Kronprinz; Ostermaier*), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Prienthal*, 1 M. from *Stock* (omnibus in

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Marwang
Grabenstätt
Achsdorf
Vachendorf
Neukirchen
Achthal
Bernhaupten
Bergen
Osterbuchberg
Eisenarzt
Hörgering
Ob. Wiesenbach
Ruhpolding
Inzell
Achen
Weissbach
Seehaus
Sonnenberg
Unken
Unkenberg
Niederland
Ob. Rain
Lofer
Stemplatte
Egerndach
Engl. Miles
Österr. Meile
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

10 min., 30 pf.), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies five times daily in 1/2 hr. to the Herreninsel and Fraueninsel, and thrice a week to Seebruck and Chieming.

The **Chiemsee** (1680'), 11 M. long, 7 M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herrenwörth*, with an old Benedictine abbey, now the property of the King of Bavaria; the *Frauenwörth*, with a nunnery; and the *Krautinsel* ('vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Frauenwörth is also the site of a fishing-village and an **Inn*, a favourite resort of artists, as an album kept in the house will testify. An inn connected with the handsome and spacious abbey-buildings on the extensive Herrenwörth (9 M. in circumference) affords good quarters; there are also pleasant grounds and a deer-park. The large new royal château is not shown to visitors. The lake is famed for its fish. The banks are flat. The long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps forms the background of the landscape on the S.; to the E. in the distance is the *Gaisberg* (p. 67) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous *Staufen* (6030'); S.E. the *Sonntagshorn* (6427'); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the *Hochgern* (5732'); S. the *Hochplatte* (6030'), the long, indented *Kampenwand* (5505'), and the *Mühlhorn*; S.W. the cone of the *Grenz* or *Kranz-Horn*, the pinnacles of the *Heuberg*, the *Wendelstein* (6066'), and the broad outline of the *Breitenstein* (5476').

From *Seebruck* (Inn), at the N. end of the lake, a road leads to (2 1/2 M.) *Seeon*, an old monastery on a small lake, with a good bath-establishment. At *Stein* (*Inn), 4 M. E. of Seeon, is the old mountain-castle of the robber-knight Heinz v. Stein. — From *Chieming* (*Inn), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) *Traunstein* (p. 58).

A BRANCH-LINE runs from *Prien* to the S. through the richly-wooded *Prienthal* in 35 min. to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.) **Niederaschau** (2020'; **Post* and other inns), another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S., in the middle of the valley, is the château of *Hohenaschau*, picturesquely situated on a rock, 100 ft. in height (at the foot a foundry and a brewery). Pleasant excursion to the *Hofalpe*, an ascent of 1 1/2 hr. to the W., and to the top of the *Riesenkopf* (4985'), 1 1/2 hr. more. The *Hochriss* (5115'), 2 1/2 hrs. to the S.W., affords a more extensive view. The *Kampenwandhöhe* (5248'), on the E. side of the valley, is another very fine point (3 hrs.; good bridle-path, with benches). It forms the W. prolongation of the *Kampenwandgrat*, where the Scharte (5331'), 2 1/2-3 hrs. from Niederaschau, affords a similar view. The jagged summit of the *Kampenwand* (5505') can only be attained by active climbers (new path to the *Hochplatte*, see p. 59). The passage of the *Möseralp* (5155 ft.) and the *Steinberger-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Schleching* in the Achenthal (p. 59) is attractive. — The road in the Prienthal next leads by (2 1/2 M.) *Hainbach* (to Schleching across the *Thalsen-Alp*, 3 1/2 hrs.), *Grattenbach*, and *Innerwald* to (7 M.) *Sacharang* (2372'; Neumaier) at the S.E. base of the *Spitzstein* (5550'; ascent recommended, 3 hrs., guide), crosses the Tyrolese frontier at *Wildbichl* (Inn), and descends abruptly through the '*Stein*' pass (to the S. the Kaiser Mts.) to (5 M.) *Sebi* on the road from Walchsee to Kufstein (p. 61).

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59 1/2 M. *Bernau* (Inn by the station). From (64 M.) *Uebersee* (Heindl, at the station; carriages) a road leads to the S. through the Grosse Achenthal to *Unter-Wessen* and *Reit im Winkel* (see R. 14). The train crosses the *Grosse Ache* and reaches (69 M.) *Bergen*. The village (*Niederhauser) is prettily situated 1 1/2 M. to the S.

Carriage-road (path by *Bernhaupten* preferable) from the railway-station to the baths of **Adelholzen** (2100'; rooms should be ordered beforehand; quarters also at *Alzing*, 1/2 M. to the E.), charmingly situated 1 1/2 M. to the S.E., well fitted up, and possessing three different springs (saltpetre, sulphur, and alum). The hilly neighbourhood affords many pleasant walks. Carriage-road to (1 1/4 M.) *Siegsdorf* (p. 60) and (4 M.) *Traunstein*. — The foundries and blast-furnaces at the *Maximilianshütte* (Inn) in the

Weissachen-Thal, 2 M. to the S.W. of Adelholzen (1 M. from the village of Bergen), are worthy of inspection. The ascent of the *Hochfellen* (5502'; 2½ hrs.) is recommended (guide, A. Brandl of Bergen, 4 m.). The path traverses the *Schwarzachen-Thal*, the *Gleichenberg-Alpe*, and the *Bründling-Alpe* (refreshments). The *Hochgern* (5732'), another fine point, is ascended through the *Weissachen-Thal* and across the *Hinteralpe* (accommodation) in 4-4½ hrs., with guide (better from Marquartstein, p. 59, or Wessen, p. 59).

73 M. **Traunstein** (1929'; **Hôt. Wiespauer*; **Post; Prantl; Traube; Weisses Bräuhaus*, with garden; *Café Altherr*), a thriving place with 4500 inhab., re-erected in a modern style since a fire in 1851, lies on a slope above the *Traun*. In the upper Platz stands a handsome marble fountain of 1526. The *Salt Baths* are well fitted up. The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of *Au* (S. of the town) on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 79), a distance of 25 M.

Excursions. *Empfing*, a well-managed bath-house, on the left bank of the Traun, 1½ M. to the N. — The *Weinleite* (½ hr. N.W.) affords a fine view of the town and mountains; more extensive from the (1 hr.) **Hochberg* (2536'; Inn). — To *Siegsdorf*, *Adelholzen*, *Maria Eck*, etc., see above, and p. 60.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall viâ *Inzell* (post-omnibus to Inzell daily in 3 hrs.; carr. and pair to Reichenhall 25 m.). The road, which will also repay the pedestrian, leads through the Traunthal to (4 M.) *Siegsdorf* (p. 60), at the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, and through the broad valley of the latter, by *Molberding*, *Hachau*, and *Wagenau*, to —

11 M. **Inzell** (2224'; *Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, where a succession of grand mountain landscapes begins. Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this part of the road: on the right the *Kienberg*, the E. spur of the *Rauschenberg* (remarkable for mineral wealth); on the left the *Falkenstein*, beyond which is the abrupt *Staufenwand*. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which lies the small village of *Weissbach* (1995') on green pastures. Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the *Weissbach*, the bed of which becomes a deep gorge as the valley is ascended. At one of the finest points in this ravine is situated the **Mauthhäusel* (2074'), a solitary inn about 7 M. from Reichenhall, and 1¼ M. from the Lofer road (p. 154). 22½ M. *Reichenhall*, see p. 79.

The Salzburg train next skirts wooded and grassy hills. To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 68). Stations *Lauter*, (83 M.) *Teisendorf* (with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*), and (89½ M.) *Freilassing* (Föckerer), the Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the Reichenhall line (p. 78). The train crosses the *Saalach;* to the right is *Schloss Klesheim;* among trees to the left, as Salzburg is approached, are seen the white walls of *Maria-Plain* (p. 68). The *Salzach* is then crossed.

95 M. **Salzburg**, see p. 62.

14. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen.

Railway to (64 M.) *Uebersee* in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 35, 5 m. 50, 3 m. 50 pf.). Diligence from Uebersee to (8 M.) *Unter-Wessen* daily (at 1.10 p.m.) in 2 hrs. (fare 1 m.; in summer to *Reit im Winkel*). — Kössen is best reached from *Kufstein* (diligence daily at 6 a.m., in 4 hrs.) or from *St. Johann in Tirol* (station of the Gisela Railway, p. 113).

To (64 M.) *Uebersee*, see R. 13. From Uebersee (p. 57) a road leads to the S. through the broad valley of the *Grosse* or *Kitzbühler Ache* (short-cut from the station, to the left, across the fields), past the ($3^3/_4$ M.) Hochgern Inn (on the left the village of *Staudach* with a cement quarry; on the right *Grassau*), to ($2^1/_2$ M.) **Marquartstein** (1820′; **Hofwirth*), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Ache, with a château of Baron Tautphœus, husband of the well-known authoress.

The *Schnappen Kapelle* (1 hr. from Staudach or Marquartstein), loftily situated on the *Schnappen*, a spur of the Hochgern, commands a fine view of the Chiemsee. — The *Hochgern* (5732′), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Marquartstein, Staudach (the shortest), or Unter-Wessen (the best route) in 3½-4 hrs., with guide. — The *Hochplatte* (5285′; 3½ hrs., with guide) is also a fine point. (New path from the Hochplatte over the *Piesenhauser Hochalpe* to the *Kampenwand*, $1^1/_2$ hr., p. 57.)

From Marquartstein to Kössen. The road (beyond Schleching scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the Ache, passing *Reuten* and *Mettenham*, to (4 M.) **Schleching** (1800′; *Inn*, poor), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the Hochplatte, and Kampenwand, W. the Geigelstein, S.W. the Breitenstein and Rudersburg, all of which may be ascended without difficulty. [The most interesting point is the *Geigelstein* (5938′), ascended by the *Baumgartenalp* in 4 hrs., guide 7 m.; immediately to the N. is the *Tauron* (*Aschenthaler Wände*, 5895′), with rich flora.] The road now crosses the Ache, passes the Bavarian custom-station of *Streichen* ($1^1/_4$ M.), and enters **Pass Klobenstein*, a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier (splendid view of the Kaisergebirge at the end of the pass). The road then descends to (3½ M.) *Kössen* (p. 61).

The road from Marquartstein to (9 M.) Reit im Winkel follows the right bank of the Ache to (2 M.) *Unter-Wessen* (1870′; Inn; ascent of the *Hochgern*, see above; guide, G. Klausner). It now follows the Wessener Bach, to the S.E., to (2 M.) *Ober-* or *Vorder-Wessen* (*Hinter-Wessen* is left on the right), and ($1^1/_4$ M.) passes a waterfall. (A short-cut diverging to the right ½ M. farther on, by a lime-kiln, leads to Reit im Winkel by the *Maser-Alpe* and the *Eck-Kapelle* in ½ hr.) The road describes a wide circuit round the *Walonberg* and reaches (5 M. from Ober- Wessen) —

Reit im Winkel (2240′; **Oberwirth Hamberger*; **Unterwirth*), a Bavarian frontier-village, in a broad, picturesque valley, and an inexpensive summer-resort. To the S.W. rises the Kaisergebirge.

Excursions. To the (1 M.) *Eck-Kapelle*, which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right to (20 min.) the top of the *Walonberg* (view of the Chiemsee). Or we may turn to the left at the chapel, cross the hill through wood to the *Klapf-Alp*, and return by *Birnbach* ($1^1/_2$ hr. to Reit). — The '*Glocknerschau*', ¾ hr. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alp, passing the farms of *Klapf* and *Birnbach*, commands a view of the Grossglockner. — The ***Möser-Alpe** (2 hrs., guide) affords a fine view of the Tauern (Venediger, Glockner); easy descent to Kössen (see p. 61). — The ascent of the ***Fellhorn** (5784′; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult; guide 4½ m., unnecessary for experts) is recommended. Traversing the valley to *Groissenbach*, we cross the brook to the right by the forester's house and ascend a little. Beyond the first farms of *Blindau* we turn to the left, cross the *Grosssteinbach*, and follow a rather steep path through partly-cleared woodlands. In 1 hr. we reach the *Untere Gschwänd-Alp*, whence Reit im Winkel is seen to advantage; then through wood, and, at the end of it (20 min.), to the right, across pastures to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Lower*

Hemmersuppen-Alp. The route leads to the left by the finger-post, through wood and meadows (marshy in places), and past the (1/2 hr.) *Kohlstatt* (charcoal-heaps), where it turns sharply to the left, to (1/4 hr.) the *Upper Hemmersuppen-Alp*. We follow the broad valley, and then ascend a narrow path (not to be mistaken) to (1 hr.) the *Ecken-Alp* (5555'; Inn), in an open situation on the crest of the mountain. A height in front of the inn (5 min.) commands a view of the Tauern, the Zillerthal Alps, the Kitzbühlerhorn in the foreground, and the Kaisergebirge on the right. The broad summit of the *Fellhorn*, carpeted with Alpine roses, and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from the inn in 1/2 hr.; far below lies the Tyrolese Achenthal. The Ecken-Alp belongs to Kössen (see below); descent to *Waidring* steep and fatiguing (p. 152). — Pleasant route (guide advisable) over the *Winkelmoos-Alp* (3709') to the *Heuthal* and (6 1/2 hrs.) *Unken* (p. 154). From the Heuthal to the **Staubfall*, and through the *Fischbachthal* to the *Seehaus* or to *Ruhpolding*, see below.

[To Traunstein (22 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded *Weissloferthal* to (3 M.) *Leitstuben*. At the saw-mill it turns to the left, crosses the low saddle of the *See-Wiesen*, and leads through wood on the hill-side, past the *Weit-See*, *Mitter-See*, and *Löden-See*, to the (5 1/2 M.) **Seehaus** (2454'; *Inn*), on the small *Förchensee*. It then follows the *See-Traun* to (1 1/4 M.) the hamlet of *Labau*, at the confluence of the *Fischbach* and the Traun.

A path to the right by a finger-post, fatiguing at places, ascends the narrow *Fischbachthal* to (1 1/2 hr.) the ***Staubfall**, precipitated from the Sonntagshorn on the left, from a height of 590'. This fall is on the Austrian and Bavarian frontier. The path, which is rendered safe by an iron balustrade, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cascades of the Fischbach, into (1/2 hr.) the *Unkener Heuthal* (3103'), whence a fine view of the Reitalpgebirge is obtained on the E. Thence to *Unken*, 2 hrs.; to the **Schwarzbergklamm* (guide necessary), 1 1/2 hr. — Ascent of the **Sonntagshorn* (6427') from the Heuthal, see p. 154. — The *Hörndlwand* (*Seehauser Kienberg*, 5564') is ascended from the Seehaus by the *Brand-Alp* in 3-4 hrs., with guide; admirable view, particularly towards the S. The ascent may also be made from the *Urschlau* by the *Röthelmoos-Alp*.

The road crosses the Traun (below this point called the *Weisse Traun*), and leads past the hamlets of *Fritz*, *Fuchsau*, and *Nieder-Vachenau* to (3 M.) **Ruhpolding** (2178'; **Post*), a large village, prettily situated at the influx of the *Urschlauer Ache* into the Traun. The church-hill, to the W., affords a good survey of the environs (to the S.W. the Urschlauerthal; S.E. the Rauschenberg and Sonntagshorn).

Excursions. Through the **Urschlau** to Reit im Winkel, a pleasant walk of 4 hrs. (guide). The road leads by *Brand* (Inn) to the *Klause*, whence a footpath crosses the *Röthelmoos-Alpe* (2779'). — A road leads from Ruhpolding to the E., by *Zell*, *Aschenau*, and the small *Froschsee*, to (5 M.) *Inzell* (p. 58). — Ascent of the *Rauschenberg* (5448'), a fine point of view, 3 hrs. (guide necessary, but no difficulty). — Ascent of the *Hochfellen* (2220'), viâ the *Thorau-Alpe*, 4 hrs. (better from the Maxhütte, p. 57).

Passing (3 M.) *Eisenärzt*, with a government-foundry, we next reach (2 M.) **Siegsdorf** (1952'; **Oberwirth*; **Unterwirth*, both with gardens; lodgings moderate), a large village at the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, frequented as a summer-resort. A road leads to the E. to *Inzell* and *Reichenhall* (see p. 58). — To the W. (1 1/4 M.) are the baths of *Adelholzen* (p. 57).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk to (2½ M.) *Maria-Eck* (2602'), a pilgrimage-church and inn, with a fine view of the Chiemgau. — Another fine point is the *Stoisser-Alpe* (4376') on the *Teisenberg*, reached by *Neukirchen* (3 hrs.; guide); descent to stat. *Teisendorf* (p. 58) or to *Piding* (p. 78).

The road now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing *Haslach*, to (4¼ M.) *Traunstein* (p. 58; the 'Salinenstrasse' on the right bank is shorter). Omnibus from the railway-station of Traunstein to Ruhpolding, daily at 1 p.m., in 2¼ hrs.; to Siegsdorf three times daily.]

From Reit im Winkel a good road (not so attractive as the path over the hill) leads across the Tyrolese frontier and through the *Weisslofer-Thal* to (4 M.) **Kössen** (1929'; **Stadler*; **Post*; **Erzherzog Rainer*), a large village, prettily situated in the broad valley of the *Grosse Ache*. On the left bank of the Ache, ¾ M. to the S., is a large iron-foundry (*Inn). The best view of the valley is obtained from (10 min.) the Calvarienberg (S. the Unterberg; S.W. the Kaisergebirge).

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the **Möseralpe* (1¾ hr., a very fine point), see p. 59. — The *Eckenalpe* and **Fellhorn* (4 hrs.), rather arduous (better from Reit im Winkel, see above). — Through **Pass Klobenstein* to *Schleching* and *Marquartstein*, see p. 59. — A road leads S. from Kössen through the monotonous *Gross-Achenthal*, between the *Unterberg* on the right and the *Fellhorn* on the left, to (8 M.) *Erpfendorf*, on the high-road from St. Johann to Lofer (p. 152). A pleasanter route is the rather longer road to (13 M.) *St. Johann* by *Schwendt* and the *Kohlnthal* (*Inn).

FROM KÖSSEN TO THE INNTHAL (to Kufstein, 18 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs.; one-horse carr. from Reit im Winkel 10 m.). The road leads by *Kapell* (Bräuhaus) and through the *Weissenbach-Thal* to (6 M.) **Walchsee** (2192'; **Fischerwirth; Kramerwirth*), a summer-resort prettily situated on the lake of that name (abounding in fish). On the S. rise the fissured rocks of the *Hintere Kaiser*.

The **Habberg**, or *Heuberg* (5162'), the extreme N.E. spur of the Kaisergebirge, ascended by *Durchholzen* and the *Jöchlalp* in 3½ hrs. (no serious difficulty, but guide necessary), commands a magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Loferer Steinberge, and Tauern. — From Walchsee to *Kufstein* over the *Feldalpe* or the *Hochalpe* (8 hrs., guide), see p. 53.

The road then descends by *Durchholzen* (where a path, more attractive and 1¼ M. shorter, diverges to the left, following the hill-side to *St. Nikolaus* and *Ebbs*, see below) and *Primau* (*Weinwirth), in the narrow wooded valley of the Jenbach, to (6 M.) *Sebi* (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the road descending from the *Prienthal* through the *Stein* (p. 57). Below Sebi the valley expands. Charming view of the wide Innthal, with Oberaudorf (p. 52) lying opposite, at the foot of the Schwarzenberg and the Brünnstein. About ¾ M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by *Niederndorf* (*Gradl) to (3 M.) the custom-house (ferry), and then to the left to (1½ M.) *Oberaudorf*; that to the left leads by *Ebbs* (1538'; Oberwirth; Post), *Oberndorf*, and *Sparchen* (at the entrance of the *Kaiserthal*, p. 53), to (5¼ M.) *Kufstein* (p. 52).

15. Salzburg and Environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a), opposite the station, with a large garden and fine view, R. 1¼-2 fl., pens. 4, in summer 5½ fl.; *Hôtel d'Autriche (Pl. b), Schwarz-Str., R. from 1 fl., L. 10, B. 50, A. 30 kr.; *Hotel Nelböck (Pl. c), near the station, R. 1-2 fl., A. 30, B. 60, L. 30 kr., pens. from 4 fl. In the town, on the left bank: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. d), Mozart-Platz; *Goldnes Schiff (Pl. e), Residenz-Platz; *Hôtel Illersberger, in the market-place, moderate; *Goldene Krone (Pl. f), Hirsch, Mödlhammerbräu, Horn, all in the Getreidegasse; Mohr (Pl. g), Judengasse. On the right bank: *Zum Stein, by the bridge, with view, R. 80 kr. (with restaurant); *Gablerbräu, *Traube, Regenbogen, Tiger, unpretending; Hofmann's Gasthaus and Stadt Innsbruck, at the station. — Pension Jung, near the station.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Tomaselli, in the market-place; *Lobmayr*, Haffnergasse; *Wiesenberger*, Judengasse; *Koller*, Linzergasse, near the bridge (also an inn); *Pach*, Theatergasse; *Grabner*, Hannibal-Platz; *Curhaus* (see below; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 30 kr.). — *Wine* in *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. h; p. 64; also a good restaurant); at *Glocker's* and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — *Slehle's* restaurant, Bahn-Str. — *Beer* at the *Stieglbräu;* in summer at the *Stieglkeller* (Pl. i), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; *Sternbräugarten*, Getreidegasse; *Mirabellgarten*, Hannibal-Platz (concerts in summer); *Bergerbräuer*, near the station; *Schanzlkeller*, outside the Cajetanerthor, with view; *Mödlhammerkeller*, outside the Klausenthor.

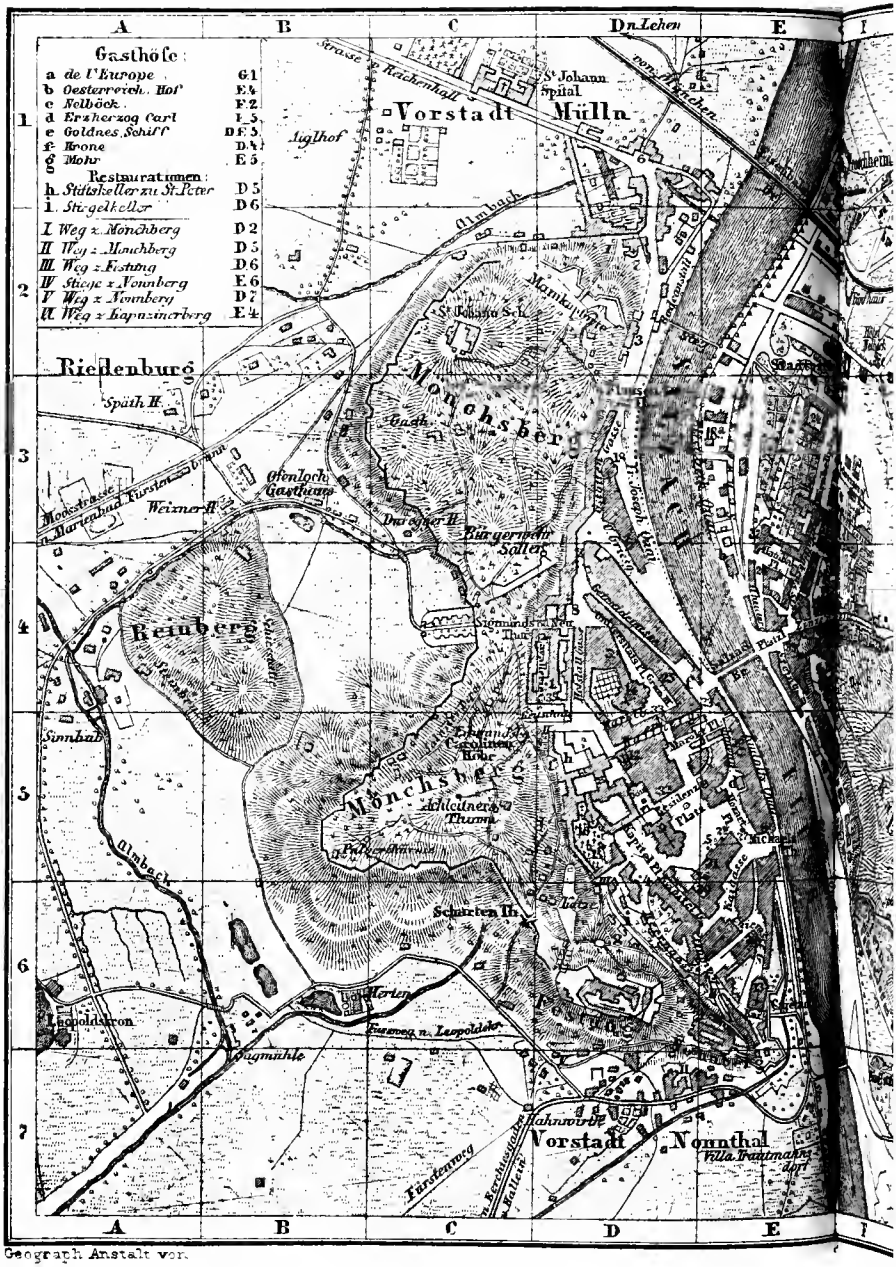
Baths. *Neue Bade-Anstalt*, Bahn-Str., admirably fitted up, with baths of every kind. *Swimming Baths* near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1¼ M. to the S.W. (p. 68; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9. 30 and 11. 30 a.m., 4. 15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). *Mud*, *Pine-Cone*, and *Peat* baths at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1¼ M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Hirsch and Goldene Horn at 7, 10, 2, and 6 o'clock).

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night, 90 or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden* 5 or 8 fl., *Mondsee* 6 or 10 fl. — To the following places and back: *Berchtesgaden* 6 or 10 fl.; *Königssee* 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mine included in both cases); *Mondsee* 9 or 15 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim* 2 or 3 fl. — Tolls and fees included in all cases. — **Omnibus** (in fine weather only) to *Hellbrunn* and *Aigen* (from the Café Wahl), with one hour's stay in each case, starting at 10 and 2.30 o'clock, returning at 2 and 7 (there and back 75 kr.). — To *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 69; to *Mondsee* (from the Traube, thrice a week), p. 104. — **'Dienstmann'** (commissionnaire), 5 kr. per ¼ hr.; to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr. — **Guides**, 25 kr. per hr.; 2 fl. per day; to the Gaisberg 2 fl.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Government Buildings, in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right, by the guard-house (Pl. 5).

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1352′), the ancient *Juvavia*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1814, Austrian again, and since 1849 has formed an independent domain of the crown. The town (23,500 inhab.; 350 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the right bank.


Gasthöfe:
a de l'Europe G1
b Oesterreich. Hof E4
c Nelböck F2
d Erzherzog Carl E5
e Goldnes Schiff D5
f Krone D4
g Mohr E5
Restaurationen:
h. Stiftskeller zu St. Peter D5
i. Stiegelkeller D6
I. Weg z. Monchberg D2
II. Weg z. Monchberg D5
III. Weg z. Festung D6
IV. Stiege z. Nonnberg E6
V. Weg z. Nonnberg D7
VI. Weg z. Lapuzinerberg E4
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Vorstadt Mülln
Riedenburg
Mönchsberg
Reinberg
Mönchsberg
Vorstadt Nonnthal
Dn.Leben
St. Johann Spital
Auglhof
Almbach
Späth H.
Ofenloch Gasthaus
Weixner H.
Dreyer H.
Bürgermeister Sallet
Sinnhub
Scharten Th.
Leopoldskron
Fürstenweg
Hahnenkamm
Villa Trattmann
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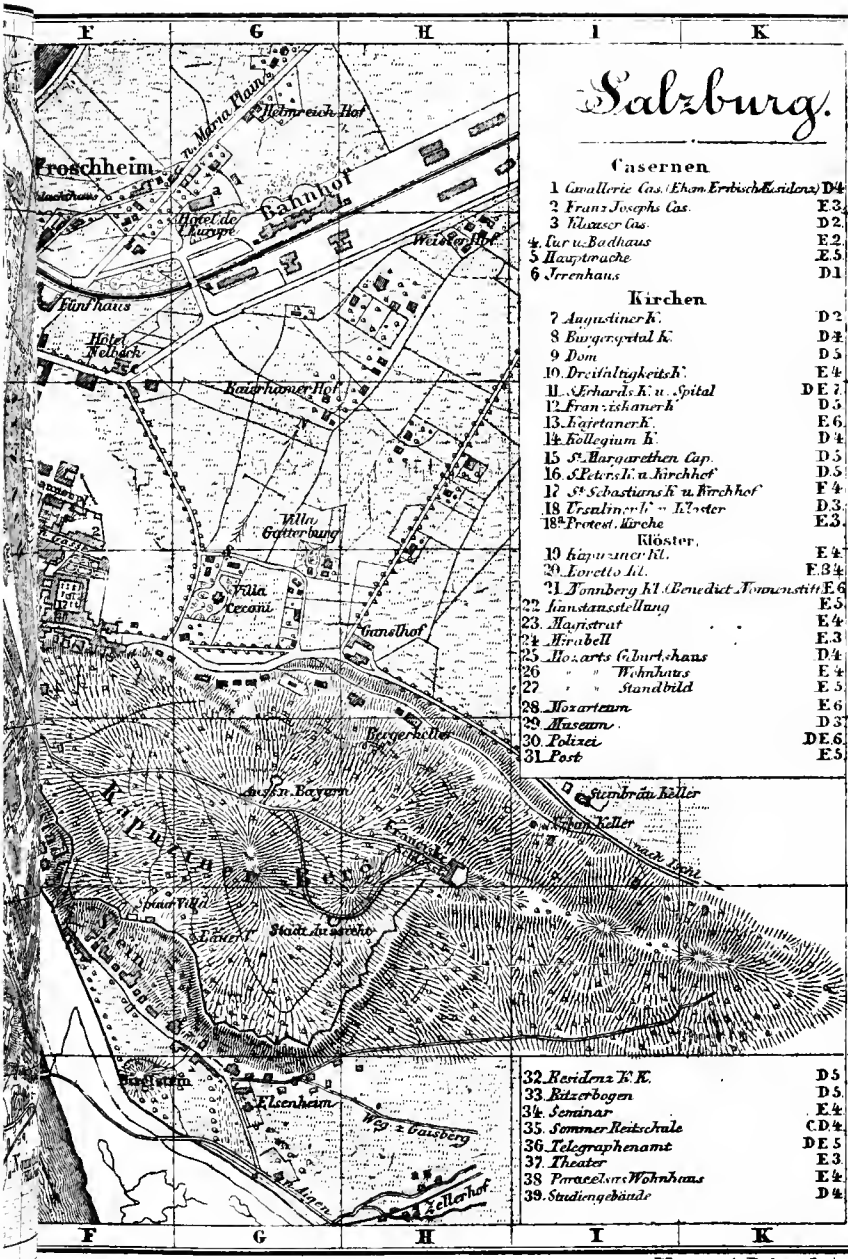


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Frequent fires have left few mediæval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the marble façades remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-embankment to the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank, near the railway station, a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications. The Stadtpark and Curhaus (p. 66) here form a favourite resort.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach, its central point being the *Residenz-Platz*, with the spacious **Residenz-Schloss** (Pl. 32), or Palace, erected in 1592-1725, and now occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neubau** (*Government Buildings*, *Law Courts*, and *Post* and *Telegraph* offices), begun in 1588, with a small tower containing musical bells, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. In front of it is the *Hauptwache*, or Guard House. On the S. side is the **Cathedral** (Pl. 9), erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari* in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, containing worthless pictures and stucco-work. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a *Font in bronze, dating from 1321. A *Mariensäule* in lead (1772) adorns the Domplatz on the W. side of the cathedral.

The ***Hofbrunnen,** executed in 1664 by *Ant. Dario*, 46 ft. in height, occupies the centre of the Residenz-Platz. Each of the hippopotami and the figures of Atlas, is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn.

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 27), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the adjacent Mozart-Platz. The house in which the great composer was born (b. 1756, d. 1791), No. 9 Getreidegasse (Pl. 25), contains the interesting *Mozart Museum* on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open daily 8-11 and 1-4; Sun. 8-10 and 1-2; admission 40 kr.). — *Mozart's House* (Pl. 26) is in the Makart-Platz (formerly Hannibal-Platz).

On the S. side of the cathedral lies the *Kapitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1732). On the left side of the Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*.

To the right in the vicinity is the entrance to the ***Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 16), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration by St. Rupert about 582, are interesting. The late-Gothic **Church of St. Margaret* in the burial-ground, erected 1481, restored 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by Schwanthaler. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. is interred the composer *Michael Haydn*

(d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn. The **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 16), a Romanesque edifice of 1127, badly restored in 1745, contains a poor monument to Michael Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel) and memorial-tablets to the composer *Neukomm* and the *Baroness Sonnenburg*, Mozart's sister. By a pillar opposite is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. On the left near the entrance is a large red marble monument to the Ritter v. Raitenau (d. 1593). *Staupitz* (d. 1524), the friend and patron of Luther, is also buried here; his tombstone is in the chapel of St. Vitus. — The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* contains a library of 40,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very interesting treasury, and extensive archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the Stiftspforte, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 62). In the court to the right is the *Exhibition* of the Salzburg Art Union (adm. 20 kr.).

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 12), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, restored in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with modern additions. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the 15th century. On the high-altar a *Madonna, in wood, by M. Pacher (1480).

Adjoining the stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, are the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35; adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the *Winter Riding School*, with a ceiling-painting of a tournament (date 1690). On one side of the riding-school are the steps ascending to the Mönchsberg (p. 65); on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670).

Near the barracks is the ***Neuthor**, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, in memory of Archb. Sigismund, the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 18) is the extensive and valuable ***Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. 29), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 50 kr.; 9-1 and 2-5, daily in summer, Sun. and Thurs. in winter; good light necessary).

Hall of Antiquities: Celtic and Roman antiquities from Salzburg, the Pinzgau, etc. The *Vestibule* contains a large relief-map of the Salzburg Alps and the Hohe Tauern, by Keil. *Music Room*, with a fine collection of the musical instruments of the last three centuries. *Costume Saloon:* ladies' and gentlemen's costumes of the 18th century. *Weapon Saloon:* weapons of the last three centuries. Romanesque *Chapel* and *Sacristy*, fitted up in the Gothic style. Also a number of rooms in the mediæval and rococo styles: *Dining-hall*, *Bed-chamber*, *Hunting Room*, *Sitting-room*, *Kitchen*, etc. Lastly a room containing miscellaneous antiquarian objects.

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* cling to the side of

the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants. The *Klausenthor* was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the broad *Franz-Joseph-Quai*, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the new iron *Franz-Karl-Brücke* (foot-bridge; 1 kr.). Farther down, the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge*.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1778′; ticket for the interior and the tower 20 kr.), the pinnacled towers of which are 400 ft. above the Kapitel-Platz. The *Folter-Thurm* (80′ high) commands a remarkably fine *Panorama. The direct route from the town to the fortress (1/2 hr.), indicated by notice-boards, leads from the Kapitel-Platz through the Festungsgasse. (The restaurant *Zur Katz*, at the entrance to the fortress, commands a fine view.) The fortifications, founded in the 9th cent., were extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Fürstenzimmer*, restored in the old style, are worth inspection. The *Rittersaal* contains a fine Gothic stove.

The ***Mönchsberg** (1646′), a wooded hill upwards of 2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W. and S. sides, affords charming walks with beautiful views. The finest point is *Achleitner's Thurm* (adm. 10 kr.): to the left rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignerthal; beyond Schloss Hellbrunn are seen the long Tännengebirge, the narrow defile of Pass Lueg, and the Hohe Göll adjoining it; above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then the Lattengebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeuchthorn, Sonntagshorn, and Hohe Stauffen; in the plain Schloss Klesheim. In the foreground rises the rocky Reinberg (Ofenlochberg), with quarries of conglomerate. To the W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria-Plain; N.E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town, on the Salzach. The *Bürgerwehrsöller* (restaurant) affords a good survey of the town.

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the barracks; another leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, past the *Augustinian Church* and through the *Monica-Pforte;* a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal* (Zum Rothen Hahn), through the new *Schartenthor*. The road from the fortress (see above) to the Mönchsberg leads through a gateway under the Katz, and passes the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the castellated *Villa Freyburg*.

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg,** so called from an Ursuline convent situated here. The Gothic *Con-*

vent Church (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), with a Romanesque portal, possesses a fine winged altar-piece, a crypt with handsome columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. Charming view from the parapet.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron *Stadtbrücke*, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 38), the celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy.

His monument, erected in 1752 over the original tombstone, is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the **Cemetery of St. Sebastian** (Pl. 17) at the end of the Linzergasse. The inscription describes him as the '*insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydroposim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte sustulit*'. To the left of the path leading to the Chapel in the centre of the cemetery (erected 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), is the grave of *Mozart's Widow* (d. 1842).

To the N. of the Platzl the Dreifaltigkeitsgasse leads to the long *Mirabell-Platz*. Here on the right stands the *Custom House* (formerly *Stables*), and on the left **Schloss Mirabell** (Pl. 24), rebuilt after a fire in 1818, formerly the archiepiscopal palace, and now the property of the town. Behind it lies the *Mirabell Garden*, laid out in the old French fashion, embellished with marble statues, and containing an *Aviary* of European and foreign birds, the property of the Ornithological Society (adm. 10 kr.). On the S. side (passage to the Makart-Platz) is the restaurant mentioned at p. 62.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept **Stadtpark,** containing a handsome *Curhaus* and *Bath-House* (concerts, see p. 62). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and a panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.).

An outlet on the W. side of the park leads to the Schwarz-Strasse and the Franz-Karl Bridge over the Salzach (p. 65). To the left, on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the **Protestant Church** (Pl. 18 a), a Romanesque edifice by *Götz* (1867).

The (1¼ M.) garden of the *Villa Schwarz*, near the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of Schiller, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadtbrücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the ***Capuzinerberg** (2132'). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 19) is reached by means of 225 stone steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (3 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the '*Mozarthäuschen*', brought from Vienna to its present site, in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791. We now ascend through the wood by about 400 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Mariaplain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther another direc-

PANORAMA VOM GAISBERG.

1288 Meter.

tion-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Obere Stadt-Aussicht*', the finest point on the Capuzinerberg: admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Reichenhall Mts., Lattengebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tännengebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci Schlössl* (or *Capuziner Schlössl*), an old bastion on the E. side of the hill, 683 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect (restaurant). Those who do not care to mount so high may enjoy a fine view from the monastery garden (men only admitted), or from the 'Erste Stadt-Aussicht', reached by descending to the right immediately within the gate.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 104). Morning light the best. At the entrance to the grounds (3/4 M. from the station) is a *Restaurant, where a guide (30 kr.) may be procured. The *Kanzel* is the finest point.

About 1 hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jacob am Thurn**, an excellent point of view (1/4 hr. from stat. *Elsbethen*, p. 104). The château is occupied by the curé (*Restaurant, with fine view). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tännengebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hohe Stauffen are especially conspicuous. In the background of the Salzachthal lies Salzburg.

The ***Gaisberg** (4220'; a walk of 2 1/2 hrs.; horse 5, there and back 9 fl.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. The best route to it is by the 'Alpenvereinsweg', constructed by the German Alpine Club, and provided with finger-posts and benches (shade in the morning). Crossing the Carolinenbrücke, we follow the Aigen road for 1/2 M. and take the 'Gaisberg-Strasse' to the left to (20 min.) the *Apothekerhöfe*, at the foot of the hill. The path then ascends to the left to (3/4 hr.) the *Gersberg* (or *Zeisberg*) *Alpe* (*Inn), and thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1 hr.) summit, a grassy plateau with two eminences. New **Hotel* at the top, with a tower (R. from 50 kr.; adm. to the tower 20, on Sun. 10 kr.). The admirable *View, which is nearly as good from the ground near the inn as from the tower, embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven different lakes may be descried (comp. the annexed Panorama). — Another, but inferior path diverges to the right at the Apothekerhöfe, and leads by the *Judenbergerhöfe* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3230'; Restaur.), at the S. base of the summit, which is reached in 3/4 hr. more by the direct and steep footpath, or in 1 hr. by an easier path to the right. A good new road also ascends from *Aigen* (see above; vehicles and horses obtainable) to (1 1/2 hr.) the Zistel-Alp, at first through the park and beautiful woods, passing the *Weichselbauer;* after 1 1/4 hr. we join the path coming from the Judenbergerhöfe.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn,** 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg,

with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). (*Restaurant. The fountains play on Sundays gratis; fee on other days 50 kr.) To the left on entering the grounds is an iron gate (when closed, fee of 20 kr.) leading into the *Park*. Leaving the carriage-drive after 200 paces, and ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monatsschlösschen* and arrive at (1/4 hr.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Then through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht* on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the '*Steinerne Theater*', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed under the patronage of the archbishops. We then return by the drive. — About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Halleiu, is the Gothic château of *Anif*, the property of Count Arco, situated on an island in a small lake.

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1 1/4 M.) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large fish-pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 62; Restaurant). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat baths (omnibus, see p. 62). The *Ludwigsbad* is 3/4 M. from Leopoldskron, the *Marienbad* 1 1/4 M., and the *Kaiser-Karlsbad* 2 1/2 M.

From (4 M.) **Glaneck** (1463'; *Inn*), with its old château, a road ascending by the falls of the *Glan* leads to (2 M.) the source of the stream, called the **Fürstenbrunnen* (1952'), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. On the road are several marble-cutting works and bullet mills. In the vicinity are the *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (path in steps, 1/2 hr.). Omnibus from the Goldene Horn, Universitäts-Platz, Salzburg, to the Fürstenbrunnen daily at 2, returning at 6 p.m.

To the N. (1 1/4 hr.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720'), erected in 1674. The very extensive *View is partly obstructed by the trees. Evening-light most advantageous. A path diverging at Froschheim (Pl. F, 1) is shorter and pleasanter than the road (finger-post). Restaurant at the foot of the hill.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (5909'), the Salzburger Hohethron (6073'), and the Berchtesgadener Hohethron (6480'). The mountain is usually ascended from Glaneck (see above; provisions necessary). The paths have been recently improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers do not require a guide in good weather (*Ebner*, at the Fürstenbrunnen Inn, is recommended). — The best route to the *Geiereck* and *Salzburger Hohethron* leads through the *Rositten thal* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Lower* and (1 1/2 hr.) the *Upper Rositten-Alp* (4222'). We then ascend, turning to the right at the finger-post, by the *Dopplersteig*, boldly hewn in the rocks of the Geiereck (345 yds. long; pro-

vided with a railing and free from danger), to (1 hr.) the plateau and (3/4 hr.) the *Geiereck*. The route hence to (3/4 hr.) the **Salzburger Hochthron*, the finest point of view, leads mostly over grass, and passes the Jungfernbrunuen. — From the Upper Alp we may cross the *Gamssattel* to the (1/2 hr.) **Kolowratshöhle*, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations; a flight of steps in the rock, protected by railings, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. On the way back we may visit the **Gamslöcher*, a curious series of grottoes; fiue view from two openings in the largest (the 'Halle'). — From the Upper Alp across the *Schellenberger Sattel* (about 4600') between the Grosse Geiereck and the Kleine Geiereck, and past the *Drachenloch* (p. 70) to the *Kienberg-Alpe* and *Schellenberg* (p. 70), is an attractive excursion (3 1/2 hrs.). The route from the Lower Alp by the *Grödiger Thörl* to *Grödig* (see below) is not recommended. — The old path to the top of the Geiereck leads from Glaneck (turning, after 1/2 hr., to the right) to (2 hrs.) the *Firmian-Alp* (3123'); then through wood, up the steep and toilsome *Steinerne Stiege* (lately improved), to (1 3/4 hr.) the plateau and (3/4 hr.) the Geiereck. — In descending from the Salzburger Hohethron, we may choose the interesting route by the *Schwaigmühl-Alpe* (4895') to Glaneck (4 1/2 hrs.); the descent through the *Brunnthal* to the Fürstenbrunnen (3 hrs.) is fatiguing. — The *Berchtesgadener Hohethron* (6480') is best ascended from the W. side (Pass Hallthurm, p. 81) by the *Zehnkaser-Alp* (3 1/2-4 hrs.). The route from the Salzburger Hohethron by the *Mittagsscharte* takes about the same time, but is very trying. — Beneath the Untersberg, according to ancient lore, sleeps the Emperor Charlemagne, ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory. A similar tradition connects the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa with the Kyffhäuser in Thuringia.

16. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

From Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall and Saalfelden.

14 1/2 M. DILIGENCE to Berchtesgaden daily at 6 a.m., in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 5 kr., coupé 1 1/2 fl. (returning from Berchtesgaden at 10.30 a.m.; fare 2 m. 10 pf.). OMNIBUS from the 'Erzherzog Carl' at 3.30 p.m. (returning at 6 a.m.); fare 85 kr., coupé 1 fl. OMNIBUS direct to the *Königs-See* daily at 6 a.m. (from the Schiff, Illersberger's, the Regenbogen, Gabler, Traube, and Griesberger's) and 6.30 a.m. (from the Krone), arriving at 9.30 and 10 a.m. From the Königs-See at 4 p.m., reaching the salt-mines at 5 (stoppage of 1 hr.), and Salzburg at 9 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr., or 2 m.). — CARRIAGE to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). The salt-mine is generally visited on the return-journey, but the driver may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining offices. The usual halting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the Inn Zur Alnbach-Klamm. — Railway to Hallein, and thence on foot by Zill to Berchtesgaden, see R. 23.

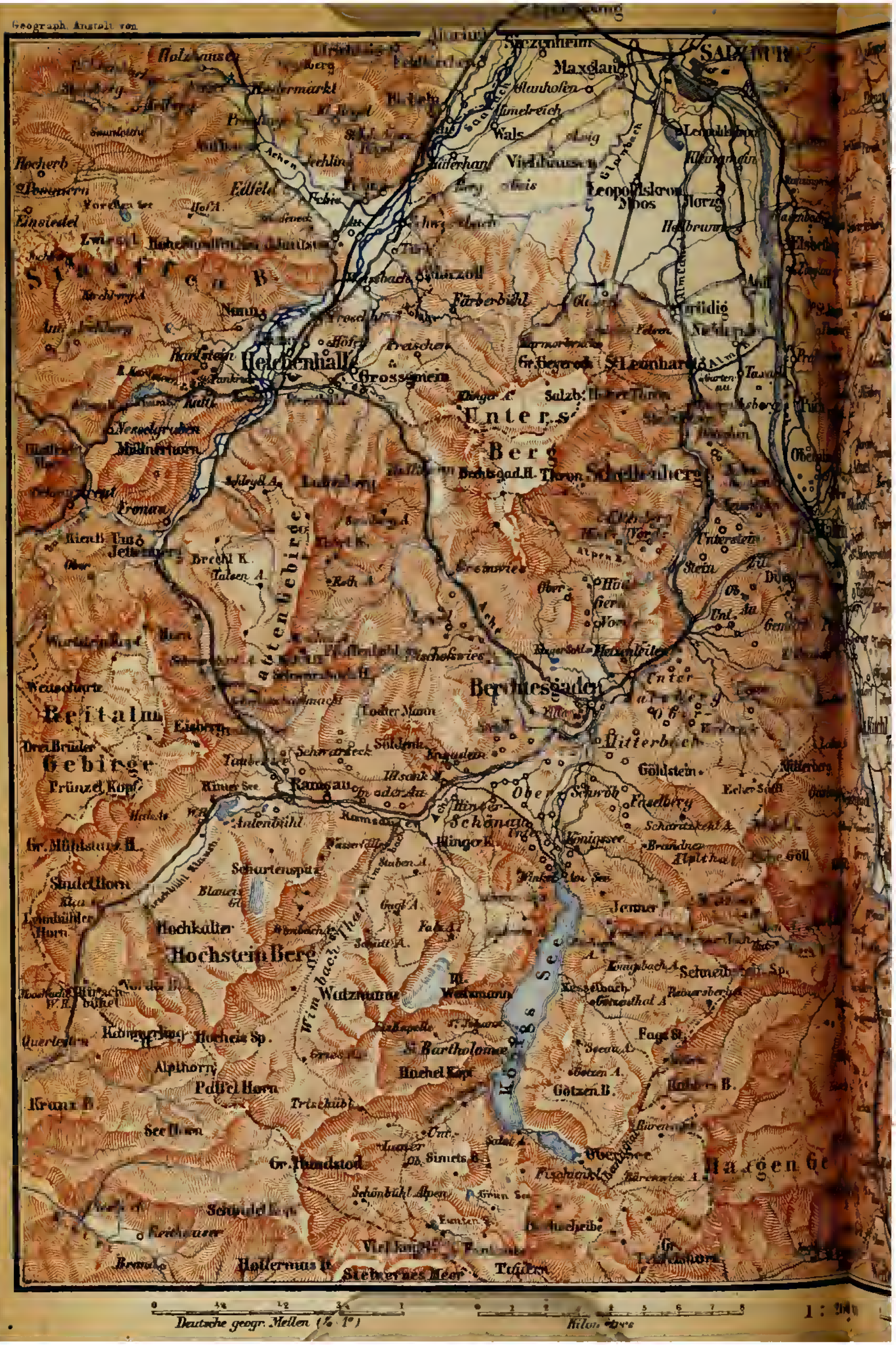
Between Salzburg and (4 1/2 M.) *Grödig* (*Pölzl's Brewery) the *Alm-Canal*, conducted to Salzburg from the *Albe* or *Alm*, which drains the Königs-See, is crossed. On the hill to the right is the old château of *Glaneck* (p. 68), behind which towers the pointed *Hochstauffen* (p. 81); on the left is the *Schmidtenstein* (5554'), with a summit resembling a castle. The *Gosleier Fels* (1873'), 1/2 hr. to the W., affords a good survey of the valley. The road skirts the base of the Untersberg, passing an iron-foundry and several cement-works on the Alm Canal, and reaches the Alm at *Neuhaus* (Zum Drachenloch). On the right, high up in the side of the Untersberg,

is the curious opening called the *Drachenloch* (p. 69). On the hill to the left is *Schloss Gartenau*, now a cement factory.

A narrow defile, traversed by the Alm, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, which forms the background, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein* (1490'), a cliff rising above the Alm. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. Two reliefs on the rock mark the frontier between the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron saint of the Archduchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the inscription: *Pax Intrantibus et Inhabitantibus* (date 1514). The old market-town of (4½ M.) **Schellenberg** *(Amanhauser;* carved wood at *F. Krieger's)* possesses a marble tower. Adjoining the church is an iron column to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71.

The road follows the right bank of the Alm, and next reaches the (2 M.) *Krautschneiderbrücke*, to the right, which the path to the *Almbach-Klamm* (p. 72) crosses. A little farther on is the (½ M.) **Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm*, ¾ M. beyond which the road from Hallein (p. 104) joins our road on the left. On the right rises the precipitous *Rauhe Kopf*. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann*, with the broad saddle of the *Watzmannscharte* between them, suddenly become visible. Crossing the *Laroswach* (Laroswacht, see below), and then the Alm by the (½ M.) *Freimannbrücke*, we ascend the slope on the left bank. (Path on the bank of the Alm, see p. 72.) We soon obtain (½ M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About ½ M. farther on, at a finger-post, ¾ M. from Berchtesgaden, indicating the way to the 'Salzberg and Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the *Goldenbach-Brücke*, past the Pension Ney (*Restaurant and salt-baths), to (¼ M.) the *Salt Mine;* on the right are the new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft.

*Visit to the Salt Mine (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürnberg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., 1½ m. each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., admission for one person 3½ m., for each additional person 1½ m. (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of both sexes are provided with appropriate miners' costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, the most interesting of which is the Kaiser-Franz chamber, now deserted,



Geograph. Anstalt von
Maxglan
Wals
Siezenheim
Leopoldskron
Moos
Grödig
St. Leonhard
Grossgmein
Unters Berg
Schellenberg
Berchtesgaden
Nonn
Reitalm
Gebirge
Drei Brüder
Prünzel Kopf
Ramsau
Hochkalter
Hochstein Berg
Wimbach Thal
Watzmann
St. Bartholomae
Königs See
Königsee
Göll
Jenner
Schneibstein
Fagstein
Götzen B.
Obersee
Hagen Ge
Gr. Hundstod
Schönbühl Alpen
Funtensee
Steinernes Meer
Lattengebirge
Schwarzeck
Hintersee
Ilsank
Schönau
Söldenk
Unterstein
Sec Horn
Mühlsturz H.
Sindel Horn
Kranz B.
Querleiten
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Wagner & Debes Leipzig

and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt and photographs may be purchased, and a trifling gratuity given to the attendant. Visitors may also be photographed on the spot in their mining costume.

14½ M. **Berchtesgaden** (1890′). — **Hotels.** *Leuthaus, or Post, R. 1½-2 m., B. 70, L. & A. 50 pf., pension 6 m.; *Bellevue, with baths, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pension 6 m.; *Vier Jahreszeiten, at the upper end of the town, near the royal villa, with garden and view, D. from 1½ m.; Watzmann, R. 1½-2 m.; Neuhaus. For moderate requirements: Unterberg; Nonnthaler Wirthshaus; Bär; Löwe; Triembacher, well spoken of. — **Pensions:** *Villa Geiger; *Ehrensberger (Mauerbühl); Schwarzenbeck; Berghof; Meyer, on the way to the Königs-See; *Malterlehen and *Kohllehen, in Schönau (see p. 76), 1¼ M. from Berchtesgaden; Ney, near the Salt Mine. — *Café Forstner*, near the Post; *Knauer*, confectioner, with restaurant.

Fresh and salt-water *Baths* at the Bellevue and most of the other hotels and pensions, and at the salt-baths by the Salt Mine (see above). *River Baths* ½ M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. from the town, to the right of the old Reichenhall road. — The carved wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by *Kaserer*, *Kerschbaumer*, *Zechmeister*, and *Walch*.

Carriages. To the *Königs-See* and back with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 7 m., two-horse 11 m. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 m. 20 pf. or 2 m. more); to *Ramsau* 8 m. or 11 m. 70, there and back (½ a day) 11 m. or 15 m. 70 pf.; *Hintersee*, 11 m. 20 or 17 m., there and back 13 m. 40 or 20 m. 40 pf.; *Hirschbühl*, two-horse carriage, including extra horse, 26 m. 40 pf.; *Reichenhall* viâ Hallthurm 11 m. 20 or 17 m.; *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbachwacht 15 m. 40 or 22 m. 90 pf.; *Reichenhall* and back, going by Schwarzbachwacht and returning by Hallthurm, 16 m. 50 or 26 m. 50 pf.; *Salzburg* 11 m. 40 or 18 m., there and back 13 m. 50 or 22 m. 50 pf. — Fees included, but tolls extra.

Guides: *Jos. Aigner*, *Jos. Hausmann*, *Rup. Hillebrand*, *Peter Hölzl*, *Joh. Illsanker* ('Stanzl'), *Seb. Pfingstl*, *Andr.* and *Franz Pfnür*, *Ant. Schaffler*, *Franz Stangassinger*, and others. At the Königs-See: *Michael* and *Peter Brandner*, *Jac. Hölzl*, *Frz. Moderegger*, and *Georg Punz*. At Ramsau, see p. 77.

English Church Service in summer at the Hôtel Bellevue.

Down to 1803 Berchtesgaden was the seat of an independent provostry, or spiritual principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. (Winkler's excellent relief-map, on the scale of 1 : 25,000, should be consulted; it may be seen at the boatman's house on the Königs-See.) The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church*, with its Romanesque cloisters and carved stalls, may be visited. The royal villa on the S. side of the small town commands a fine view: to the E. the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the valley, on the Alm, are situated extensive *Salt Works*. The environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions. Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and owing to its sheltered situation also attracts a number of invalids in winter.

WALKS. The ***Lockstein** (2230′; ½ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend the Doctorberg by the old Reichenhall road; before reaching the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the Weinfeld farm, and proceeding through the wood to the restaurant (fee of 20 pf. if no refreshments ordered). — A few hundred paces before the path to the Lockstein diverges to the right, a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous Kälberstein (see below) by means of the **'Soolenleitung'**, or salt-water conduit, passes the *Fürstenstein* and the *Calvarienberg*, and joins the (½ hr.) high-road near the royal villa. — The finely-wooded *Kälberstein* (½ hr.) affords pretty views. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road as far as the (½ hr.) *Rosthäusl*, and then turning to the right to (¼ hr.) the **Aschauer Weiher** (baths, see p. 71). Thence we may proceed by *Aschauerlehen* and the *Tanzbichl* to (½ hr.) the new Reichenhall road, and back to (1¼ hr.) Berchtesgaden; or to the E. along the *Stapwand* by *Dietfeld* and the *Etzerschlösschen* to (1¼ hr.) Berchtesgaden. — The **Etzerschlösschen** (½ hr.) is reached from the Nonnthal by the *Hilgerberg*, or by turning into the valley to the left by the Weinfeld farm (see above); in the vicinity is the 'Schlösslbichl' inn. A pleasant forest-path leads hence to (½ hr.) the hamlet of **Gern**, with a pilgrimage-church (Inn), whence we may return by the *Metzenleiten* (1¼ hr.). — **Laroswacht** (3 M.). We follow the level Salzburg road. By the Goldenbach-Brücke (to the salt-mine, see above) we diverge to the right by the 'Königsweg' on the left bank of the Ache, cross to the right bank at *Kilianshof*, and regain the road below the Freimann-Brücke (see above). — To *Unterstein* and *Schönau* (1 hr.), see below.

The ***Almbach-Klamm** (p. 70), a picturesque gorge through which the brook descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion (1½ hr.; donkey with driver 6½ m.). We follow the Salzburg road to (3¼ M.) the **Almbach-Klamm Inn*, turn to the left through the yard and walk across fields to (5 min.) a small bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the *Almbach-Mühle* ascend to the left to the gorge. The path crosses the brook several times. Railings at hazardous places. The finest point is the *Gumpe*, a rocky basin with a cascade 33′ high falling into a dark green pool, about ¼ hr. from the entrance of the gorge.

The ***Vordereck** (1½ hr.; donkey and attendant 6 m.) may be reached either by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range and proceeding by a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past the farms of *Blasilehen* and *Baumgartner*, or by ascending the path (steep at places) from the Salt Mine to the *Gasthof zum Hohen Göll* (3250′), which commands a fine view of Salzburg and the Untersberg. In the vicinity, in a sheltered situation, is the **Pension Moritz*, adapted for a long stay. From this point to the *Ecker-Alpe* 1½ hr., to the *Rossfeld-Alpe* 2½ hrs. (comp. p. 106). The ascent of the **Göllstein** (6000′), the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, is interesting and not difficult (2½ hrs., with guide).

The ***Vorderbrand** (2 hrs.; donkey with attendant 6 m.), easily ascended, affords a magnificent view of the Watzmann and the Königs-See. After 2½ M. on the Königs-See road we diverge to the left by a broad new path (same route at first as that to the Scharitzkehlalp; see below), and by the finger-post turn to the right to the (1¼ hr.) **Inn* of *Hallinger* (3515′), from which we reach the top of the Vorderbrand in ¼ hr. more (new refuge-hut). Ascent of the *Jenner* (see below) from this point, 2 hrs.

***Scharitzkehl-Alp** (3422′; 2½ hrs.; guide 3, donkey and attendant 10 m.). We follow the Königs-See road and the Vorderbrand route (see above), keeping to the left at the finger-post. In 20 min. more, where a house lies below us to the left, we pass through a gate on the right. In 1¼ hr. we cross the brook and turn to the right. The Alp (refreshments) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the Göllstein and the Dürreck. About ¾ hr. farther up is the *Endsthal*, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow.

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). The **Knäufelspitze** (3908′; 2¼ hrs.), the highest peak of the *Metzenleiten* (see above), commands an excellent view. We follow the Salzburg road, and beyond the river-baths ascend to the left, passing the villas Alpenruhe and Aldefeld; at the latter we either go to the left by *Kopfleiten* (better path), or to the right by *Freylehen*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Gasperl Inn* and to (¾-1 hr.) the top (view of Salzburg 10 min. to the E.). Paths all indicated by red marks. — The **Todte Mann** (4554′), a spur of the *Lattengebirge*, may be ascended by *Ilsank* (p. 76; fine view; path indicated by marks). — Ascent of the **Jenner** (6155′), by the Vorderbrand in 5 hrs.; attractive and not difficult (see above). — Ascent of the **Hochbrett** (7418′), through the *Krautkasergraben* and by the *Mitterkaser-Alpe*, 4½ hrs., fatiguing (guide 6 m.). — Ascent of the **Hohe Göll** (8264′) from Vordereck (see above) over the *Eckerfirst* (p. 106), and by the new Göllsteig across the *Brettklamml* and the *Göllleiten*, 5½-6 hrs., not very difficult and very interesting (quarters for the night at Vordereck and on the Eckeralpe; guide 10 m.). More difficult, and suitable for adepts only, is the ascent from the W. side, through the *Alpelthal*, or by the *Hochbrett* and the *Archenköpfe*. — The **Schneibstein** (7464′), an excellent point of view, is easily attained in 2 hrs. from the *Torrener Joch* (see below; guide 6 m.). — The **Kallersberg** (7704′; 7 hrs.; guide 8 m.) is ascended viâ the *Königsbach-Alpe*, the *Priesberg-Alpe* (p. 75), and (5 hrs.) the *Seelein-Alpe* at the upper end of the *Landthal* (see below); thence a fatiguing climb of 2 hrs. more to the summit (splendid view). — The *Watzmann*, *Hundstod*. and *Steinerne Meer*, see pp. 76, 75.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1978′), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long, 1¼ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, and vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 7000′ in height. Three routes lead to the lake (4 M.) from Berchtesgaden: (1) the carriage-road on the right bank of the Ache by *Schwöb*; (2) the road on the left bank by *Unterstein* (Inn), with a château and park of Count Arco (not accessible); (3) a footpath, for the most part shaded, which descends the steps to the left by the royal villa, passes the salt-works, crosses the Ramsauer Ache (to the right on the slope lies *Schloss Lustheim*), and then leads first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the Königsseer-Ache. On the bank of the lake lies the hamlet of *Königssee* (Zum Königssee, dear; Zum Löwenstein; *Restaurant at the 'Schiffmeister's, see below).

The 'Schiffmeister' presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on returning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. The rowers are sometimes stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by heroes of the Isis or the Cam. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are two regular trips round the lake, one starting at 8.30 a.m. and returning at 1.30 p.m., the other lasting from 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (fare for each person: to St. Bartholomä and back, with stay of 1½ hr., 1 m.; trip round the whole lake, with ¾ hr.'s stay at the Salet-Alp and 1¼ hr. at St. Bartholomä, 1 m. 50 pf.). Small boat (1-4 pers.) with two rowers: to the Kessel 2 m. 10, to St. Bartholomä 3 m. 50 pf., the Salet-Alp 5 m. — Larger boat (6 pers.) with three rowers: to the Kessel 3½ m., St. Bartholomä 5 m., Salet-Alp 8 m. The trip to the Salet-Alp and back, with time to visit the Obersee, St. Bartholomä, and the Kessel, occupies 5 hrs.; for every additional hour 40-60 pf. extra is charged. The best plan is to row direct to the Salet-Alp (1½ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

Lake Voyage. To the left on a promontory is the *Villa Beust;* in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, or *St. Johann*, with a small shrine. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8698′). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616′), a long, reverberating *Echo* is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs *(Schallwand)*. In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kesselfall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, the supposed source of the Kuchl or Golling waterfall (p. 106).

The boat touches at the *Wallner Insel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark and ascend by a good path, leading through prettily laid out grounds and passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the *Kesselbach* (5 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, we obtain a beautiful glimpse, through the wooded foreground, of the green lake, the opposite mountains, and the Watzmann.

The boat now proceeds W. to **St. Bartholomä,** a green promontory, with a royal hunting château (restaurant), where a dish of Saibling *(salmo salvelinus)* may be had (dear; better in the restaurant at Königssee). The vestibule contains drawings of unusually large salmon-trout caught in the lake during the last hundred years. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish. The *Chapel of SS. John and Paul*, ½ M. from the landing-place, attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires. — The '*Eiskapelle*', a kind of glacier situated in a wild gully between the Hachelwand and the huge Watzmann, 2755′ only above the sea-level, merits a visit (there and back 1½ hr.; new path, but rather rough; guide desirable).

At the S.W. end of the lake the *Schrainbach* is precipitated into the lake from a rocky gorge. The *Salet-Alp*, a poor pasture ½ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, on which the Duke of Meiningen has recently built a country-house, separates the Königs-See from the wild and bleak ***Obersee** (a visit to which should not be omitted), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. On the E. bank is the *Fischunkl Alp*, to which a narrow path leads on the S. bank. The murmur of a waterfall descending from the *Kaunerwand* on the left alone disturbs the repose of this wilderness. Beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7854′), from which a brook descends over the *Röthswand* in several arms from a height of 1900′. A survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kesselbach (see above) a good path in long windings ascends the (3 hrs.) ***Gotzenalp** (5525'), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Gotzenthal* and (¾ hr.) *Seeau*. Farther on, we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to the *Regenalp*). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. Rustic quarters in the three chalets at the top (the *Springelhütte* and others). The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the *Feuerpalfen* on the N.W. margin of the Alp, 10 min. from the chalets, and 200' higher. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300' below us. Descent to the Kesselfall 2 hrs., where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the Gotzenthal-Alp to the right by the 'Hohe Bahn' (Alpine path) to the *Büchsen-Alpe*, then cross the Königsbach, and descend direct to the village of (4-5 hrs.) Königssee (guide advisable on this route, 5 m.).

From the Gotzen-Alp to the Salet-Alp, 4-5 hrs., for adepts only (guide from Berchtesgaden 7 m.). The path leads past the Wasserkaser chalet to the (1 hr.) *Laafeld* (used for battues), and in 10 min. more to the crest of the *Landthalwand*; descent to (25 min.) the *Landthal-Alp* and through the *Landthal* by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2½-3 hrs.) the *Fischunkl-Alp* (see above) and (½ hr.) the *Salet-Alp*. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois frequently seen in this unused royal *chasse*. — A still more interesting excursion may be made from Berchtesgaden direct to the (5 hrs.) *Königsberg-Alp;* 1 hr. *Priesberg-Alp;* then through the *Hirschelau* and over the *Gotzentauern* to the *Regenalp* (numerous fossils) and the (2 hrs.) *Landthalwand* (see above).

From the Königs-See to Golling (7 hrs.; guide 10 m.). Footpath (indicated by red marks) by the *Königsbach-Alp* and the *Königsberg-Alp* (5210'; clean chalet, whence the *Jenner*, 6155', a fine point of view, may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 73) and the **Torrener Joch** (5670'), between the *Schneibstein* and the *Hochbrett;* descent to the *Joch-Alp* and through the *Blüntau-Thal*, with the *Kleine Göll* (5745') rising on the left, to *Golling* (p. 105).

Excursions in the **Steinerne Meer**, the wild mountain region to the S. of the Königs-See, are fatiguing (paths partly indicated by red marks, but guide necessary, see pp. 71, 77: to the Funtensee 8 m., over the Steinerne Meer to Saalfelden 15 m.) A new path leads from St. Bartholomew on the margin of the lake to the *Schrainbach Fall* (see above). Above the fall we ascend to the right through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Schrainbach-Alp* (2932') and (½ hr.) the *Unterlaner-Alp* (3468'). We then mount the steep *Saugasse* in numerous zigzags to the (1¼ hr.) *Oberlaner-Alp* (4609'). Here a path to *Trischübl* ascends to the right (p. 76). The new path (passing the *Gjaidköpfe* on the right) now ascends the *Himmelstiege*, and then descends a little to the (1½ hr.) **Funtensee** (5250'; small club inn). — Another path (more interesting for persons with steady heads), from the *Salet-Alp* (see above), ascends the steep *Sagereckwand* to (1½ hr.) the *Sagereck-Alp* (4395'), and passing the *Schwarzsee* on the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Grünsee-Alp* (below which, on the right, lies the *Grünsee*, 5279'). From this point a new path, passing below the *Feld* (see below), leads through the *Zirbenau* to the (1½ hr.) *Funtensee*. [The *Feld* (6046'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended hence in 1 hr.; or the *Viehkogl* (7083') in 1½ hr.; also the *Funtensee-Tauern* (8392'; 3½ hrs., fatiguing), commanding a magnificent view.] — Several passes *(Buchauer, Ramseider, Weissbachel*, and *Diessbach Scharte)* lead from the Funten-See to Saalfelden; the shortest (6 hrs.) and most interesting is the *Ramseider Scharte* (6896'), between the Breithorn and the Sommerstein (comp. p. 112).

From the *Fischunkl-Alp* (see above) rough and fatiguing routes (11-12 hrs.; guide 15 m.) cross the *Blühnbachthörl* (6673') and the *Mauerscharte* (7140') to the *Blühnbach-That* and *Werfen* (p. 108).

To the Ramsau a road (which pedestrians only use) leads direct from the Königs-See by *Unterstein* (p. 73) and *Schönau* (Pensions Malterlehen and Kohllehen, p. 71) to (2½ M.) the *Illsank-Mühle* (see below).

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL (13½ M.). The road crosses the *Pass Hallthurm* (2224′; *Inn), between the *Lattengebirge* and *Untersberg*. Fine retrospect towards Berchtesgaden, and afterwards a view of Reichenhall (diligence twice daily in 2¾ hrs., fare 2, coupé 3 m.; one-horse carriage 11 m. 20 pf.).

A far preferable route, however, is by the ***Ramsau** and the *Schwarzbachwacht* (18 M.). The road passes the royal villa at the S. end of the village, and after ½ M. (direction-post) descends to the left to the Ramsau road. At the (3 M.) *Illsank-Mühle* a waterfall 400′ in height works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced upwards to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1300 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 18 M. (A flight of steps ascends hence to the Söldenköpfl, whence a good path with fine views leads to the Schwarzbachwacht, see below; a route recommended to walkers.) To the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg; by our side flows the impetuous Ache. The Ramsau is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains.

The road ascends gradually, and then descends. On the left (1½ M.) a finger-post indicates the road to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'. A path crossing the bridge to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (20 min.) ***Wimbach-Klamm**. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines in the afternoon. We ascend the Klamm ('defile'), at the (10 min.) upper end of which, above the path, is a bench overlooking the wild Wimbach-Thal, enclosed by huge mountains (the imposing Watzmann, see below, on the left; the Hochkalter on the right).

A visit to the upper ***Wimbach-Thal**, at least for ½ hr. beyond the Jagdschloss, or still better to the Gries-Alp, is recommended. A good bridle-path leads at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the brook through pine-wood, and afterwards traverses the broad mass of debris from which the stream issues, to (1¼ hr.) the royal *Jagdhaus*. In 1¼ hr. more we reach the *Gries-Alp* (4334′), and enjoy a magnificent view of the imposing mountains at the head of the valley (from left to right, the Watzmann, Hundstod, Rothleiten, Palfelhorn, Alpelhorn, Hocheisspitze, Hochkalter, Steinberg). — A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads S. from this point by the shooting-box of *Trischübl* (5750′) and the *Sigeret-Alp* to (3½ hrs.) the *Oberlaner Alp* (Steinerne Meer, see p. 75). — The **Grosse Hundstod** (8464′), ascended from Trischübl through the *Hundstod-Grube*, commands a magnificent view (3 hrs., fatiguing; guide from Ramsau 10 m.). The descent may be made to the *Diessbach-Scharte* (p. 112).

The ascent of the **Watzmann** (*Vordere Gipfel*, or *Hocheck*, 8720′) is fatiguing, but interesting (guide 9 m.; see below and p. 71). We ascend in the afternoon from Illsank in 3, or from Ramsau in 4 hrs. to the *Guglalp* (5078′), and sleep at one of the three chalets. Next morning we traverse the *Guglschneide* and *Watzmannanger* in 3-4 hrs., and finally ascend by a narrow arête to the summit, on which are a trigonometrical landmark, and two crosses, one of them containing a visitors' book. Another route leads from the Königs-See (p. 73) over the *Herroint-Alp* or *Kühroint-Alp* (beer) to (3½ hrs.) the *Falz-Alp* (5505′), where the night may be passed;

thence along the left side of the Watzmann-Anger to (3 hrs.) the summit (steady head necessary). The View embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbachthal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — From the Hocheck a new path protected by a rail ascends the arête in ¾ hr. to the top of the *Central Peak* (8990'; the highest). Ascent of the *Southern Peak* (or *Schönfeldspitze;* 8950') from the central peak, very difficult (1½ hr.).

On the road, ½ M. above the finger-post (see above), is the **Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and a little beyond it the **Inn zum Hochkalter.* Then (¾ M.) *Ramsau* (2172'; *Oberwirth).

Guides at Ramsau: *Joh. Grill senr.* (or '*Kederbacher*', very able) and *Joh. Grill junr., Jos. Aschauer, Mich. Datzmann, Jac.* and *Joh. Gruber, Jos. Hafner, Joh. Punz, Jac. Stöckl, Wolfg. Votz.*

Beyond Ramsau (¾ M.) the road divides, that to the Hintersee and over the Hirschbühl to Ober-Weissbach (see below) leading to the left. The Road to Reichenhall ascends straight on (right) past the small, marshy *Taubensee* (2871') through beautiful pine wood to the (2¼ M.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2920'), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the conduit descending from the Söldenköpfl runs parallel with the road. Small inn ¼ M. farther. The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the *Reitalpgebirge* on the left and the *Lattengebirge* on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the *Schwarzbach.* Facing us are the Müllnerhorn and Ristfeichthorn. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house, at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade *(Staubbach Fall)* here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. The road then leads on the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite *Frohnau*, to (4½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 79).

The Ober-Weissbach Road (see above; post-omnibus from Berchtesgaden to Lofer twice daily; fare 1½ fl.) crosses the Ache (picturesque ravine) and skirts the (1½ M.) sequestered green **Hintersee** (2549'), overshadowed by the *Hochkalter.* Best point of view the small *St. Antoni Chapel* on the W. side. The royal shooting-lodge (**Inn*, adjacent; carr. to Berchtesgaden 6 m.) is ¾ M. farther.

Excursions from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the *Blaueis Glacier*, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatiguing but very interesting; to the foot of the glacier (6112') 3½ hrs.; chamois are sometimes seen on this route. — *Edelweisslahnerkopf* (6821'), 4 hrs. (guide 5 m.); beautiful 'edelweiss' at the top. — The *Mühlsturzhorn* (7746'; admirable view of the Tauern) may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. (guide 8 m.). — The *Hochkalter* (8625'), another splendid point of view, fatiguing and not entirely free from hazard, should not be attempted except by experts (5-6 hrs.; guide 9 m.).

Those who desire to combine the route to Reichenhall with a visit to the Hintersee return from the Hintersee inn to the (1 M.) finger-post 'nach Maria-Kuntersweg'; here take the path to the left, passing after 5 min. to the left between the cottages. To the right a fine view of the Ramsau with the Watzmann; retrospect of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis Glacier. Farther on we keep to the left, and in ½ hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee.

The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (right), with their grotesque rocks, is now ascended to the (5 M.) **Hirschbühl** (3891′; **Inn*), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, which was fiercely contested by the Austrians and Bavarians in 1809.

The **Kammerlinghorn** (8176′) ascended from the Hirschbühl in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 4 m.), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.). — To the W. of the Hirschbühl a path crosses the *Kleine Hirschbühl*, which affords a very fine view of the mountains bounding the Saalachthal, to (1 hr.) *St. Martin* on the Lofer road (p. 153).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870′), and then descends into the Saalachthal. Before us rise the imposing *Leoganger Steinberge*. On the right, 2 M. from the Hirschbühl, a finger-post indicates the way to the *Seissenberg-Klamm*.

The **Seissenberg-Klamm** is a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is overgrown with bushes entirely concealing the sky and imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge. A walk through the gorge occupies ½ hr.

At **Ober-Weissbach** (2150′; **Inn*), ¾ M. below the Klamm, the road reaches the *Saalachthal* and the road from Reichenhall to Saalfelden (p. 112). The **Inn Zur Frohnwies* lies ½ M. to the S.

About ½ M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the Lofer road, is the *Lamprecht-Ofenloch*, a large cavern with an imposing entrance which is accessible in winter only, when the brook is frozen (plan at the inn at Ober-Weissbach). — About 2½ hrs. to the N. is the interesting *Loferklamm* (p. 153).

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 4 fl. 60 kr., two-horse 7 fl.; omnibus twice daily in summer, 1 fl.) traverses a defile *(Diesbacher Hohlwege)*, 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saale. Near the village of *Diesbach*, a waterfall on the left. The valley then expands, and the Tauern become visible towards the S.

12 M. *Saalfelden*, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see p. 112.

17. From Salzburg to Reichenhall.

Comp. Map, p. 70.

14 M. Railway in 1 hr.; fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.

To (4½ M.) *Freilassing*, see p. 58. The line here diverges to the left and ascends on the right bank of the *Saalach*. On the right the wooded *Högelberg;* on the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (8 M.) *Hammerau* a shady forest-path ascends (¾ hr.) the Högelberg (*St. Johanns-Högel;* *Inn), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (11 M.) *Piding*, at the base of the abrupt Hochstauffen, stands the ruin of *Stauffeneck*. The train crosses the Saalach to (14 M.) Reichenhall, ½ M. from the Kurhaus.

The High Road from Salzburg to (12 M.) Reichenhall leads from the suburb of Mülln by the village of *Maxglan* to (6 M.) *Berg*, the Austrian frontier; then over the *Walserberg* to *Schwarzbach* (on the slope to the left lies *Marzoll*, the Roman *Marciola*), *Weissbach*, *St. Zeno*, and Reichenhall (one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 5 fl., two-horse 7½ fl.).

Reichenhall. — **Hotels:** *Kurhaus Achselmannstein; *Louisenbad, R. from 2 m., D. 2 m. 60 pf.; pension with R. 6-9 m. (these two receive passing travellers); Mack's Kuranstalt; Maximiliansbad; *Marienbad *(Dr. Hess)*; *Bad Kirchberg (see below); *Villa Kammerer; *Villa Schader, near the station (all for a prolonged stay). — *Hôtel Burkert, in the Kurplatz, with garden; *Löwe, with garden, R. 2, B. ½, D. 3, L. and A. 1 m.; *Russischer Hof; *Post (or Krone), R. 2 m.; *Diemer's Hotel, at the station; Hôtel Rinner; Goldner Hirsch, unpretending.

Café Mayr, also a restaurant, with garden; *Staimer*, by the Curgarten; *Schiffmann*, confectioner. — *Reading Rooms* at the Achselmannstein and Burkert's. — *Visitors' Tax* (for a stay of more than eight days) 15 m. (less in proportion for members of a family).

Post Office, at the station; *Telegraph Office*, in the town.

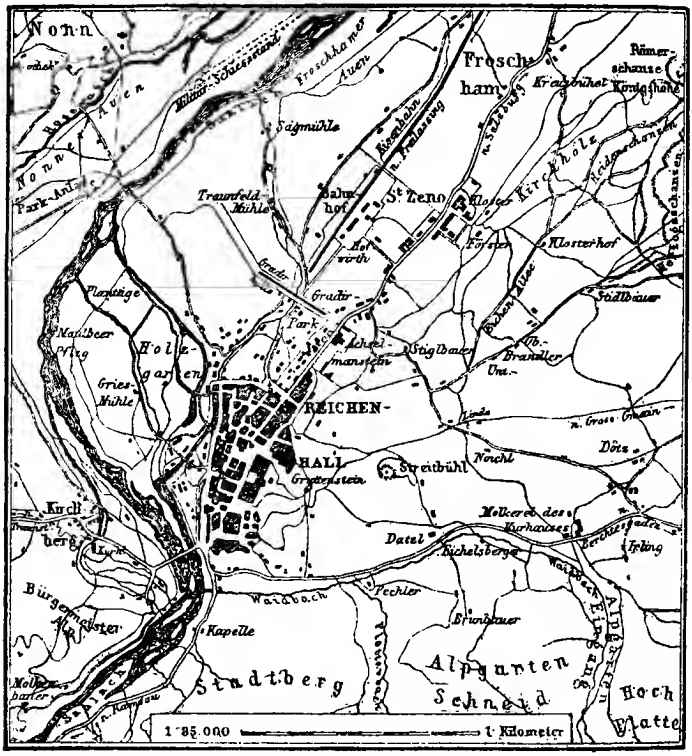
Carriage to Grossgmain, Karlstein, Molkenbauer, with one horse 5, with two horses 8 m.; to Jettenberg 5 or 8½; Thumsee 5½ or 9; Mauthhäusl 7 or 10½ (whole day 10 or 15); Schnaizlreut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizlreut and Mauthhäusl 9 or 14 (whole day 12 or 18); Inzell 12 or 18; Melleck 12 or 18; Unken 15 or 24; Lofer 17 or 27; Berchtesgaden by Hallthurm 12 or 16; the same, and the Königs-See 15 or 22; Ramsau 13 or 20; Ramsau and Berchtesgaden by Jettenberg 15 or 22; the same, with the addition of the Hintersee 20 or 30; the Königs-See by Jettenberg, Ramsau, and Berchtesgaden 17 or 27; Salzburg 12 or 17 m.; fee 1 or 1½ m. per ½ day, 1½ or 2½ m. per day. The return-fare is included in each case, and will not be deducted unless by special agreement.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1571′), a favourite watering-place on the *Saale*, or *Saalach*, rebuilt after a fire in 1834, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6480′), *Lattengebirge* (5833′), *Müllnerhorn* (4465′), and *Hoch-Stauffen* (5948′). This is the central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 50 M. The surplus brine from the Berchtesgaden mines is conducted to Reichenhall, which in its turn supplies Traunstein (p. 58) and Rosenheim (p. 51). The large *Salinengebäude*, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four *Sudhäuser* ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden', Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome *Hauptbrunnhaus*, or pump-house. In the latter (second door) tickets of admission (1 m.) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained. The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, fifteen in number, are about 50′ below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps. Five of them are so strongly impregnated (Edelquelle, 24 per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradirpark. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 1½ M. in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert. — The *Principal Church*, restored in the Romanesque style, was adorned in 1862 with frescoes by *Schwind* (in the choir-niche, the Trinity

with saints; above the pillars, the Stations of the Cross). A new Protestant Church adjoins the Kurgarten.

The chief rallying-point of visitors is the new *Kurgarten* in the *Gradirpark*, with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. (in the afternoon alternating with Bad Achselmannstein and Kirchberg, see below). The



Kurgarten contains the *Gradirwerk* (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, and the *Soolsprudel*, a salt-water fountain 40′ in height.

On the S.W. side of Reichenhall, on the left bank of the Saalach, is the **Kirchberg Bath-House* (Dr. Pachmayr; salt and mineral baths and whey-cure; music on Tues. and Frid., 5-7 p.m.).

Environs. On the Salzburg road, ½ M. to the N.E. of the Kurhaus, lies **St. Zeno** *(Hofwirth; Schwabenbräu)*, once an Augustinian monastery, of very ancient origin, but suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a nunnery and school. (Pleasantest way to St. Zeno by the promenade at the foot of the Kirchholz, passing the handsome *Villa Karg*.) The church, recently restored, originally Romanesque, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient font, and finely-carved choir-stalls. One of the

pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an old marble relief of Charlemagne. The churchyard contains several handsome monuments.

The **Schöne Aussicht**, behind the Kurgarten (20 min.), commands a good survey of the town. The *Eichen-Allee* (at the beginning of which is the 'Moltke Oak') leads from this point to the left to (1/4 hr.) the *Klosterhofer* (Inn). We may then either descend to the left through wood to (10 min.) St. Zeno, or go on through the *Kirchholz* and past the old *Schanzen* (entrenchments; on the right the Herzogs-Schanzen, thrown up in 1778 in the Bavarian war of succession; on the left the Heidenschanzen), to (25 min.) the circular *Römerschanze* (probably *not* Roman) on the *Königshöhe* (view obstructed by trees). Return past the *Steinbruch* (quarry) to (1/2 hr.) St. Zeno.

Above the town on the S.E. is the old *Schloss Grutlenstein*, beyond which is (1/4 hr.) the *Streitbühl*, with a fine view.

Pleasant walk of 40 min. to **Gross-Gmain.** The route crosses the hill to the E. from the Kurhaus, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the Untersberg and Lattengebirge all the way. The pleasant little village *(Kaiser Karl; Untersberg)* lies on the right bank of the *Weissbach*, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The rococo church, with a Gothic tower, contains four paintings by Zeitblom (?) and a Madonna, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop Thiemo in the 11th cent. — The picturesque ruined castle of *Plain* (popularly called *Salzbüchsel*) lies 1 1/2 M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. A pleasant way back (shady for the most part) is through the Kirchholz by the Klosterhof (see above) and St. Zeno; or we may cross the Streitbühl (see above).

Opposite Reichenhall, on the left bank of the Saalach, lies **Non** *(Fuchsbauer)*, a village at the foot of the Hochstauffen, with an old church (reached in 25 min. by the Nonnersteg). The *Nonner Auen* afford pleasant walks. — The *Poschen-Mühle* (restaur.), 1 1/2 M. from the Nonnersteg, affords a pleasing view. — The *Padinger Alpe* (2260'), on the flank of the Hochstauffen, reached from the Nonnersteg viâ Non, or direct by ascending in zigzags for 3/4 hr., is also a fine point of view.

On the Berchtesgaden road, 1 1/4 M. to the E. of Reichenhall (but shorter from the Kurhaus to the old lime-tree, mentioned above, and then to the right), is the *Whey Dairy* in connection with the Kurhaus, situated at the entrance to the **Alpgarten**, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (25 min.) the 'Klause'. — The road then leads to (3 M.) the *Pass Hallthurm* (p. 76; Inn); ascent of the *Untersberg*, see p. 68.

The **Molkenbauer** *(Inn)*, on the left bank of the Saalach (1 M.), affords a good view of the valley of the Saalach. The path (generally in shade) farther on follows the left bank (the road running on the opposite bank, p. 77) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Frohnau*, and crosses the Jettenberg bridge to (1/4 hr.) *Jettenberg* (Staubbach Fall, see p. 77). — The **Bürgermeister-Alp** (1 hr.; bad path) is ascended by a zigzag path from the Molkenbauer (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the Saalach bridge) through wood, and through the *Teufelshöhle*, to the *Vordere Aussicht* (view of Reichenhall). We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left to the *Hintere Aussicht* (Lattengebirge, Saalach valley, etc.). On the N. side is a path leading direct to Kirchberg (not recommended).

The Lofer road (p. 153) leads W. from Reichenhall, past Bad Kirchberg to (1 1/2 M.) the *Kaill Inn*, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the *Reichlklamm*, a rocky chasm with a bridge, 200 yds. from the road. About 1/2 M. farther, by a mill on the left bank of the *Seebach*, is a flight of 277 steps ascending to the right to (20 min.) the **Chapel of St. Pancras**, 550' above Reichenhall, commanding an extensive view. On the higher eminence facing it on the W. stands the ruin of **Karlstein** (reached by the first footpath on the right beyond the steps to St. Pancras), another good point of view. — The road next leads to (3/4 M.; from Reichenhall 2 3/4 M.) the beautiful **Thumsee**, 1/2 M. long and 1/4 M. broad (*Restaurant on the N.W. bank). Farther on (1 1/2 M.), the road divides: that to the left leads to *Schnaizlreut* and *Unken* (*Schwarzbergklamm, etc., see pp. 153, 154); that to the right leads to *Inzell* viâ (1 1/2 M.) the *Maulh-

häusel (p. 58), affording one of the most charming excursions from Reichenhall (omnibus twice daily in summer, 1 m.; there and back 1½ m.). Pleasant way back through the *Höllenbachthal*.

Ascents (guides, *L. Bayer*, *Jos. Herbst*, *Franz Süss*). An admirable point of view near Reichenhall is the ***Zwiesel** (6030'; 3½-4 hrs., bridle-path; guide desirable, 5m.), the W. and highest peak of the *Stauffengebirge*. We may drive as far as the (4 M.) restaurant at the foot of the Zwiesel; we then ascend (in 1½ hr.) to the *Zwiesel-Alp* (Inn, R. 2m.), and reach the top in ¾ hr. more. Extensive View of mountains (the Tauern) and plain. — A new path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, ascends from the Zwiesel-Alp in 2½ hrs. to the *Hochstauffen* (5948'), the E. peak of the Stauffengebirge, the summit of which is marked by a large cross. Descent by a good new path to *Piding* (p. 78).

The ***Stoisser Alpe** on the *Teisenberg* (4376'), easily ascended from stat. *Piding* (p. 78) in 3½ hrs., is another very interesting point. Carriage-road by *Mauthhausen*, *Anger*, and *Kohlhäusl* to the chalet, ¼ hr. from the top. Descent to *Siegsdorf* (p. 60) or *Teisendorf* (p. 58).

Delightful drive of one day by *Jettenberg*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, *Ramsau (Wimbachklamm)* and *Königssee* to *Berchtesgaden*, returning by *Hallthurm*. Two days: by *Melleck*, *Unken*, and *Lofer* to *Ober-Weissbach*, returning by *Hirschbühl*, *Ramsau*, the *Schwarzbachwacht*, and *Jettenberg*.

18. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway. Express in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares 6 fl. 40, 5 fl. 10 kr.); ordinary trains in 4¾-5¾ hrs. (5 fl. 10, 3 fl. 80, 2 fl. 50 kr.).

Linz (**Erzherzog Carl*; **Goldner Adler*; **Rother Krebs*; **Kanone*, the nearest to the station, etc.), see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*. Soon after starting, a number of the forts of Linz are seen on the low hills to the right; above them in the distance rises the *Pöstlingberg* with its church. Stations *Hörsching*, *Marchtrenk*.

15 M. **Wels** (1026'; **Bauer zum Adler*; **Post*; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), the *Ovilabis* of the Romans, a small town on the *Traun*, with a modern Gothic church, is the junction for Passau. Emp. Maximilian I. and Prince Charles of Lorraine died here in the old castle of Prince Auersperg. On the right beyond the village is a large cavalry-barrack.

The line now traverses a wooded district. Stat. *Gunskirchen*; then (24 M.) **Lambach** (1100'; **Rail. Restaurant*; **Rössl*), a small town with several handsome buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1032), containing a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. From a wooded height on the right bank of the Traun, below the mouth of the *Ager*, peeps the pilgrimage-church of *Baura*, triangular in form, with three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity.

From Lambach to Gmunden (17½ M.), branch-line in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 20, 85, 60 kr.; ill-constructed line, narrow gauge, used as a tramway from 1821 to 1855). The train crosses the *Traun* and runs towards the S., in view of the *Traunstein* (p. 86), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI.; to the left beyond it the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the right the Höllengebirge. Stations *Roitham* and (7½ M.) *Traunfall*, from which a path descends to the right, through wood, to the (20 min.) **Traunfall* (*Inn*).

A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends halfway across the river towards the left bank, over and through which the clear green Traun is precipitated from a height of 45′. The fall is best seen from the bridge below it, and from the projecting rock with the railing below the bridge. On the right bank of the river is a *Canal* ('Der gute Fall'), 400 yds. in length, constructed in 1416, with a fall of 50′, which carries the salt-barges past the waterfall (usually between 11 and 12 o'clock). For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the miller's men dams up this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the barges (a favourite excursion; fee 1 fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made about 10 a.m. and the fall reached in 1½ hr.; passengers disembark about ¾ M. lower down, and return by train.

Next stations *Eichberg-Steyrermühle* with a large paper-mill, *Laakirchen*, *Oberweis*. Then *Gmunden* (Seebahnhof, 1½ M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 84).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the *Ager* (discharge of the Attersee, p. 102). On the left are the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. From (28 M.) *Breitenschützing* a coal-railway runs to the right to *Wolfsegg*. 30½ M. *Schwanenstadt* (3 M. to the N.W. of the Traunfall, see above); 34½ M. **Attnang** (1322′; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Augustin*, at the station), junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (R. 19).

From Attnang to Schärning (42 M.) railway in 3½-4 hrs., see *Baedeker's S. Germany*. From the first station (7 M.) *Manning-Wolfsegg* a pleasant road leads to the E. to (2 M.) **Wolfsegg** (**Kölblinger*, with view; *Post*), a small town charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck*. The park of Count St. Julien and particularly the 'Schanze' command a beautiful view of the hilly environs, with numerous villages, beyond which rise the Styrian and Salzburg Alps, from the Todte Gebirge to the Untersberg and Watzmann. Excursion to the (1¼ M.) prettily-situated *Kohlgrube* (coal-mine; miners' band plays on Sundays). Another to (4 M.) the *Thomasroith* coal-mine (train, by *Holzleithen*, in ¾ hr.).

To the left, farther on, is Count Chambord's château of *Puchheim*; in the background the Höllengebirge (p. 87). 37½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1430′; **Mohr*; *Post*) is a little town on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of walls. On a height to the E. is the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*. To the *Attersee*, see p. 102.

The train crosses the Ager twice. On the right the château and ruin of *Wartenburg*. At (40 M.) *Timelkam* the line enters the valley of the *Vöckla*, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M. *Redl-Zipf*, with a large brewery; 47½ M. *Vöcklamarkt*; 50½ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1758′), a market-town. The railway now quits the Vöckla, and winds through the wooded hills which form the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. The highest point is stat. *Ederbauer* (1960′). 58½ M. *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen*. Near (60½ M.) **Strasswalchen** (1775′; *Post*) we observe the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober on the left. (Route to the Mondsee, p. 104.) 62 M. *Steindorf*, junction for Braunau; 63 M. *Köstendorf*, station for the small town of *Neumarkt*, ½ M. to the S.; 65½ M. *Weng*.

The **Taunberg** (2572′), ascended from Köstendorf in ¾ hr., or from Weng by a good road in 1 hr., is a splendid point of view (Inn).

Near (69½ M.) *Seekirchen* the train skirts the *Wallersee*, or *Lake*

of Seekirchen (1650′; 3½ M. long), which is bounded on the N. by moorland. It then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the *Fischach* (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. *Eugendorf;* 73 M. *Hallwang-Elixhausen.* We now turn to the left into the valley of the *Salzach* (to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Untersberg and Watzmann; then Mariaplain, and beyond it the Stauffen). The station of (77½ M.) *Salzburg* (p. 62) is ¾ M. from the Salzach bridge.

19. From Salzburg to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut.

93 M. Railway to (43 M.) *Attnang* in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 34, 2 fl. 54, 1 fl. 60 kr.); from Attnang to (50 M.) *Aussee* in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 92, 2 fl. 93, 1 fl. 96 kr.). — From *Vienna* to Ischl viâ *Attnang* (178 M.), express in 6¾ hrs.; viâ *Amstetten* and *Selzthal* (202 M.), express in 8¾ hrs. (view from last carriage in the train, comp. p. 107).

The ***Salzkammergut** (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property', the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), a mountain-region between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with 18,000 inhab. (5000 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green valleys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the *Traun*, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms near Lambach the waterfall mentioned at p. 82. The famous baths of *Ischl* lie in the heart of this tract. There is probably no district in Germany or Austria which presents such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, and the traveller may pleasantly spend weeks or even months in exploring it.

To (43 M.) *Attnang*, see p. 83. The Salzkammergut Railway crosses the *Ager* (on the right *Schloss Puchheim*, p. 83) and the *Aurach*, and then follows the smiling *Aurachthal* to (47½ M.) *Aurachkirchen* (1525′) and (51 M.) *Gmunden;* the station (Rail. Restaurant, dear) lies above the town to the W., 1½ M. from the lake, and halfway between Gmunden and *Pinsdorf*.

Gmunden. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Austria, *Bellevue (Pl. a), both first-class, on the lake, with view; Hôtel Laufhuber, on the lake, near the Seebahnhof, with garden (see below), R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *Goldenes Schiff (Pl. b), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *Krone (Pl. c), Casino-Platz; Post; *Goldener Brunnen (Pl. e), above the lock of the Traun, good wine; *Goldene Sonne (Pl. f); *Gasthaus am Kogl (Pl. d), ¼ M. from the lake, fine view; *Goldener Hirsch (Pl. g), plain. — **Cafés.** *Driethaller* (Pl. i), near the quay, fine view; *Pürstinger*, in the Rathhaus, on the lake; *Zum Goldenen Schiff; Harringer; Paradies*, at the end of the esplanade. — **Kursaal* (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc. (adm. free). Garden-restaurant at the *Hôtel Laufhuber* (see above) on the lake; also at the *Hôtel Bellevue*, *Kogl*, etc.; *Listhuber*, garden-café and confectioner's shop on the Esplanade.

Baths of all kinds at the *Bellevue* and *Austria; Theresienbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 77; *Swimming Baths* by the Esplanade, for ladies and gentlemen (bath with towel, etc., 30 kr.). — *Trinkhalle* for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — *Theatre* (Pl. 3), from June to September, in the Graben, adjoining the Kursaal. — *Visitors' Tax.* Visitors staying more than a week pay a tax of 4 fl. each, and 2 fl. to the band; additional members of the same family pay 1 fl. and 50 kr. each.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the Salzkammergut Station 1 or 1½ fl.. at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.;

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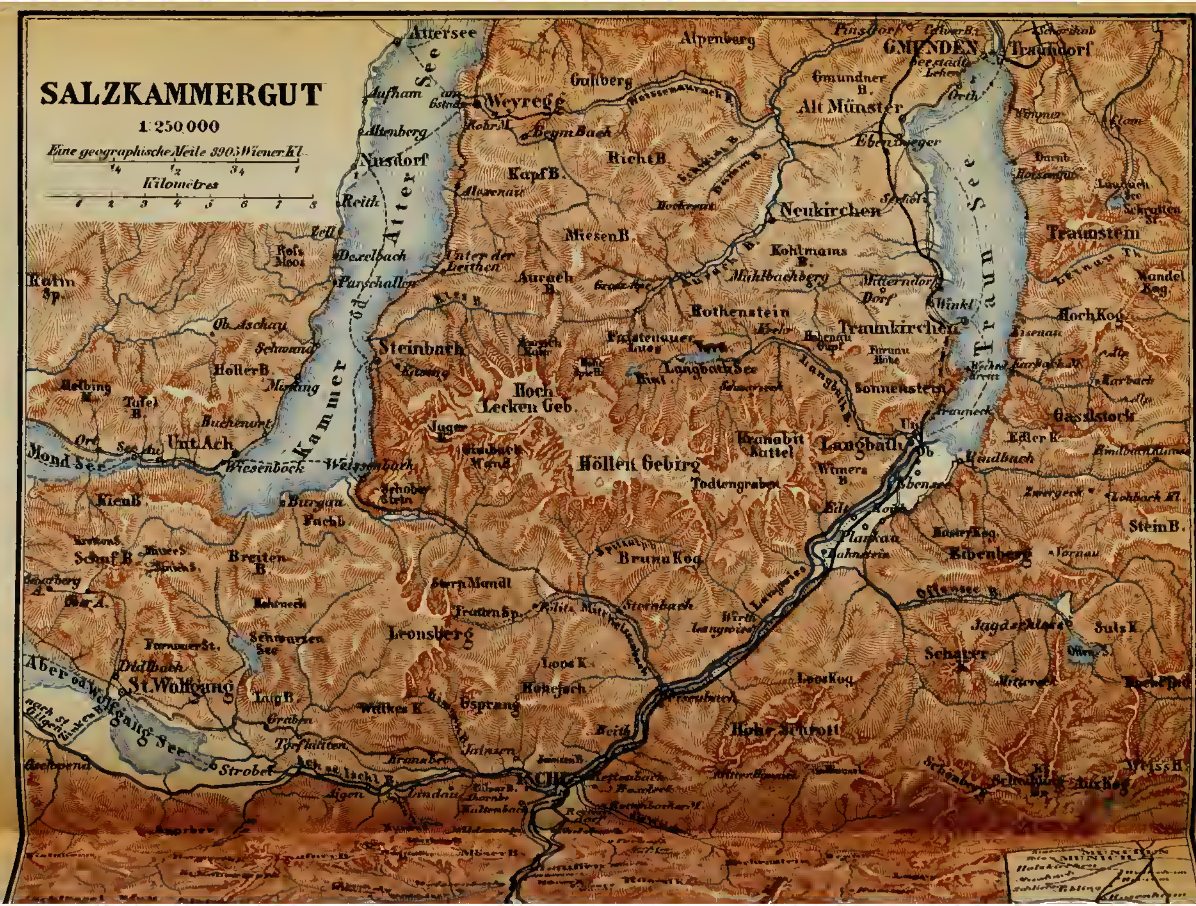
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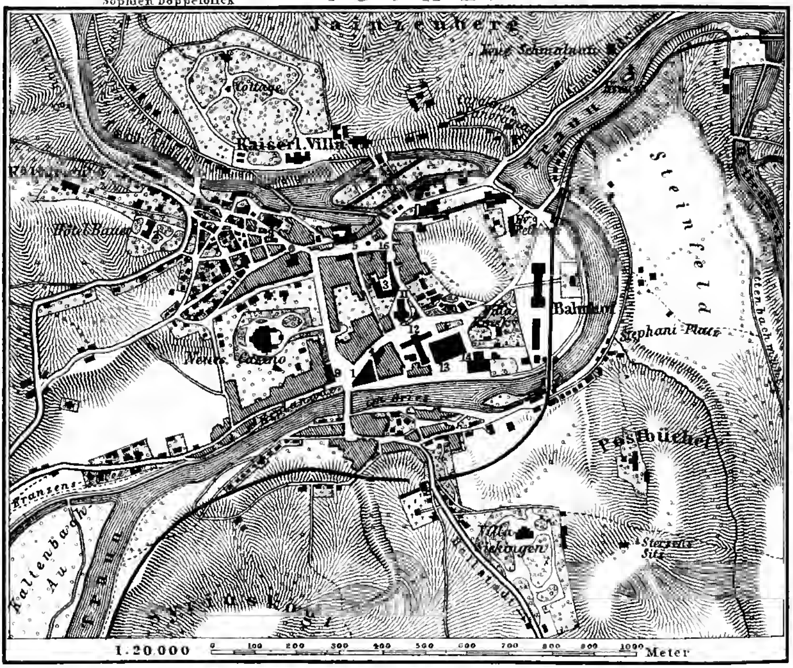
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to the Traunfall (1½ hr.), 3½ or 6 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (3 hrs.) 9 or 15 fl.; Almsee (6 hrs.) 9 or 15 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day. — **Boats.** To Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünbergergut 40 kr., Prillinger 60, Altmünster 80, Ebenzweier, Engelgut, Kleine Ramsau 90 kr., Hoisengut 1 fl., Stainінger 1 fl. 20, Lainaustiege 1 fl. 30 kr. (return-fare included); with two rowers, about one-half more; for waiting, 30 kr. per hour; boat per hour with one rower 60 kr., with two rowers 1 fl. — *Donkey* per hour 1 fl., each additional hour 60 kr., ½ day 2 fl.

Mänhardt's lending library, etc., in the Seeplatz.

Gmunden (1394′), a busy town (6600 inhab.), the capital of the Salzkammergut, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee, is a favourite watering-place. The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern *Protestant Church* in the English Gothic style. The shady *Esplanade* (band 11.30 to 12.30 and 6.30 to 8; Sundays 12-1), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded *Grünberg* (3295′), then the *Traunstein* (5548′), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlakogl* (5150′); farther to the right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6867′); the *Kleine Sonnstein* (3028′), apparently terminating the lake, with Traunkirchen at its base; to the right of it the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3428′), and in front the broad *Fahrnau* (3940′); then the long *Kranabitsattel* (p. 87), *Höllengebirge* (p. 87), and *Hochlekengebirge* (p. 102). Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

Short Walks. To the N.W. the (10 min.) *Wunderburg* and (5 min. farther) the *Calvarienberg;* to the W. the (¼ hr.) *Hochkogel* (1770′), with the Hôtel am Kogel at its foot (p. 84); the (25 min.) **Villa Satori*, with a charming park, beautiful points of view, and a dairy, and the (½ hr.) *Villa Barber* by the *Annawäldchen*, both on the road to Altmünster; to the S.W. *Schloss Ort* (1½ M.), on the lake, connected with the mainland by a bridge, 70 yds. long. To the N.W. *Rosenkranz* (¼ hr.), to the N.E. *Siberoit* (½ hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, and *Baumgarten* (¾ hr.), all with restaurants.

Longer Walks. By the high-road to (2 M.) *Altmünster*, (3 M.) *Ebenzweier*, and (7 M.) *Traunkirchen* (see below). — Past the Villa Satori (see above), and then by a path indicated by finger-posts and streaks of paint to the (1½ hr.) *Gmundener Berg* (2697′; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the *Reindlmühle* (Inn) in the Aurachthal, and return by (1 hr.) Ebenzweier (4½ hrs. in all). — Descend on the left bank of the Traun to (2 M.) *Altmühle* and (3½ M.) *Ohlstorf* (Inn). — By the Vöcklabruck road to *Pinsdorf*, the (3½ M.) *Dichtlmühle*, and (5 M.) the *Rabenmühle*. From the Dichtlmühle we may ascend the *Hongar* (3095′; Inn), with view of the Attersee. — The **Traunfall* may be visited on foot (2 hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 82) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 83. — On the E. bank: the *Grünberger Gut* (½ hr.), *Prillinger* (formerly called *Wimmer;* 40 min.), *Kleine Ramsau* (50 min.), the *Hoisengut* (Zum Adlerhorst; 1 hr.), *Stainінger* (König v. Hannover; 1½ hr.), all with restaurants; or the traveller may prefer to go one way (or both) by water, in which case a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (see above). On the afternoon trips the steamboat touches at the Kleine Ramsau and Stainінger.

Other Excursions. Across the (1½ hr.) *Himmelreich-Wiese*, the (½ hr.) *Schnee-Wiese*, and the (½ hr.) *Hochgeschirr* (3140′), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (1 hr.) **Laudach-See** (2890′), picturesquely situated on the E. side of the Traunstein; return either by *Franzl im Holz* (2 hrs.), or by (1¾ hr.) the Kleine Ramsau, and take a small boat or the steamer thence to Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide

may be dispensed with. (Shortest route from the Kleine Ramsau to the Laudachsee: from the landing-place ascend in 1/4 hr. to the *Waldrast*; then follow the path indicated by marks on the trees, which leads to the lake in 2 hours. Return by the same route for 1/2 hr., cross a meadow to the right and ascend into the wood, and regain Gmunden by the Hochgeschirr, the Schneewiese, and the Himmelreichswiese.) — **Traunstein** (5548′) ascended in 4 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, advisable for the inexpericnced, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden recommendcd). The lake is crossed to the *Lainaustiege* (to which also the 'Miesweg', a path constructed by the Austrian tourist club, leads on the bank of the lake in 2 1/2 hrs.), whence we ascend to the (1/2 hr.) *Kaisersitz* (20 min. above which is the prettily-situated *Mayralm*). At this point the path, indicated by red marks, turns to the left, passes the *Touristenbründl*, and ascends to the (2 hrs.) plateau of the Traunstein, overgrown with underwood, from which rise the *Traunkirchnerkogel*, the *Mitterkogel* (with a stone monument and a vane), and the *Alpenspitze* (the highest peak, with a trigonometrical signal). Magnificent view, particularly of the Priel group and the Dachstein. In the foreground, far below, lies the Traunsee on the W. and the Laudachsee on the E. — From the Mayralpe over the *Hohe Scharte* to the *Laudachsee* 2 1/2 hrs.; path indicated by marks (better in the reverse direction).

Ascent of the **Sonnstein** (3028′), a pleasant afternoon's excursion; charming view of the mountains encircling the lake, and of the valley of Ebensee. From Traunkirchen the Ebensee road is followed for 1 M., after which the path to the right, indicated by marks, leads to the top in 1 1/2 hr. (last 20 min. over rocks).

The **Almsee**, reached by carriage in 4 1/2 hrs., occupies a whole day. The road leads by (8 M.) *Mühldorf* (*Inn) in the pretty *Almthal*, and (5 M.) *Grünau*, to (5 M.) the *Almsee* (1932′), grandly situated on the N. margin of the Todte Gebirge (*Inn kept by the forester). — From the Almsee the *Hohe Pfad* leads to the *Offensee* (p. 87) in 4 hrs. (guide from Grünau to Ebensee 5 1/2 fl.). From the Almsee by the *Weisshorn*, the *Wilde See* (5100′) and the *Wildensee-Alpe* to *Alt-Aussee* (p. 91), 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide to Aussee 10 1/2 fl.). — Through the *Bernerau* to *Stoder*, see p. 328).

FROM GMUNDEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fare 1 fl., preferable to the railway; tourists' tickets sometimes available for the steamboat). The train passes the back of the *Villa Satori* (p. 85) and skirts the beautiful ***Traunsee** or **Gmundener See** (1384′; 7 1/2 M. in length), running at first high above the lake. On the opposite bank rises the Traunstein; on the left are the château of *Ort* (p. 85), the villa of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and, farther on, the castellated villa of the Duke of Wurtemberg. 54 1/2 M. (from Salzburg) *Ebenzweier*, with the château of the Countess Chambord; 1/2 M. to the N. lies *Altmünster*, with the oldest church in the district. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. On the E. the Traunstein towers majestically above the water, while farther on are the *Hochkogel* (4865′) and the fine cone of the *Erlakogel* (see below). 57 M. **Traunkirchen.** The village (*Post; Burgstaller*, on the lake), charmingly situated on a projection of the *Fahrnau*, 1/2 M. to the S.E., and the most beautiful point on the lake, has a small station of its own, (57 1/2 M.) *Traunkirchensee*.

Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*. On a rock jutting into the lake is the *Johanniskapelle*. On the opposite bank of the lake, in a cavity of the N. slopes of the *Erlakogel* (see below), is the interesting **Röthelsee**: boat across the Traunsee 1/2 hr.; then a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a new path.

The train passes through four short tunnels, and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1570 yds. in length. (On the road, which runs between the Sonnstein and the lake, is a lion hewn in stone, commemorating the construction of the road.) The railway skirts the lake for a short distance, crosses the Traun at its influx into the lake, stops at (60¼ M.) *Traunsee*, a steamboat-station, and next reaches (61 M.) **Ebensee** (1394′; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Kern*). On the opposite (left) bank of the Traun lies the village of *Langbath* (*Post; Primesberger; Hôtel Lehr), with extensive salt-works. Vast stores of wood lie in the Traun and on its banks, and numerous rafts are constructed here, and floated down the Traun to the Danube. The salt-water evaporated at Ebensee is conducted to it from Ischl and Hallstadt (p. 93) in wooden pipes.

Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the salt-water conduit, to (¾ hr.) the *Steinkogl* (*Inn), a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below), and (1 hr.) the **Fall of the Rinnbach* (refreshments at the mill).

The **Lakes of Langbath** (2½ hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Traunsee-Ebensee to the Vordere See at 8 and 11.30 a.m., returning from the Kreh at 3 and 6 p.m.; there and back 1½ fl.). The road ascends the *Langbath-Thal* to (4 M.) the *Kreh* (2130′; Inn) and (¾ hr.) the *Vordere Langbath-See* (2214′), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer (¾ hr.) *Hintere See* (2385′). Between the two lakes is the *Valerien-Aussicht* (¾ hr., with guide), affording a good view of both lakes. — To the *Attersee*, see p. 102.

The **Kranabitsattel**, the E. spur of the *Höllengebirge*, a range which extends for a distance of 20 M. between the Traunsee and Attersee, is easily ascended from Langbath in 3½ hrs. (guide 2 fl.; Jos. Stummer and Karl Wallner of Ebensee). The *Feuerkogel* (5220′), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the Salzkammergut, and of the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest and the Styrian Alps; the view from the *Alberfeldkogel* (5600′) is still more extensive. The usual route leads from Ebensee across the Calvarienberg and through the *Gsoll*, but the ascent may also be made from the Kreh-Alp (steep and stony). Accommodation at the three chalets near the summit.

The **Erlakogel** (5150′; 4 hrs.; guide), a fine point of view, is ascended from Ebensee by the *Spitzstein-Alpe* and *Müller-Alpe* (rough at places).

The line traverses the pretty Traunthal on the right bank of the river. On the left bank run the road and the salt-water conduit. 62½ M. *Steinkogl*, at the mouth of the *Frauenweissenbachthal*.

The new *Kronprinz-Rudolf Bridge* crosses from the station to the **Steinkogl Inn* on the left bank of the Traun. From the bridge a good and shady path, joining that from Ebensee on the Gsoll, leads to the (3 hrs.) *Kranabitsattel* (see above).

To the *Offensee* (2136′; 7 M.) a road leads through the *Frauenweissenbachthal*. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat, lies picturesquely in a green basin, commanded on the S. by the *Todte Gebirge* (p. 328). From the Offensee a pass leads by the *Hohe Pfad* to the (4 hrs.) *Almsee* (p. 86; guide from Ebensee 5½ fl.); another (fatiguing) by the *Wilde See* and the *Wildensee-Alpe* to (7-8 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* (p. 92; guide from Ebensee to Aussee 10½ fl.).

The **Hohe Schrott** (5850′) is ascended from Steinkogl by the *Gimbach-Alpe* (road thus far) and the *Dielau-Alpe* in 5 hrs. (fatiguing, but interesting; guide 3 fl.; comp. p. 90).

65 M. *Langwies* (village on the left bank). 67½ M. *Mitter-Weissenbach*, where the road to (8 M.) *Weissenbach*, on the Atter-

see, diverges to the right (p. 103). A rock in the Traun here and another near Ischl are surmounted by lofty crosses. The train crosses the Traun.

70 M. **Ischl.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); *Hôtel Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, high charges; *Hôtel Austria, on the Esplanade; *Post (Pl. 3), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Victoria Hotel (Pl. 4); *Kreuz (Pl. 5), R. 1½-2 fl.; Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6). — Second-class: *Stern (Pl. 7), *Krone (Pl. 8), *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. 9); *Rother Ochse, opposite the Esplanade, moderate. — Pension Hygiea, Esplanade 49; Pension Flora, at the end of the Esplanade (somewhat remote); Hôtel Garni Ramsauer. — *Dr. *Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment*, ½ M. from the end of the Esplanade, well fitted up, pension 25-32 fl. per week.

*Kurhaus, with café, reading-room, etc. (see below). — *Café Ramsauer*, opposite the post-office; *Café Walter* (also a confectioner), Esplanade; *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Swimming Bath* and '*Gymnastische Heilanstalt*' on the left bank of the Ischl. — *Mänhardt*, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — *Theatre* during the season.

Visitors' Tax *(Kurtaxe).* Patients whose stay exceeds a week pay a tax of 8 or 6 fl. each, according to their means; ladies, children, governesses, 1 fl. each; servants ½ fl. each. (For 4-8 days half these charges.) Music-tax for more than a week 3 fl., each additional member of a family 1 fl. — The band plays in the Rudolfsgarten (or, in bad weather, in the Trinkhalle) from 6.30 to 7.30 a.m.; and from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. (and on Sundays and holidays from 12 to 1 also), on the Esplanade and in front of the Casino alternately.

Carriages. To *Strobl* in 1½ hr., one-horse 4, two-horse 7 fl.; *St. Wolfgang* in 2¼ hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; *St. Gilgen* in 3 hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; *Gosau Mill* in 2 hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; *Hallstatt* in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; *Vorder-Gosau* in 3½ hrs., 6 or 10 fl.; *Gosau-Schmied* in 4 hrs., 6½ or 11 fl.; *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; driver's fee for half a day 70-90 kr., whole day 1 fl. or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To or from the station 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 80 kr. — Within the town, for one hour, 1 or 2 fl.; each additional hour 70 kr. or 1 fl. 50 kr.

English Church Service in the season at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Ischl (1535′), the central point of the Salzkammergut, with 4000 inhab., beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, first came into notice as a watering-place in 1822, and is now a fashionable and expensive resort. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, besides the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The Dampfbadgasse leads from the station, on the E. side of the town, past the *Rudolfsgarten*, with a bust of Archduke Rudolf, and the *Rudolfsbad*, to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), restored in 1852, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser and modern ceiling-paintings (from the life of St. Nicholas) by Mader. In the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz, to the S. of the church, are the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, where whey and mineral water are dispensed in the morning, and beyond it the *Wirerbad*. A little to the E. are the extensive *Salt Works* (Pl. 13), yielding 10,000 tons of salt annually, and adjoining them the *Salt-Water Vapour Bath* (Pl. 14). To the W. is the *Gisela-Bad*.

From the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz the *Pfarrgasse* leads W. to

the *Market Place* and the *Traun Bridge*. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the *Sophien-Esplanade*, with its pleasant avenues, the favourite evening promenade of visitors (music, see above). The centre is embellished with a small bronze statue of Hygeia, with an inscription to the effect that 'it is a great blessing to *be* healthy but a still greater to *become* so'.

On the W. side of the Wirer-Strasse, which leads out of the market-place on the N., is the new *Kursaal* or *Casino*, containing a café-restaurant, reading and drawing-rooms, a large concert-saloon, etc. (band in the evening, see above). In the grounds, to the N.W., there is a small *Bazaar*. To the E., on the Wirer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of *Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach* (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. — On the left bank of the Ischl, near the swimming-baths, is a *Museum*, founded in 1874, containing natural history specimens and other objects from the Salzkammergut.

Walks. The **Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The (¾ M.) *Karolinen-Panorama* and (2 M.) the *Neue Schmalnau*, two cafés to the left of the road to Ebensee, afford good views of Ischl; return by the (1 M.) *Gstädten Inn*, and follow the brine conduit to (1 M.) Ischl. — The (½ hr.) ***Sophiens-Doppelblick** is reached either through the imperial park, past the '*Cottage*', or by crossing the upper bridge over the Ischl and ascending (4 min. from the bridge) to the right (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the Wolfgang-Thal). This walk may be prolonged to the (¼ hr.) **Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall;* return either to the right by *Trenkelbach* (½ hr.), or to the left through the *Jainzenthal* (1½ hr.). — Right bank of the Traun: Ascent of the **Siriuskogel* or *Hundskogel* (*Henriettenhöhe;* ½ hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs. Cross the lower bridge to the (½ hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* and the (¼ hr.) **Rettenbach-Wildniss** (a pretty ravine); return by *Sterzen's Abendsitz* (fine view) to (¾ hr.) Ischl. — To the W. by the (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* to the (½ hr.) *Ahornbühl*, and thence by the dairy of *Linden* to the small *Nussen-See* (1970'; 1½ hr.). — From the Esplanade through the *Franz-Karl-Allee* to the *Molkensieder* (café) and the (½ hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josephs-Platz;* or past the *Hydropathic Establishment* (p. 88) to the ruin of (1 hr.) **Wildenstein**, on the slope of the Kattergebirge. To (1 hr.) *Laufen* by the shady promenade *(Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg)* and the pleasant path following the salt-water conduit *(Franz-Karl-Promenade).* — By the Ischl road and across the Pfandl Bridge into the *Zimitz-Thal*, with the *Zimitz-Wildniss* (Inn) and the *Zimitz-Graben* (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl by the *Trenkelbach Mill.* From Pfandl by the St. Wolfgang road to the *Branntweinhäusl*, and (with guide) past *Wirer's Waterfall* to the *Schwarze See* (3½ hrs. from Ischl; comp. p. 103).

To the **Ischl Salt Mine** *(Ischler Salzberg).* We follow the Laufen road (see below) to (1 M.) *Reiterndorf* ('Bachwirth), and then ascend the road to the left in the Sulzthal to (2 M.) *Pernegg*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. Thence to the mine ½ hr. more The mine consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, named 'Empress Maria Ludovica' (3170'). A visit to this mine, or to those of Berchtesgaden (p. 71), or Hallein (p. 105), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much mixed with clay to present a brilliant appearance (as at Wieliczka). During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to Ebensee, and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6

weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — A finger-post near the mine indicates the way to the (1½ hr.) Hütteneckalp. We ascend by a steep path and by about 800 steps through the wood to (¾ hr.) a more level tract, pass between two rocky heights (finger-posts), and turn to the right to the (¾ hr.) ***Hütteneck-Alpe** (4185'; refreshmts.), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein and other peaks, with the Lake of Hallstatt below; descent to (2 hrs.) *Goisern* (see below).

Mountain Excursions (guides, *Fortner*, *Grieshofer*, *Riecher*, *Reisenauer*, and *Seitner*). Ascent of the **Zimitz** (*Leonsberg-Zinken*, 5990'), through the *Zimitzthal* and by the *Schütt-Alp* in 5 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 fl.); view of the Dachstein, St. Wolfgangs-See, Mondsee, and Attersee. — The **Hohe Schrott** (5850'), by the *Kothalpe* or the *Mitteralpe*, interesting but fatiguing (5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.). — The **Hainzen** (highest peak of the Katergebirge; 5370'), from the Molkensiedcr in 3 hrs. (3 fl.); back by the small *Nussensee* (see above). — The **Predigtstuhl** (or *Thörlwand*; 4186') is ascended by a new path by *Reiterndorf* and *Obereck* in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); view similar to that from the Hütteneck-Alp (see above); descent by the *Rossmoos-Alp* to (1½ hr.) *Goisern*. — The **Kahlenberg** (6007'), the highest peak of the *Ramsauer Gebirge*, is ascended from Goisern, by *Ramsau* and the *Schartenalpe* in 4½ hrs. (from Gosau in 3½ hrs.); admirable view.

Excursions by Carriage or Railway. 1st. *Hallstatt*, one day (p. 93). — 2nd. *Gosau* (p. 95) and *Hallstatt* in one day. By railway to Steg; drive by the Gosau Mill and Gosau to the Gosau Schmied in 2½ hrs.; walk to the Vordersee and back in 2 hrs.; drive to the Gosau Mill in 1 hr.; by steamer in ½ hr. to Hallstatt; on foot to the Waldbach-Strub and back in 1½ hr.; by steamer to Steg. and back to Ischl by railway. — 3rd. *St. Wolfgang* and the *Schafberg* (p. 98, 99): drive in the afternoon to St. Wolfgang in 2 hrs.; ascend the Schafberg on foot in 3½ hrs., spend night at the top, descend to St. Wolfgang or St. Gilgen, and return thence to Ischl. — 4th. *Traunsee* and *Traun Fall* by railway and steamboat in one day, dining at Gmunden. — 5th. 'Three Lakes Tour', interesting: omnibus at 9 a.m. to *Strobl* (p. 98), steamboat to *Fürberg*, walk to (3 M.) *Scharfling* (p. 103), steamboat to *See*, omnibus to *Unterach*, steamboat to *Weissenbach*, where a carriage should be ordered from Ischl to await the traveller (6 fl., incl. gratuity). Ischl will be reached about 7.30 p.m.

From Ischl to Aussee (23 M.). The train returns to the right bank of the Traun and passes the suburb of *Gries* (short tunnel). It then skirts the river and the base of the *Siriuskogel* (see above). To the right the ruin of *Wildenstein*, on the flank of the *Kattergebirge* (p. 89). The valley narrows. The train crosses the Traun and reaches (74 M. from Salzburg) **Laufen.** The picturesque village lies on the opposite bank, ¾ M. to the S. (1572'; **Rössl*, with garden; *Krone*). The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. Pleasant footpath to Ischl, see p. 89. — The train again crosses the Traun. 75½ M. *Anzenau*. On the opposite bank lies *Ober-Weissenbach*, at the entrance of the *Weissenbach Valley*, with extensive stores of timber.

The **Chorinsky-Klause** (2057'), a large dam with three sluice-gates, in the Weissenbachthal about 3 M. above its mouth, is used to accumulate the water of the *Weissenbach* sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a month, and visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. One-horse carriage from Ischl 3½, two horse 7 fl. (1¾ hr.). — A good forest-path, to the left at the mouth of the Weissenbachthal, ascends (¾ hr.) the *Hochmuth*, which affords a charming view of the valley, the mountains of Aussee, and the Lake of Hallstatt.

The valley expands. On the right are the Ramsauer Gebirge, on the left the Sarstein (p. 94). 76½ M. **Goisern** (1640'; *Zur Wart-*

burg), a considerable village, containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut. From Stambach, 3/4 M. to the S., the old *Pötschen-Strasse* ascends to the left by *St. Agatha* to (10 M.) *Aussee*. 78 M. *Steg*, at the N. end of the **Lake of Hallstatt** (p. 93). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake (on the W. runs the road to Hallstatt, p. 93), the line, 50′ above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the Sarstein. On the right are the Gosauhals and Gosau Mill, and, farther on, the Plassen and the mountains at the head of the lake (the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz). 81 M. *Gosaumühl*. 83 M. **Hallstatt**; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 93; steamboat to Hallstatt, in connection with each train, in 10 min.). On the lake, to the right, is the small château of *Grub*. 84 M. **Obertraun** (*Zum Sarstein*, at the station; *Hinterer's Inn*), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

From Obertraun to Aussee, over the *Koppen* (3 hrs.), a pleasant route, chiefly through wood. A visit to the **Kopperbrüller-Höhle** (in the *Brüllergraben*, to the left below the road, 3 M. from Obertraun) is interesting in spring only, when the brook, which rushes in a subterranean course through the cavern, is swollen by melting snow (guide and torches requisite).

The train now runs through the wild and narrow *Koppenthal*, close to the foaming Traun, a picturesque defile resembling the Gesäuse in the Enns valley (p. 330). The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the river. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (93 M.) the station of *Aussee* (2132′; Rail. Restaurant), at *Unter-Kainisch* (salt-work), 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Aussee. — *Erzherzog Franz Carl *(Post)*; *Hackl; Seeauer; Sonne; *Wilder Mann; Lamm; Adler. — Kurhaus, with reading-room, etc., Mecsery Promenade — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of more than a week 3 fl.; band 2 1/2 fl.; children 1 1/2 or 1 1/4 fl. each. — Omnibus from the station to the town 20 kr. — *Carriage* from the station to the town 1 fl. 40 kr., with two horses 2 fl.; to the Grundlsee (Schramml) or to Alt-Aussee and back, 3 fl. 40 or 4 fl. 20 kr. (incl. fee); to the 'Three Lakes' (Gössl) 4 fl. 10 or 6 fl. 60 kr.; for half a day 4 fl. 20 kr. or 7 fl., whole day 8 or 12 fl. (incl. fee). — *Guides:* Franz Auer, Stephan Hopfer, Alois Sendlhofer.

Aussee (2145 ft.), a Styrian market-town, with extensive salt-works, charmingly situated on the *Traun*, the three arms of which (Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, and Oedensee Traun) unite here, has become so popular a watering-place of late (salt-baths, etc.) that it is now almost as dear a place as Vienna. The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good early German winged altar-piece of 1449. About 1/2 M. to the W., on the Alt-Aussee road, is the *Badhôtel Elisabeth*, formerly Schreiber's.

Short Walks. A good survey of the environs is obtained from *Sixtleithen*, 10 min. from the Kurhaus. Other pleasant walks (1/2-1 hr.) to the *Tauscherin*, with fine view of the Sarstein, Loser, Driesselwand, and Todte Gebirge; to the *Fuchsbauer*, with view of the Alt-Aussee Lake; to the *Schmidtgut*, with view of the Dachstein; to the *Frosch*, *Waser*, *Loitzl*, etc.

Excursion to (3 M.) *Alt-Aussee, a drive of 3/4 hr. (carriage, see above); omnibus from the railway-station in 1 1/4 hr., 3 times daily. The road (adjoining the Elisabeth Promenade) passes the Hôtel Elisabeth (see above) and follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Ausseer Traun*, which it crosses

thrice, to *Alt-Aussee* (Kitzerwirth) and *Fischerndorf* (*Seewirth). Both lie on the beautiful *Alt-Aussee Lake* (2320'; 2 M. long and 1/2 M. broad), overshadowed by the Driesselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. The shooting-lodge at the N.E. end (1 1/4 M. from the Seewirth) commands a good view of the Dachstein; better still from the *Gaisknechtstein*, nearly 1 hr. up the ravine, a moderate ascent. — From Alt-Aussee to the ruin of *Pflintsberg*, with waterfall and fine view, 1 hr. — To the *Aussee Salt Mine* at the *Sandling*, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at Ischl (p. 89). — The *Loser* (6023'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 1/2-3 fl., Franz Angerer, at the Seewirth's, recommended), an admirable point of view, ascended by the *Augster-Alpe*, presents no difficulty.

From Ischl to Alt-Aussee direct (6 1/2 hrs.; with guide; fatiguing). We ascend the *Rettenbachthal* (p. 89) to the (3 hrs.) *Rettenbach-Alp*, at the S. base of the *Hohe Schrott*, and through the *Fludergraben* to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to the *Brandwies-Hütten* and through the *Augstbachthal*, between the Sandling and Loser, to *Fischerndorf* (see above). — From Alt-Aussee to the *Almsee* or the *Offensee* by the Wilde See, see p. 86.

To the (4 M.) ***Grundl-See** a beautiful drive of 3/4 hr. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriage, see above; omnibus from the Sonne 4 times daily, 50 kr., back 50 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the *Seeklause*, and then along the lake to the **Schramml Inn* (pleasant for a prolonged stay; R. 1-1 1/2 fl.), a charming point of view. The *Grundlsee* (2326'), 3 3/4 M. long and 1/2 M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains, and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the *Todte Gebirge*. The road next leads past the (2 M.) *Inn Zum Ladner* to (1 1/2 M.) *Gössl* (Veit) at the upper end of the lake. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer, owned by Hr. Schramml, plies daily in summer to Schramml's Inn, the Ladner, and Gössl. From Gössl a road leads to (1 M.) the *Toplitz-See* (2349'), 1 1/4 M. long, with two waterfalls. (Tickets for the boat on this lake sold at the Grundlsee.) About 1/4 M. beyond the Toplitz-See lies the sequestered *Kammersee*, in a bleak situation at the base of the *Weisse Wand*. This 'Drei-Seen-Tour', or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion.

From Alt-Aussee to the Grundlsee, direct, across the *Sattelsteig*, 2 1/2 hrs. (guide 1 1/2 fl., unnecessary). The path (finger-posts) leads to the right from the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends the almost vertical *Steigwand* (for the most part blasted through the rock, but quite safe) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Sattelwiese* (3140'), whence we survey Aussee and the mountains of the Aussee basin. The path then descends through meadow and wood, by *Lammersberg* and *Mosern*, and rejoins the road at the W. end of the Grundlsee.

Ascent of the *Pfeiferin* from Aussee (2 hrs.), and of the *Sarstein* (5 hrs.; p. 94). Paths lately improved by the local Alpine Club. — To the *Lahngangseen* (5100') on the Todte Gebirge, 2 1/2 hrs. from Gössl (see above; with guide); thence across the plateau to the summit of the *Grosse Priel* (8250'), a fatiguing ascent, and down to *Stoder* (comp. p. 328). — From Gössl to Hinterstoder over the *Salzsteig* (8-9 hrs.: guide 8 fl.), an interesting route: we cross the *Bürgl* to the *Oedernalm* in the *Salzathal*, and the *Oedernthörl* (5210') to the *Gross-See* and the *Tauplitz-Alpe*, pass the *Steyerer See*, and reach the *Schwarzsee* (see p. 328), where the route joins that from Klachau by Tauplitz.

Railway from Aussee to *Steinach* and *Selzthal*, see pp. 333, 334.

20. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

RAILWAY to (8 M.) *Steg* in 1/2-3/4 hr., to the *Hallstatt* station 40-50 min. — STEAMBOAT from Steg to *Gosau Mill* twice daily in 25 min., from Gosau Mill to *Hallstatt* 3 times daily in 1/2 hr.; between the station and town of Hallstatt in 10 min., in connection with each train. — OMNIBUS between Hallstatt and Gosau-Schmied in summer daily in 2 1/2 hrs.; fare 1 1/2 fl., there and back 2 fl. (leaving Hallstatt at 7.30 a.m. and Gosau-Schmied at 5 p.m.). One-horse carr. 7 fl. incl. fee. — DILIGENCE from Gosau to *Abtenau* daily at 10 a.m. (returning at 3.30 p.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to *Golling* daily at 7 a.m. (returning at 11.30 a.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4, two-horse 8 fl., and 1 fl. to driver.

Railway from Ischl to *Steg*, see pp. 90, 91. From the station a road crosses the *Traun*, just where it emerges from the lake, to the hamlet of (1/2 M.) *Steg* (Inn), at the N.W. end of the *Hallstätter See* or ***Lake of Hallstatt** (1620′), which is 5 M. long and 1/2-2 M. broad (see also p. 91). The scenery is grand and severe. The lake is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz, W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge). The finest combination of lake and mountain is between Hallstatt and Obertraun. Steamboat to Hallstatt, see above. The road on the W. bank leads from Steg to the (2 M.) *Gosau Mill* (Inn), at the influx of the *Gosaubach* (p. 95), and to (2 M.) *Hallstatt*.

PEDESTRIANS are recommended to take the path, which leads from Steg on the slope above the lake, by the side of the **'Soolenleitung'** or brine conduit. Beyond Gosau-Mill it follows the right bank of the brook to the (5 min.) *Gosau-Zwang* (p. 95), above which we ascend gradually by a good path to the left, which affords a succession of fine views of the lake. After entering the ravine of the *Mühlbach* (see below) it becomes steeper, and ascends by flights of wooden steps to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Rudolphsthurm* (descent to Hallstatt, 1/2 hr.).

Hallstatt (**Seeauer zur Post*, **Grüner Baum*, both on the lake; *Matthias Gapp*), a long village (2400 inhab., 1/2 Prot.), confined within very narrow limits between the mountains and the lake, lies at the N.W. end of the lake. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* forms a waterfall. The old *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the crypt. The *Protestant Church* is modern. To the S., on the *Lahn*, a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, are the *Salt Works* and a new *Hotel*. Hallstatt is so situated that it does not see the sun from 17th Nov. to 2nd Feb.

The *Rudolfsthurm* (2920′ above the sea, 1300′ above the lake; tickets of admission to the mine obtained here), occupied by the manager of the mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.).

An inscription by a bench, halfway up, dated 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. A few paces farther on is the entrance to the new 'Franz Joseph' shaft. The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made

since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 1000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th century. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna, but the Rudolfsthurm also contains a small collection.

The mining-offices and the entrance to the *Hallstatt Salt Mine*, 754′ above the Rudolfsthurm, are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 89). Mountaineers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 fl.) across the hill and down the *Gamssteig* to the (1 hr.) Waldbach-Strub. — Path to the (1 1/4 hr.) Gosau-Zwang, see above.

The **Waldbach-Strub*, in the *Echernthal*, 1 hr. S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330′ through a cleft in the rocks. The *Schleierfall*, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up are the *Ursprung* and *Klauskogl Falls*.

A path on the S. bank of the lake leads from Hallstatt, past the salt-works, to the (1/2 hr.) *Hirschbrunn* and the *Kessel* situated above it, two intermittent springs; thence to (1/2 hr.) *Obertraun* (see p. 91).

Mountain Ascents. (Enquire of the landlord of the Post as to guides.) **Steingrabenschneid** (or *Schneidkogel*, 5055′) bridle-path in 3 hrs.; guide not indispensable; fine view of the Dachstein, the Hallstätter See, Traunthal, etc. — **Plassen** or **Blassen** (6405′): steep ascent of 2 1/2 hrs. from the salt-mine (guide 3 fl.); magnificent view, particularly of the Dachstein range towering immediately to the S., the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, and the valleys of the Traun and the Gosau. The descent may be made by the *Schreieralp* and the *Rossalp* to (3 hrs.) *Gosau*. — The **Hirlatz** (6430′), ascended by the *Wiesalp* (see below) and the *Hirlatz-Alpe* in 5 1/2 hrs., and **Zwölferkogl** (6490′), also ascended in 5 1/2 hrs., command a strikingly grand view of the Hallstätter See. — The **Sarstein** (6475′; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is best ascended from Obertraun by the *Hüttelalp* and the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Vordere Sarstein-Alp* (about 5570′); we then mount the broad rounded back of the mountain *(Steinhüttelgrat)* to the (1/2 hr.) *Hohe Sarstein-Alp*, and thence to the summit in 3/4 hr. more. View one of the most extensive in the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from the *Pötschenstrasse* (p. 91) by the *Niedere Sarstein-Alp*, or from Aussee (p. 91) by the *Pfeiferin* (the latter path lately repaired). — **Krippenstein** (6905′; 6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), another fine point. From Obertraun we cross the Traun by the *Köhlerbrücke* to the S., and ascend to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Niedere Schafeck-Alpe* (3940′); 1 hr. *Krippenbrunnen* (5085′); 3/4 hr. *Krippeneck;* here we turn sharply to the left, round the *Niedere Krippenstein*, and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the summit of the *Hohe Krippenstein*, which affords an excellent survey of the Dachstein range. About 20 min. to the W. of the Krippeneck lies the *Gjaidalpe* (about 5800′). To the S. of it a path marked with stakes crosses the Stein to the *Feisterscharte* (in the *Ramsau*, see p. 336). — **Hoher Gjaidstein** 9140′; 8 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), another fine point: ascent from the *Gjaidalpe* (see above) by the *Niedere Gjaidstein* 3 1/4 hrs. (or from the *Simony Hut*, mentioned below, in 2 1/2-3 hrs.).

The **Dachstein** (9830′), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9910′, Zugspitze 9760′), is usually ascended from Hallstatt (10-11 hrs.; trying; guide 10, with descent to Schladming 15, to Gosau 13 fl.; to the Simony-Hütte 5 fl.). The route leads through the *Echernthal*, past the Waldbach-Strub, and ascends rapidly to the (4 hrs.) *Wiesalpe* (5480′) and the (1/2 hr.) *Ochsenwiesalpe* (6000′), which is occupied in summer only; then through the *Wildkar* to the (1 hr.) *Simony*

Hut (7250′), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club, and comfortably fitted up (bed 1 fl.). The hut lies on the margin of the *Karls-Eisfeld* or *Hallstatt Glacier*, which descends from the Dachstein to the N.E. between the Hohe Kreuz and the Gjaidstein, and affords an admirable view of the Dachstein group. From the hut we cross the glacier, which seldom presents any difficulty, to the (1½ hr.) *Eisstein*, a rocky ridge protruding from the ice. We next ascend steep snowy slopes to the rocks of the Dachstein, and follow the new path, which avoids the 'Randkluft' (formerly the most difficult point) by a circuit to the left, and lastly mount by means of iron pegs driven into the rock, and with the aid of a wire-rope, to the (1½ hr.) summit. Superb view, embracing the Schneeberg, Terglou, Canin, Tauern, Stubaier Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Ascent from *Gosau*, see p. 95; from *Schladming*, see p. 335.

To pedestrians bound bound for *Salzburg* from the Lake of Hallstatt the route viâ Gosau, Abtenau, and Golling is recommended. From the Gosau Mill to Gosau about 6 M., Gosau to Abtenau 12 M., Abtenau to Golling 13½ M. The road is practicable for light carriages, but between Gosau and the Lammer-Brücke it is very hilly, so that walking is preferable. At the Gosau Mill (p. 93) it turns to the W., passes under the *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 141′ high at the highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach*. Near the long village of (6 M.) **Vorder-Gosau** (2510′; **Brandwirth; Zum Dachstein*) the valley expands. An imposing background is formed towards the S. by the barren and precipitous pinnacles of the *Donnerkogeln* (6732 ft.). The carriage-road ends at the (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (*Inn) in *Hinter-Gosau* (2690′). We now ascend on foot through the wood (by a rough wooden pathway at places) to the (1 hr.) beautiful green * *Vordere Gosau-See* (2978′), 1 M. long, ¼ M. broad, surrounded by woods (small tavern at the sluice). To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the left the Hohe Kreuz, to the right the Mitterspitze, Thorstein, and Donnerkogeln. Rowing to the S. end of the lake, or walking round by the S. bank, we next ascend by a steep and stony path, passing the *Gosaulacke*, to the light-green (1½ hr.) *Hintere Gosau-See* (3792′), a lakelet about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated. To the left rise the slopes of the Gschlösskogel, to the right the Kopfwand, and in the background the huge Thorstein.

On the E. bank of the lake lies the *Hintere Seehütte Alp*. The path on the S. bank, crossing rocky debris (½ hr.), is fatiguing (better to take a boat). About 1 hr. above the lake (path steep at places) we reach the *Hütte im Grobgestein*, built by the Austrian Alpine Club (bed 1 fl.), the starting-point for the Dachstein and the Thorstein (both difficult). Ascent of the **Dachstein** (two guides, 7 fl. each; route improved in 1881): from the hut a laborious ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Grosse Gosauer Gletscher;* we then mount the snowy terraces of the glacier, in which there are several large crevasses, to the (1 hr.) *Obere Windlücke* (about 9055′) between the Mitterspitze and the Dachstein, and follow the W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit (p. 95). — Ascent of the **Thorstein** (9665′): to the (2 hrs.) *Gosau Glacier* as above; here we turn to the right and ascend the snowy valley between the Mitterspitze and Thorstein; at the upper end of it *(Untere Windlucke)* we turn to the right and ascend round the S. side of the Thorstein, by a new route discovered by the guide Auhäusler (p. 335), to

the (1½-2 hrs.) summit. *View remarkably imposing and picturesque. Descent to the Grosse Gosaner Gletscher and ronnd the *Thorsteineck* to the *Kleine Gosauer Gletscher;* [thence by the *Windleger Scharte* (about 7550′) to Filzmoos or to Ramsau, rather steep (comp. pp. 335, 336). — Guides at Gosau: *Mich. Gamsjäger*, *Jos. Sam. Höhenegger*, *Joh. Posch*, and *Jos. Chr. Urstöger*, all at the Gosau-Schmied; *G. Gapp*, at the Brandwirth's.

From the Vordere See a pass which presents no difficulty leads over the *Vordere* and *Hintere Scharwandalp* and the '*Am Steigl*' saddle, down to the *Hofer Alp*, and through the valley of the *Warme Mandling* to (5½ hrs.) *Filzmoos* (p. 336).

From Vorder-Gosau the carriage-road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3185′), the boundary between the Salzkammergut and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tännengebirge to the W., and Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the S.E. To the N. of the (1½ M.) hamlet of *Russbach* rises the *Haberfeld*, or *Gamsfeld* (6644′; ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs.), which commands an extensive view. The road now descends the *Russbachthal*, a valley abounding in fossils, to the Lammerbrücke, passing on the left the road to the Handlhof (see below), and then ascends to (7½ M.) **Abtenau** (2336′; *Post; Rother Ochs*), a large village, near which are the pretty *Schwarzbach Falls.*

The route over the ***Zwieselalp** (5197′) is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (ascent from Vorder-Gosau 3, from the Gosau-Schmied 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 70 kr., to Abtenau 3½ fl., scarcely necessary; chair-porters 11 or 16 fl.). The bridle-path from Vorder-Gosau, indicated by finger-posts and red marks, diverges to the right by (20 min.) the last houses from the road to the Gosau-Schmied, ascends gradually, chiefly through wood, and afterwards affords fine views of the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and the Dachstein. At the foot of the peak, beyond an enclosure, the path diverges to the right to the *Ed-Alp* (see below), and approaches the summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, ascending on the E. side, is shorter and steeper. — From the Gosau-Schmied our path ascends to the right through wood by a finger-post, 5 min. on the way to the Vorder-See, and can hardly be mistaken. Or we may ascend direct from the Vorder-See, passing close below the Donnerkogeln (2½ hrs.; guide necessary). At the top are a table and bench. To the N.W., ¼ hr. from the top, is the *Ed-Alp* (Inn). The Zwieselalp is one of the favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, but as little water is visible it is inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 99).

*View. To the S. in the distance, immediately behind the Donnerkogeln, rises the Hochalpspitze, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassfelder, Rauriser, and Fuscher Tauern, and the conspicuous Grossglockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbach-Horn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partly visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tännengebirge; more to the left, the Wetterwand and the Uebergossene Alp (Ewige-Schnee). To the W. the Hohe Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E. above the Gosau-Thal rises the Dachstein, with the Gosau glaciers; far below lies the small green Hintere Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces to the E., an admirable survey is obtained of the Gosau-Thal with its two lakes.

To THE PINZGAU. Travellers bound for the *Pinzgau* proceed to the W. (no defined path) in ½ hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwieselalp. Good path thence in 2 hrs. to *Annaberg* (2550'; Larbacher; carriages to be had), whence a road leads by (6 M.) *St. Martin* to (7½ M.) *Hüttau* (p. 337).

To FILZMOOS. From the Zwieselalp an easy and attractive path leads round the W. side of the *Donnerkogeln* to the (1 hr.) *Stuhlalp* (4500'), which affords a fine view of the Tauern. It then descends into the *Sulzkar* and crosses the S. spurs of the *Bischofsmütze* (p. 336) to the *Mandlingthal* and (3 hrs.) *Filzmoos* (p. 336).

FROM THE ZWIESELALP TO ABTENAU (3½-4 hrs.). The path descends from the Ed-Alp (see above), always keeping to the right (N.W.), and passing at first through wood, beyond which (1 hr.) we obtain a fine view of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tännengebirge and Uebergossene Alp to the W. Then past several farms *(Saalfelden)* to a (1 hr.) bridge over the *Lammer*. We may now either cross the bridge and follow the Annaberg road to (4½ M.) *Abtenau*; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right, to the (1½ M.) *Handlhof* (*Kuranstalt zur Zwieselalm*, with a mineral-spring; good quarters for travellers; carriages; two-horse carriage to Golling 10 fl.). The road hence to (3 M.) Abtenau descends the course of the Lammer and reaches the Gosau road (p. 96) at the influx of the Russbach. (From Abtenau to the Zwieselalp, guide advisable, 2½ fl.)

FROM ABTENAU TO GOLLING (13½ M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 93). The road runs to the W. in the *Schwarzbachthal*, skirting the base of the *Tännengebirge*, in the side of which is a large cavern called the *Frauenloch*. It then ascends the steep *Strubberg*, crosses a small table-land (2612'), and descends rapidly to an inn and the (6 M.) bridge over the *Lammer*.

A new road leads from Abtenan to the N.W. to *Benzenau* and (3½ M.) *Zehrau* (Inn), on the left bank of the Lammer. (Interesting excursion thence to the *Bichl Fall* and the *Oefen* or gorges of the *Aubach*, 1 hr.) We may then follow the charming Lammerthal (road approaching completion) to *Sütl* and the (¾ hr.) *St. Veit-Brückl* (where the *Lammeröfen* should be visited) and the (½ hr.) Lammer bridge mentioned above. Walkers will prefer this route to the road over the Strubberg.

The road now follows the right bank of the Lammer to (3 M.) *Scheffau* and (3 M.) *Golling;* on the left is the Tännengebirge; on the right, above Golling, the Hohe Göll (p. 106).

At the point (½ M. before Golling) where the road leaves the *Lammer*, a path to the left crosses the fields to a bridge over which the Salzburg and Gastein road passes. This bridge is about ½ M. from the entrance to the *Oefen* (p. 106), which the traveller not proceeding farther S. should now visit, instead of going first to Golling, and thus save 1 hr.

21. From Ischl to Salzburg viâ St. Gilgen. Schafberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 84, 70.

34 M. POST-OMNIBUS to Strobl in summer daily at 9 a.m. in 1½ hr.; fare 1 fl.; from Strobl by STEAMBOAT to St. Gilgen; POST-OMNIBUS from St. Gilgen to Salzburg in 4½ hrs. (at 12 noon, arriving at 4.30 p.m.), fare 3 fl. (From Salzburg at 7.30 a.m., arr. at St. Gilgen at 12, Strobl 1.30, Ischl 3.5 p.m.) — CARRIAGES, see p. 89. — STEAMBOAT from Strobl to St.

Wolfgang, Fürberg, and St. Gilgen four times a day in 1 hr., fare 1 fl. 10 kr. (to St. Wolfgang in 14 min., 46 kr.); departure from Strobl at 7.15 and 11 a.m., 2.30 and 5.30 p.m.; from St. Gilgen at 9.15 a.m., and 12.30, 4.30, and 6.30 p.m.

No traveller should quit the Salzkammergut without having visited the **Schafberg**, one of the finest points of view in the Austrian Alps. It is usually ascended from Ischl by St. Wolfgang; but the ascent from St. Gilgen is easier, and more convenient for travellers from the N., or from the Attersee and Mondsee. Those who spend the night at the top may descend next morning to St. Gilgen in time for the diligence to Salzburg leaving St. Gilgen at 9.15 a.m. — Pleasant CIRCULAR TOUR: from Ischl to Weissenbach, cross the Attersee to Unterach, and the Mondsee to Scharfling, ascend the Schafberg from Winkel, descend to St. Wolfgang, and return to Ischl by Strobl (1½-2 days; circular ticket for the omnibuses and steamers, available for five days, 5 fl.). Comp. p. 91.

The Ischl and Salzburg road follows the right bank of the *Ischl*, a brook descending from the Lake of St. Wolfgang, to (1½ M.) *Pfandl* (Inn). Beyond the bridge the direct road to (8 M.) St. Wolfgang, by *Radau* and *Schwarzenbach*, diverges to the right. At the (2 M.) *Wacht* (Inn), on the boundary between Upper Austria and Salzburg, the road returns to the right bank. Farther on, beyond *Aigen*, we pass *Weinbach*, with a large paper-mill, on the right. 4½ M. *Strobl* (*Hôtel Sarsteiner; Post or Platzl), at the E. end of the beautiful *Abersee*, or ***St. Wolfgang-See.** A good road leads hence round the E. end of the lake to (4½ M.) St. Wolfgang, but it is preferable to proceed thither by steamer or small boat (with one rower 50 kr.). The St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800′), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 374′ deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sperber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely-shaped mountains. At the narrowest part, above St. Wolfgang, at the mouth of the Dietlbach, rises a *Lighthouse*, erected in 1844. About 1 M. beyond it, on the wooded promontory of *Frauenstein*, is the *Villa Colins*, with its pretty grounds. At the *Falkenstein*, farther on, there is a fine echo. Farther to the E., on the rocks on the same side, are two crosses. The *Hochzeitskreuz* ('wedding-cross') is to the memory of a wedding party who were amusing themselves on the frozen surface of the lake and were drowned through the breaking of the ice. The *Ochsenkreuz* ('ox-cross') commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged into the lake. The bold butcher followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety.

St. Wolfgang (**Grömmer*, *Zum Weissen Ross*, at the steamboat-quay; **Peterbräu* and **Zum Kortisen*, also on the lake; lodgings procurable), a considerable village, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by *M. Pacher* in 1481, with old German paintings (by Wohlgemuth?) on the wings. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515.

Fine view of the lake from the garden of *Hr. v. Malovits* (adm. on Tues. and Frid.). — Pleasant walks to the (10 min.) *Lighthouse*, the

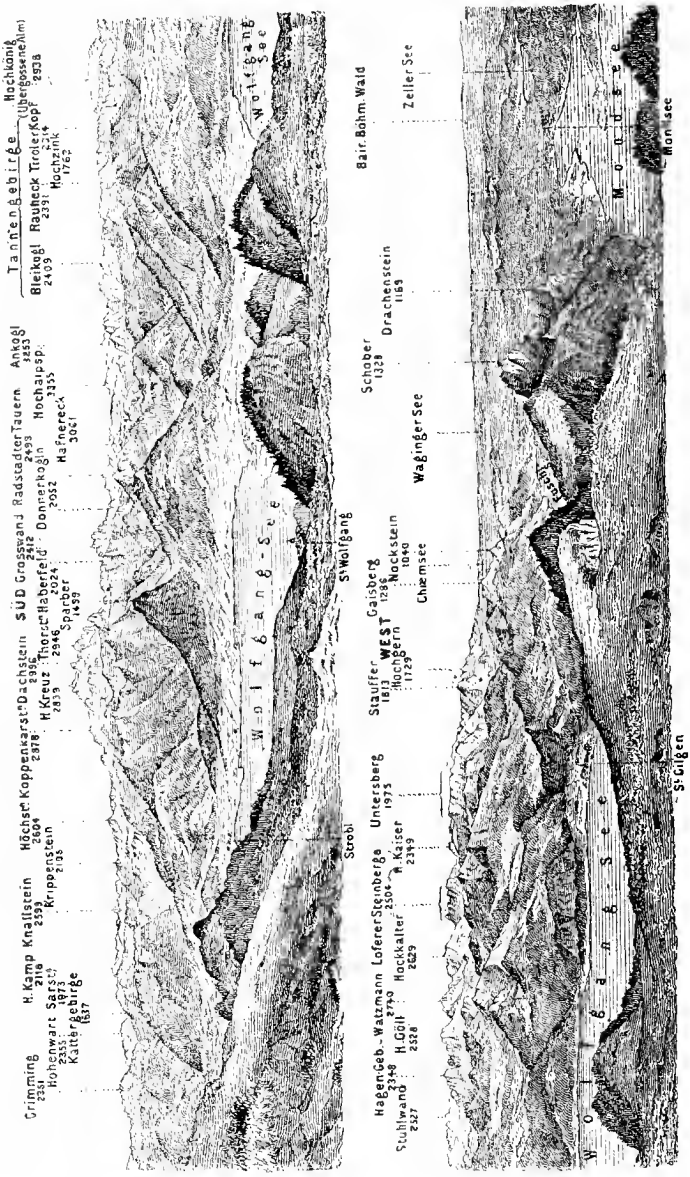
Cyclamenwiese (Steins Ruhe), the *Villa Colins* on the *Frauenstein* (charming view from the park; adm. on application), the *Calvarienberg*, etc.

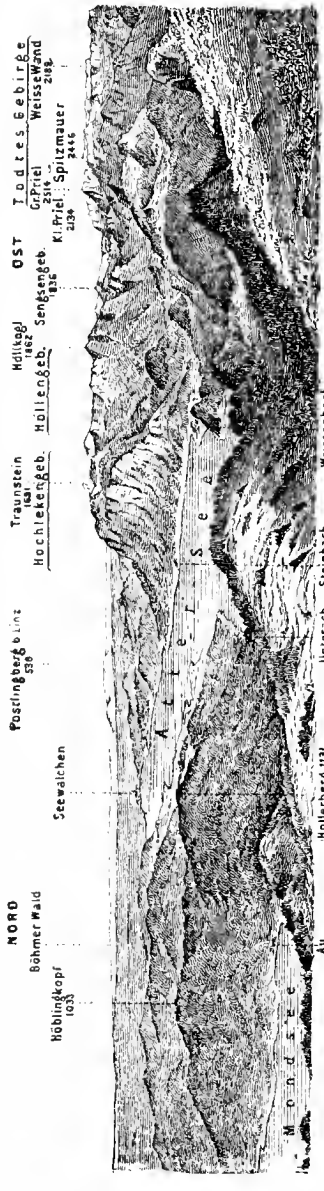
GUIDE to the Schafberg 2 fl., with luggage (not exceeding 16lbs.) 2½ fl.; over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen 2½ fl., with luggage 3 fl. 20 kr.; to Scharfling 2¾ fl., with luggage 3 fl. 20 kr.; if a night is spent at the top, 70 kr. more. Chaise-à-porteurs to the top of the Schafberg (four bearers) 12 fl.; mule 9, Schafberg and St. Gilgen 10 fl. 40 kr. — An agreement in each case should be made before starting.

The ASCENT OF THE SCHAFBERG (3½ hrs.) may be accomplished without a guide, if the following directions are observed. The early morning is the best time for starting, the path being then entirely in the shade. Beyond the village, near Hr. v. Malovits's garden, opposite a notice regarding boats, the path ascends to the right. (Another path, leaving the road nearly opposite the Kortisen Inn, crosses the meadows and joins the Schafberg path in 10 min.) About 10 min beyond the last houses of St. Wolfgang, we pass a house on the right, in 5 min. more a second, and then (3 min.) a mill to the left in the valley. We next pass the last house but one in the valley (5 min.), cross a small bridge, and (8 min.) leave the highest house to the left. We now ascend by a good path, cross (20 min.) a small wooden bridge, pass the (25 min.) *Dorner Alp*, and then mount a fatiguing flight of wooden steps through the wood to the left (not to the right by the enclosure). Beyond a new wooden bridge the path winds up the bare slopes in zigzags to the chalets of the *Schafbergalp*, or *Oberalp* (4794'), where on the right is the (25 min.) **Lower Inn*, at the base of the highest peak. (Magnificent view to the W.: the Thorstein, Uebergossene Alm, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg.) Thence to the summit 1¼ hr. more. **Inn* at the top.

Charges: Bed in the common-room 80 kr., R. with two beds in the attics 2 fl., on the first or second floor 4 fl.; fire 1 fl. — A bed may be secured by taking a ticket at Grömmer's Inn in St. Wolfgang.

The ****Schafberg** (5840' above the sea-level, 4038' above the St. Wolfgang-See, and 65' lower than the Rigi-Kulm) consists of Alpine limestone, containing numerous fossils. The view is one of the finest in Germany. The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys sometimes presents a curious sight. The largest sheet of water visible is the Attersee, 12½ M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schafberg; to the right (E.) rises the Höllengebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogl, and Höllkogl; beyond them the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; then, on the lake below, the Rettenkogl, Rinnkogl, and Sparber, beyond which towers the huge Dachstein group; next come the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Radstädter Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpspitze, and Ankogl; to the S. the long, indented Tännengebirge, the Hochkönig rising above the Pass Lueg, the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Loferer Steinberge, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the right, the Fuschlsee, and at the N.W. base of the Schafberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. Compare the annexed Panorama. — Pleasant walk to the '*Adlerhöhle*', a cavern 120' long, 30' broad, and 30' high, ¼ hr. from the inn (finger-posts); picturesque view from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.


Tannengebirge
Bleikogl 2409
Rauheck 2391
Tiroler Kopf 2314
Hochzink 1762
Hochkönig (Übergossene Alm) 2938
Ankogl 3253
Hochalpsp. 3355
Hafnereck 3061
Radstadter Tauern 2493
Donnerkogln 2052
SÜD Grosswand 2412
Haberfeld 2024
Sparber 1459
Thorstn 2946
H. Kreuz 2839
Dachstein 2996
Koppenkarstn 2878
Höchstn 2604
Krippenstein 2105
H. Kamp 2118
Knallstein 2599
Sarstn 1973
Hohenwart 2355
Kattergebirge 1637
Grimming 2351
Wolfgang See
Wolfgang-See
St. Wolfgang
Strobl
Hagen-Geb.-Watzmann 2740
Loferer Steinberge 2504
Untersberg 1975
H. Kaiser 2349
Hockkalter 2629
H. Göll 2528
Stuhlwand 2327
Staufer 1813
WEST
Hochgern 1729
Gaisberg 1286
Nockstein 1040
Chiemsee
Waginger See
Schober 1328
Drachenstein 1169
Bair. Böhm. Wald
Zeller See
Mondsee
Mondsee
St. Gilgen
Wolfgang See



Ascent from St. Gilgen ($3^1/_4$ hrs.; guide, incl. 16lbs. of luggage, $2^1/_2$ fl., or, including descent to St. Wolfgang, 3 fl. 20 kr.; four chair-porters, 3 fl. each). We follow the Mondsee road on the W. side of the lake to *Winkel*, leave it at a ($1^1/_2$ M.) lime-tree with benches (finger-post), and ascend the cart-track in a straight direction (passing *Schloss Hüttenstein* on the left, p. 103) until the path divides by a solitary pine. Here we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to Hüttenstein, see p. 103). A hundred paces farther we avoid a cart-track descending to the right (to Fürberg, see below), and ascend the steep path to the left. After $^1/_4$ hr. a glimpse of the St. Wolfgang-See is obtained; 5 min. farther the path enters the wood and ascends gradually to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) bottom of the valley, where the broad straight path is quitted by a steep path ascending to the right to the (10 min.) first chalet (water bad). We next mount the slope to the right and enter the wood; 20 min., at an angle above a deep ravine, a glimpse at the Mondsee; 20 min., the wood is quitted, and the Lake of St. Wolfgang is seen on the right; $^1/_4$ hr., the *Schafbergalp* or *Oberalp* with its ten chalets; then to the left to the **Lower Inn* (p. 99), where the St. Gilgen and St. Wolfgang paths unite. — Travellers from Ischl who wish to ascend by the St. Gilgen route disembark at *Fürberg*, whence the Schafberg path (see above) is reached in $^1/_4$ hr. (From Fürberg to Scharfling on the Mondsee $^3/_4$ hr., preferable to the route by St. Gilgen.)

15 M. (from Ischl) **St. Gilgen** *(Post*, with restaur. on the lake; *Kössler)* lies at the W. end of the Lake of St. Wolfgang. (Steamboat, see p. 98. One-horse carriage to Scharfling, p. 103, 2½ fl., to Salzburg 8-10 fl.) Beyond St. Gilgen the road ascends, commanding a fine retrospect of the lake, and enters a picturesque hilly district. Beyond **Fuschl** *(Mohr)* we reach the small *Fuschlsee* (2170′), and ascend near its S. bank. Pleasing retrospect. On a height by the lake below stands a square castellated château.

From Fuschl over the **Faistenauer Schafberg** (5110′) to *Faistenau*, and thence viâ *Wiesthal (Almbachstrut)* to (7 hrs.) *Hallein*, see p. 105.

24½ M. **Hof** (2420′; **Post*). The road descends, and passes the *Nockstein*, a rocky excrescence of the *Gaisberg* (p. 67). On the last height (*Guggenthal*, 2000′) before Salzburg are a church and a brewery. To the left, farther on, rises *Schloss Neuhaus*, erected in 1424 by an archbishop of that name, now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored. The road then skirts the N. base of the Capuzinerberg to —

34 M. **Salzburg** (p. 62).

22. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

Railway from Vöcklabruck to Kammer, 7½ M., in 33 min. (70, 50, 35 kr.). Steamboat on the Attersee from *Kammer* to *Unterach* thrice daily in summer (4 and 8 a.m., and 3 p.m.) in 1½-2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 60 or 1 fl. 3 kr.); on the Mondsee 2-4 times daily from *See* to *Mondsee* in 1 hr. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr.; to *Scharfling* in 22 min., 62 kr.).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 83. The Attersee line diverges from the Salzburg and Linz railway a little to the W. of Vöcklabruck and skirts the winding Ager. On the left lies *Pichlwang*, on the right *Pettighofen*, and on a hill before us the thriving village of *Schörfling*.

7½ M. **Kammer**, a pleasant village, with lake-baths and promenades, and a château of Count Khevenhüller, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee, and commands a charming view (**Hôtel Kammer*, with baths, R. 1 fl., L. & A. 40 kr.; lodgings at the château and at several villas). Steamboat-pier near the station.

The ***Attersee**, or **Kammersee** (1525′), 12½ M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria, is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. To the right the finely-shaped Schafberg rises immediately from the water; to the left is the broad range of the Hochleken and Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee.

Pleasant retrospect of Kammer after starting; to the left, farther back, is *Seewalchen*, an important-looking place; to the right, on the hill, lies Schörfling. The steamer crosses to *Attersee* (*Hôtel Attersee), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Buchberg*, with a pretty and conspicuous church. On the opposite bank lies *Weyregg* (Post), a village on the site of an ancient Roman settlement. On the W. bank we next touch at *Nussdorf*, and on the E. at *Steinbach* (Inn), prettily situated at the foot of the *Hochleken-Gebirge*.

The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks at the upper end of the lake, and touches at **Weissenbach** (**Post*), whence a road leads through the sequestered *Weissenbach-Thal*, between the Höllengebirge and the Leonsberg, to (8 M.) *Mitter-Weissenbach* (p. 88). The steamer now crosses the lake, passing the solitary houses of *Burgau* at the base of the pine-clad *Breitenberg* on the left, to —

Unterach (**Kiener*, with restaur. on the lake; *Mittendorfer;* lodgings inexpensive), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Ache*.

Boat (with one rower, incl. gratuity) to *Kaltenbrunn* (an excellent spring) 17 kr., to *Burgau* (with an interesting fish-pond) 35, Weissenbach 64, Steinbach 80, Nussdorf 1 fl. 5, Attersee 1 fl. 40 kr.

The **Schafberg** (p. 99) may be ascended direct from Unterach in 4 hrs. by the *Eisenauer Alpe* and the *Hengst* (suitable for mountaineers only, with a guide, 3½ fl.). The longer route by *Scharfling* and *Hüttenstein* is easier (5 hrs.; see below). — Pleasant excursion (with guide): through the *Burggraben* to the *Moosalpe* and the (2 hrs.) **Schwarzsee** (2352′), at the S.E. base of the Schafberg (which may be ascended from this point); then either down to the right through the gorge of the *Schwarzbach*, and by the *Kesselfall* and the *Hintere* and *Vordere Schwarzbach Mill* to (2 hrs.) St. Wolfgang; or to the left, past *Wirer's Waterfall*, to the *Branntweinhäusl* and the (2 hrs.) *Pfandlbrücke* (comp. p. 89).

From Steinbach (see above) to the Langbath Lakes (3 hrs.), a pleasant excursion. The route leads round the N. side of the Hochlekengebirge to (¾ hr.) *Unterfeicht* and (½ hr.) the *Untere Klause*. Then past a hut and over the *Aurachkar* to the *Taferl* (or *Obere*) *Klause;* thence to the right over the *Spielberg* or over the *Grosse Alpe* to the (1¼ hr.) *Hinter-See* (p. 87). This is the shortest way from the Attersee to the Traunsee, but should not be attempted in wet weather.

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (2½ M.; omnibus in ½ hr.; also beautiful path through the woods) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the straggling houses of *In der Au*, and reaches the **Gasthaus am See* (steamboat-pier) at the E. end of the **Mondsee** (1570′). The Schafberg here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the Drachenstein, and beyond it the Schober. The lake is 7 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. The steamboat first calls at *Pichl* (Hotel), situated on a small promontory on the N. side of the picturesque lake, and then crosses to *Scharfling* (*Wesenauer), the landing-place for the Schafberg and St. Gilgen, near which the rocks of the Schafberg rise perpendicularly from the lake.

To St. Gilgen (3½ M.) from Scharfling a good road, passing the sombre little *Egelsee*, and ascending through a fine wooded ravine. Beyond the highest point on the *Schanzbichl* (1995′; 1½ M.), the valley expands. Below the road, on the left, lies the small and gloomy *Krottensee*, on a height beyond which rises Prince Liechtenstein's château of *Hüttenstein*. To *Winkel* (p. 101) ¾ M.; but before reaching it travellers bound for the Schafberg diverge to the left near the château, and cross the meadows to a mill on the out-skirts of the wood. Passing through a gate here, they soon reach the St. Gilgen path at the pine-tree mentioned at p. 101.

The steamboat touches at *Blomberg* on the S. bank. Retrospect of the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Höllengebirge; to the left the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top, then the double-peaked Schober.

Mondsee (**Vicenz*; **Post*; *Traube*; *Adler*; **Wührer's Hôtel Königsbad*, on the lake, 1/3 M. below the village), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake, but too little shade. The *Maria-Hilf Chapel* (8 min.) affords the best survey of the lake.

Excursions (guides, *Rauchenschwandtner*, *Vogel*, and *Wintermeyer*). Ascent of the *Kulmspitz* (3590'), by the *Stabau*, in 2-2½ hrs., easy and interesting (admirable view; new belvedere). — *Kollmanns* (or *Colomans*) *Berg* (3658'), 3 hrs., ascended by a pilgrims' path passing the (2½ hrs.) *Schernthaner* (3135'); fine view of the Salzburg Alps, but obstructed by trees. — The *Schober* (4355'; 3½ hrs., with guide) requires a steady head: steep ascent by the so-called *Drahtzug* to the (2½-3 hrs.) ruin of *Wartenfels*, a good point of view; then by a rocky path to the top. The descent may be made to Fuschl (p. 102). — *Drachenstein* (3835') and *Höllkar* (3895'), from Blomberg (see above), each in 3 hrs., with guide, both rather fatiguing.

To Strasswalchen (p. 83), a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway, post-omnibus in 2½ hrs. at 4.40 a.m. daily. The road passes the picturesque *Zeller See* (1750'). 3 M. *Zell am Moos* (Bahn). Pleasing retrospect from the height at the end of the lake. At *Oberhofen* the road crosses the railway and turns to the left to *Irrstorf* and Strasswalchen.

To Salzburg omnibus 3 times weekly (from the Adler) in 6-8 hrs., viâ *Thalgau* (fare 1 fl.).

23. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

Comp. Map, p. 70.

18 M. Railway (*Gisela-Bahn*, comp. R. 24) to (11 M.) Hallein in 40 min., fares 88, 67, 44 kr.; to (18 M.) Golling in 1¼ hr., fares 1 fl. 41, 1 fl. 7, 71 kr.

Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Linz line (passing Mariaplain on the left), and describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 66). Farther on, Hohen-Salzburg rises on the right, and on the left lies the château of *Neuhaus* (p. 102) on a spur of the Gaisberg. 4½ M. *Aigen*, with its château and park, lies ½ M. from the station (p. 67). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous *Untersberg* becomes more prominent, with the Watzmann and Hohe Göll adjoining it on the left. Several country-seats are passed, among them that of *Anif* (p. 68) to the right, on the opposite bank of the river. 6 M. *Elsbethen*, with a château, a monastery, and the school of *Goldenstein*. (St. Jakob am Thurn lies ¼ hr. to the E., p. 67. The *Elsbether* or *Todte Klammen*, ½ hr., guide 30 kr., deserve a visit.) Beyond (9½ M.) *Puch* the train passes on the left the village of *Oberalm*, and on the left bank of the Salzach the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen* at the base of the *Barmsteinwände*; it then crosses the *Alm* to —

11 M. **Hallein** (1453'; **Bellini's Inn* and *Salt Baths*, near the station, R. 80 kr.; *Post*; *Sonne*; **Aubäck*; *Stampflbräu*), an old town on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, which produce 16,500 tons of salt annually. The **Dürnberg**, whence

the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 89. About 350 miners are employed here. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity (but the Berchtesgaden mine is preferable, p. 70). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1½ fl. each). The route to the (¾ hr.) Dürnberg ascends on the W. side of the town, through a narrow lane to the right before the church is reached, commanding several fine views. After ¼ hr. the road turns into the valley to the right, and beyond the *Inn Zur Gemse* enters a gateway to the left. At the (12 min.) *Inn Zum Jägergut*, the road divides, that to the right leading to Berchtesgaden (see below), that to the left to the Dürnberg.

Dürnberg Salt Mine. At the foot of the hill, which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, is the mining-office, where visitors present themselves. The donning of mining attire and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 70). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yds., breadth 1320, depth 400. The visit occupies 1-1½ hr.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.). The following road, recommended to walkers (steep at the beginning and end, and not very suitable for driving), is the shortest way from Hallein (and Salzburg) to Berchtesgaden. To the *Jägergut* (see above), the route is the same as that to the Dürnberg. The road here turns to the right (opposite rises the Untersberg), passes the (½ M.) Austrian custom-house at the highest point of the route, and the (¼ M.) Bavarian custom-house of **Zill** (2140'; **Inn*). The road then traverses a hilly plateau, sprinkled with farms and picturesque groups of trees (view of the Untersberg on the right, and, farther on, of the Watzmann on the left), and finally descends rapidly through the wooded *Esselthal-Graben* to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 69). — Besides this road a footpath, about 1 hr. longer, but very attractive, leads from the Dürnberg (ascending to the right *beyond* the church) to Berchtesgaden. It runs nearly all the way through wood, passes a fine waterfall and through two tunnels, and reaches the Berchtesgaden high-road near the Freimannbrücke (p. 70).

To the **Almbachstrub**, an attractive excursion from Hallein. Road by *Wiesthal* to the (10 M.) *Neuhäusl* (Inn). Then by the *Franz-Reyl-Steig*, high on the right bank, to the ravine of the *Strubbach* (discharge of the Hintersee), flanked with huge precipices (to the *Leopoldinenklause* 1 hr.). Road thence to (1¼ M.) *Faistenau* (2580'; Inn), 2 M. to the S. of which is the *Faistenauer Hintersee* (2250'). To the E. of Faistenau an easy path leads over the (3 hrs.) *Faistenauer Schafberg* (5110'; fine view) and through the *Tiefbrunnau* to (2 hrs.) *Fuschl* (p. 102).

The train follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the *Taugelbach*. From (16 M.) *Kuchl* (Auer), an old village with a Gothic church, a path leads to the right across the bridge (finger-posts) direct to the (2½ M.) Schwarzbach Fall, the spray of which is seen rising from the gorge on the right. On the W. is the Hohe Göll (see below); to the S. the Tännengebirge.

18 M. **Golling** (1442'; **Hôtel Bahnhof*, in an open situation at the station; **Alte Post*, **Metzger Holzherr*, in the village), lying on a hill, ¼ M. from the station, with an old *Burg*, the seat of a district-court, derives some importance from the attractions of the environs. On the E. side is a hill with pleasant grounds and fine

points of view. The route to the (2 M.) ***Schwarzbach Fall** cannot be mistaken. Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the Salzach, and walk in the direction of the white church of (1½ M.) *St. Nicolaus* on a hill, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way. From the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern (1900′ above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 204′ high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge. The Schwarzbach is said to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See, which lies about 7 M. to the S.W. and 78′ higher. This is not improbable, as in 1823, 1866, and 1882, when the surface of the lake was lower than the Kuchler Loch (p. 74), the Schwarzbach ceased to flow. Between 10 and 11 a.m. the sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray. Easy paths, protected by railings, lead past the lower to the upper fall and (¼ hr.) to the point where the Schwarzbach issues in a clear and copious stream from the rocks. At the foot of the falls is ***Meidler's Inn**, and at the mill ¼ M. beyond it is the inn ***Zum Wasserfall** (one-horse carriage from Golling and back 1 fl. 80 kr.). Fine view of the mountains on the way back. — Pedestrians on their way to Hallein save an hour, if, instead of returning to Golling, they proceed direct from the falls to (1 hr.) Kuchl (see above), crossing the Schwarzbach at the mill (see above) a few hundred paces above Meidler's Inn (several finger-posts).

From Golling to Berchtesgaden (5-6 hrs.; with guide, 3½ fl.). By the Schwarzbach Fall we ascend to the right by a new path to the 'Kohlstatt' in the *Weissenbachthal*. Then a steep and laborious ascent on the N. side of the Hohe Göll, over the *Dürrfeuchten-Alp*, to the (3 hrs.) **Eckersattel** (4524′) between the *Eckerfirst* and *Mittenberg* (view of the Hohe Göll, Tänneugebirge, Dachstein, and Salzachthal). Lastly we descend to the forester's house of *Vordereck* (p. 72) and (2½ hrs.) *Berchtesgaden*. A longer (by 1¼ hr.) but finer route from the Dürrfeuchten-Alp leads to the right across the *Rossfeld* (5040′), which commands a view of the Salzachthal as far as Salzburg. — The *Hohe Göll* (8264′) may be scaled from the Eckersattel by the 'Göllsteig' in 3½ hrs. (see p. 73; direct ascent for travellers from Salzburg).

From Golling to the *Königs-See*, over the *Torrener-Joch*, 6-7 hrs., see p. 75.

The ***Oefen**, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high-road to Werfen, are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not ¼ M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies ½ hr. (one-horse carriage from Golling, and back, including gratuity, 1 fl. 70 kr.). We alight at the first entrance to the Oefen, and rejoin the carriage at the other, ½ M. from the *Maria Brunneck* chapel (1817′),

Berchtesgaden
Ruchel
Gölling
Hochstein B.
Königs See
Schneibstein Sp.
Steinwand
Tännen Geb.
Eiskopf
Rauheck
Werfen
Kamplwand
Eisenhofen
Saalfelden
Leogang
Spiel B.
Göbrah.
Hochberg
Maierhof
Unterschaff.
Geistein
Hochk.
Pihapen K.
Teufelsch. R.
Zeller See
Schattenhöhe
Mitter Pinzgau
Ober Pinzgau
Pinzgau
Taxenbach
Kaprun
Embachhof
Judendorf
Bernkogl
Dorf Gastein
Hochgeck
St. Johann
Wagrain
Schwarzbach
Hochkaiser
Kirchb.
Rothenstein
Hochalpel
Hohlwege
Seeh.
Vichk.
Birnh.
Braud
Lehenpraut
Tratzbach
Mosbach
Schwarzbach
Lofer
Wimbach
Weissbach
Mühlbach
Hochstein
Warzmann
Schwarzeck
Taxenbach
Embachhof
Judendorf
Bernkogl
Kaprun
Dorf Gastein
Wagrain
Schwarzbach
Hochgeck
St. Johann
Werfen
Eisenhofen
Saalfelden
Leogang
Zeller See
Pinzgau
Taxenbach
Kaprun

GR. VENEDIGER
GR. GLOCKNER
TAUERN
Kilometres
English Miles

whence the best view is obtained of the *Pass Lueg* (see below) and the grey precipices of the *Hagengebirge*.

The ***Pass Lueg**, a grand ravine of the Salzach, 5 M. in length, between the *Tännengebirge* on the E. and the *Hagengebirge* on the W., forms a fitting portal from the lower to the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as Sulzau, see below.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809. At the entrance, 1/4 M. from the chapel of Maria Brunneck, are fortifications constructed in 1836. Opposite, in the slope of the Hagengebirge, is the *Croatenloch*, a cavern so called from having been occupied by Croatians in 1742. About 3/4 M. farther, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the *Gisela Railway* (see below).

24. From Salzburg to Wörgl. Salzburg and Tyrol Railway.

119 M. Railway in 5¼-8 hrs. (fares 7 fl. 90, 5 fl. 90, 3 fl. 90 kr.; express, 9 fl. 90, 7 fl. 90, 5 fl. 90 kr.). — The *Salzburg-Tyrol Railway*, or *Gisela-Bahn*, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, constructed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and Vienna) and Innsbruck (but longer by 28 M. than the line viâ Rosenheim, see RR. 13, 12), and greatly facilitates a visit to the Tauern (RR. 25-29). — Good railway-restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriages at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard, — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage, with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations by taking a supplementary ticket ('Ergänzungsbillet') for that distance. (Views generally to the right.)

From Salzburg to (18 M.) *Golling*, see pp. 104, 105. The railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntau-Thal* (p. 75) and on the left that of the *Lammer-Thal* (p. 97). It then crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach*, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the *Ofenauer Berg*, a spur of the Hagengebirge, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 70 yds. span, beyond which it enters the **Pass Lueg** (see above), a grand defile flanked with huge masses of rock, piled one above another. 24½ M. *Sulzau* (1660'); 27 M. *Concordiahütte*, the station for the iron-works of that name on the left bank, at the entrance to the *Blühnbach-Thal*.

A cart-track leads through the **Blühnbach-Thal**, a favourite haunt of the chamois, on the left bank of the Blühnbach, between the *Imlauer Gebirge* on the left and the *Hagengebirge* on the right, to the (3 hrs.) *Shooting Lodge* (2686'), where, except during the shooting-season, beds and guides may be procured. From the head of the valley (*Dennboden*), which is enclosed by the Uebergossene Alp and Steinerne Meer, fatiguing passes lead to the W. across the *Blühnbach-Thörl* (6673') and the *Mauerscharte* (7140') to the (9 hrs.) *Obersee* (p. 74), and another to the S., over the *Thorscharte*, or *Hintere Urschlauer Scharte* (7490') to (7 hrs.) *Hinterthal*, in the upper *Urschlauer-Thal*, and (3 hrs.) *Saalfelden* (p. 112).

The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. On the left rises the abrupt *Tännengebirge*, with the *Raucheck* and

Tiroler Kopf. To the right, farther on, most picturesquely perched on a rock 345′ above the Salzach, is the well-preserved *Schloss Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and now the property of Count Thun.

29 M. **Werfen.** The important-looking village *(*Post)* lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below). The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 337), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. **Bischofshofen** (1794′; *Rail. Restaurant*, with beds; *Post*, moderate; *Böcklinger*), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (*Bischofshofen-Selzthal*, R. 67). The (1/4 hr.) *Fall of the Gainsfeldbach* is easily reached and worth seeing. To the W. rises the *Hochkönig* (9640′), locally called the *Wetterwand*, the highest of the *Ewige Schnee* ('perpetual snow'), or *Uebergossene Alp* group of mountains.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group, which is united with the Steinerne Meer on the W. by the narrow ridge of the Urschlauer Scharte (see above), lies a glacier, about 3 1/2 M. long and 2 M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the **Hochkönig** (9640′). The ascent presents no difficulty, now that the Austrian Alpine Club and the Mühlbach miners have improved the path (guide 7 fl.; Jos. or Joh. Aigner of Mühlbach, or one of the Mühlbach miners; apply to the manager). About 1 1/2 M. to the S. of Bischofshofen is the entrance to the *Mühlbachthal*, through which a road leads to (5 M.; one-horse carr. 3 fl.) *Mühlbach* (2800′; *Inn), and then ascends to the right, passing a copper-mine, to (5 M.) *Mitterberg* (4964′; Inn). Thence in 3/4 hr. to the *Mitterfeld-Alp* (5840′), and by a good path, indicated by red crosses, to the (3 hrs.) arête. Lastly an ascent of 1 hr. on the glacier. On the summit are a new refuge-hut and a small chapel. The *Panorama is extensive and magnificent. — The **Hochkail* (5736′), ascended from Mitterberg in 3/4 hr., commands an admirable view of the Tauern and (E.) the Dachstein. — Another interesting ascent is that of the *Dientner Schneeberg* (6290′), from Mühlbach in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the Tännengebirge, which form the entire background to the N. 38 M. **St. Johann im Pongau** (1847′; **Post*; **Zum Andrä'l*; *Goldenes Kreuz*, with garden; *Lackner*; *Steinwender*; *Franz Prem*; *Botenwirth*; *Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), a large village, almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1857, with a fine modern Gothic church. A road leads E. from this point to *Wagrain* and (19 M.) *Radstadt* (p. 337).

Above St. Johann, to the S., is the entrance to the **Grossarl-Thal**, through which a toilsome pass crosses the *Arlscharte* (7385′) to the *Malta-Thal* in Carinthia (p. 338; 16 hrs. from St. Johann to the Pfliegelhof). From (12 1/2 M.) *Grossarl* (3020′; Linsinger), a visit may be paid to the *Tappenkarsee* (5580′; 5 hrs., with guide), grandly situated.

A very interesting excursion from St. Johann is to the *Grossarler* or ***Liechtenstein Klammen** (one-horse carr. from the station to Plankenau and back, including a stay of 1-1 1/2 hr., 1 fl. 80 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl.; omnibus 35, there and back 50 kr.). The road from the station crosses the Salzach (Adler Inn, near the bridge), and after 1/4 M. the *Wagrainer Bach* to the right, and passes a chapel. We now follow the Grossarl road at the base of the mountain to the village of (2 M.) *Plankenau* with

its ruined castle, 1/4 M. beyond which are *Winkler's Inn and the *Hôtel Wiesbauer*, where carriages stop. The road becomes steeper and ascends to the (3 min.) inn **Zur Schönen Aussicht* (plain), where we diverge by a good footpath to the right. After 10 min. we descend to the right by a hut, cross the (10 min.) *Grossarler Ache*, and ascend the wild defile by a path constructed by the local Alpine Club. The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades (adm. 20 kr.). At the end of the first gorge is a huge caldron with rocky sides, 330' high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second **Gorge*, one of the finest in the Alps, only three or four yards broad, and apparently closed overhead. The path crosses the Ache and leads through a tunnel, beyond which the best view of the gully is obtained, to a *Waterfall, 175' in height (1/4 hr. from the beginning of the gorge). From the end of the gorge the path, which soon loses its attractions, leads in 1/2 hr. to the very primitive 'Bad', whence it is to be carried along the right bank of the Ache to *Stegenwacht* on the Grossarl road. — The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is 980 yds. in length from the entrance of the defile to the tunnel, and is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. A visit to the gorge from St. Johann takes 3 hrs. in all, and if a carriage be taken to Plankenau it may be accomplished between the arrival of one train and the departure of the next. — A new path to the left of the entrance to the Klamm crosses the hill to (1 1/4 hr.) stat. Schwarzach.

42 M. *Schwarzach-St. Veit.* The prettily-situated village of **Schwarzach** (**Inn*) lies 1/4 M. to the W. In 1729 the Protestant peasantry and miners held their last meeting here, after which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from his dominions.

The inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of dipping their fingers in salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book on the table bears the inscription: '*Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19*'.

The churchyard of *St. Veit* (1/2 hr.) affords a good survey of the Grosse Wiesbachhorn. — From Schwarzach a road leads to (2 M.) **Goldegg** (2700'; two rustic inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with a small lake and an old château of the extinct knights of Goldegg (partly destroyed by fire in 1747), containing an interesting room with coats-of-arms. The road then leads past the *Lang-See* and the *Scheibling-See*, and through the ravine of the *Dientnerbach*, to (10 M.) *Dienten* (p. 112).

Ascent of the **Heukaareck** (6865'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for mountaineers) from Schwarzach recommended. Superb view of the Tauern and the Salzburg Alps.

The train crosses the Salzach, and continues to follow the narrow valley, passing through a tunnel and several cuttings in the rock. It soon crosses the Salzach again and reaches —

47 M. **Lend** (2070'). The village (**Straubinger*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; **Post*), with the old smelting-works of the Rauris and Böckstein mines, lies on the opposite bank. — Road to *Gastein*, see p. 113. Below the village (1/2 M.) a fine *Waterfall is formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the Salzach. The bridge below the fall forms the boundary between the Pongau and Pinzgau.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the *Eschenauer Plaike* and the *Embacher Plaike* (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the *Unterstein*, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by means of a tunnel, 352 yds. long. The train now skirts the Salzach, passes the entrance of the *Rauristhal*

(p. 120), and runs through a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. 53 M. **Taxenbach** (2332′; **Taxwirth*; **Post*; *Kitzloch Restaurant*, at the station). The village, 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 20 kr.), has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court. To *Rauris* (and *Heiligenblut*) see p. 120.

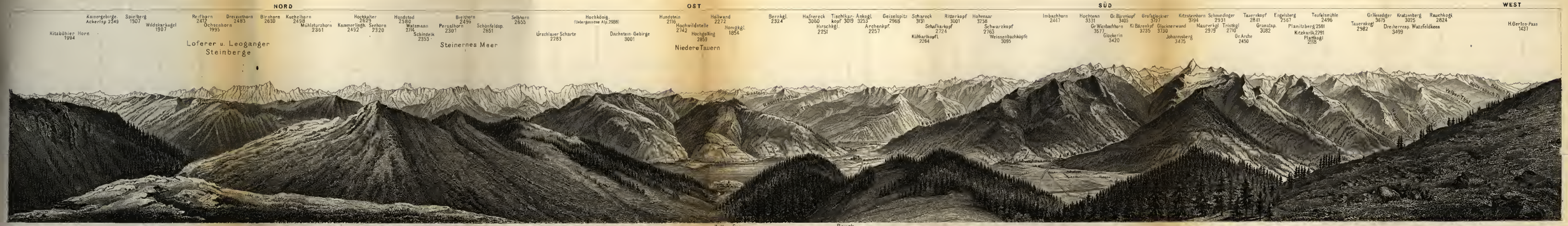
Kitzloch-Klamm.* A visit to this magnificent ravine (2½ hrs. there and back; guide unnecessary), which was first rendered accessible in 1877, and is quite different in character from the Liechtenstein-Klamm, is strongly recommended. The road is followed to the E. from the church to (¼ M.) the district-court; at the finger-post we descend to the right (where boys with lanterns offer to accompany the traveller through the tunnel; 10 kr.), cross the Salzach and the *Rauriser Ache*, and ascend the right bank of the latter (turning to the *right* beyond the bridge). At the (20 min.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads past the 'Tropfsteinhöhle' to the (18 min.) *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, passing a projecting platform from which we obtain a good survey of the seething abyss. At the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. Between two of the tunnels is 'Embacher's Schreckbrücke', named after the constructor of the path. The bridge beyond the long tunnel (easily reached in 3/4 hr. from Taxenbach) commands a striking view of the chasm, and of the Oedwandspitze in front. Thence by a good path, gradually ascending on the right bank of the foaming Ache, to the (40 min.) *Landsteg* (Inn), on the road to (3 M.) the village of *Rauris* (p. 121). — Travellers not bound for Rauris had better return from the end of the long tunnel to the upper end of the wooden steps, where they ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good path, which soon joins the cart-track from Embach to Taxenbach. At the entrances to the tunnels are some interesting traces of shaft-cutting, attributed to the Romans.

The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Georgen* (2706′), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad *Hohe Tenn* (11,050′) rises from the *Fuscherthal*. The train crosses the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

59 M. **Bruck** (2470′; **Zum Kronprinzen v. Oesterreich*, at the station; **Mayr zum Lukashansl*; **Gmachl zum Bräu*) lies opposite the entrance to the *Fuscherthal* (omnibus twice daily, see p. 122). To the N.W. (¼ hr.) rises **Schloss Fischhorn*, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, tastefully restored by Schmidt of Vienna, and commanding a fine view of the Zeller See and the Tauern.

The train crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the *Zeller Moos*, and reaches the *Zeller See*, running on an embankment partly built out into the lake.

62 M. **Zell am See** (2475′; **Westbahn-Hôtel Kaiserin Elisabeth*, at the station and on the lake, high charges; **Steininger's Hôtel am See*, **Krone*, both on the lake; *Post; Christon*, near the station; *Metzger Rupert Schwaiger*, moderate), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort. The choir of the old church contains interesting sculpture. The Schloss is now occupied by the forestry authorities. During an insurrection in 1626 the Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop,



PANORAMA VON DER SCHMITTENHÖHE.

(1935 Meter.)

Gezeichnet von P. Ahorn

Gestochen von Bertrand

who as a reward for their loyalty permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The ***Zeller See** is 3 M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 250′ deep. The water is pleasant for bathing, and is usually about 5° warmer than the air owing to several warm springs rising in the lake (bath-house; bath 20 kr.). Since 1881 a small steamer has plied on the lake, making the round 5-6 times a day (65 kr.). Stations *Fischhorn-Bruck* and *Thumersbach*. From Zell to Thumersbach 6 times daily (fare 20 kr.). Small boats may also be hired (per half-hour, 1 pers. 20, 2 pers. 30, 3 pers. 35, 4 pers. 40 kr.). The finest *View of the environs is obtained from the middle of the lake: to the S. we obtain a striking survey of the Tauern (due S., between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, to the left of which are the Brennkogl and Schwarzkopf, to the right the Bärenkopf, Johannisberg, Hohe Riffel, Grieskogel, Hohe Eiser, and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kitzsteinhorn with the Schmiedinger Kees); to the W., above Zell, extends the broad Schmittener Höhe; N. the Birnhorn group, the Steinerne Meer, with the Kammerlinghorn, Hundstod, Breithorn, and in the background, through a hollow in the road, the three Mühlsturzhörner; E., at the end of the Thumersbach-Thal, the bald Hundstein. Evening light most favourable; the phenomenon known as the 'Alpglühen' is often witnessed. On the E. bank of the lake lies *Thumersbach* (*Bachler's Café, with terrace), with the charmingly-situated *Villa Riemann*, a favourite resort of boating parties. (Fine point of view 10 min. from the landing-place.) — A good view of the lake is afforded by the *Paraplui*, a small pavilion, the way to which (¼ hr.) is indicated by a finger-post at the S. end of the village. — The *Rudolfshöhe* is another fine point of view (ascent from the Fischhorn road by a finger-post on the right).

The ***Schmittenhöhe** (6348′) is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3-4 hrs.; guide 2½ fl., unnecessary; horse 5½, there and back 9, or, if a night be spent on the top, 12 fl.; carr. for one pers. 9, there and back 12, incl. night on top 15 fl.; chair with 4 bearers 24 fl.). The route leads W. from Zell through the Schmittener Thal to (¼ hr.) *Schmitten;* here we turn to the left, and follow an easy bridle-path, practicable for light vehicles, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, passes the (1½ hr.) **Schweizerhütte* (restaur., five beds; mule thence to the top 2 fl. 75 kr.), and finally monnts the crest of the hill to the broad summit (**Hubinger's Inn*, 60 beds, R. with two beds 2 fl. 40 kr. to 3 fl., L. 20 kr.; rooms may be ordered at Jos. Fill's in Zell). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the whole of the Tauern range from the Ankogl to the Gross-Venediger (particularly fine the view of the Kapruner Thal, the whole of which is seen, surrounded by the Hohe Tenn, Wiesbachhorn, Glockerin, Bärenkopf, Grossglockner, Glocknerwand, Johannisberg, and Kitzsteinhorn); to the W. the depression of the Hohe Gerlos; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaisergebirge to the Dachstein (including the Watzmann, to the right of the Hundstod); on the E. the Kleine Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpspitze, etc.; immediately below us the Zeller See. (Comp. the Panorama). The 'Ranklfest' (wrestling matches) celebrated on the Schmittenhöhe on the third Sunday of August is accompanied by interesting old customs. In descending avoid apparent short-cuts. — The bridle-path has recently been prolonged on the crest of the hill to the (8-9 hrs.) *Gaisstein* (p. 151), being known as the '**Pinzgauer Spaziergang**', and commands a series of splendid views of the Tauern from the Ankogl to the Dreiherrnspitze. Provisions necessary; guide advisable (from Zell to the Gaisstein 8 fl.). From the Schmittenhöhe the path at first descends to the W. into a basin, then ascends, and follows the crest of the hill (about 5900′) on the S. side to the (5 hrs.) *Sommerscharte* (*Weihnachtsscharte* in the special map; pass from Uttendorf into the Glemmthal). On the N. rises the huge Birnhorn. Beyond this point the path is ill-defined. It leads above the *Mühlthal* to the (1½ hr.) *Murnauer Scharte* (6675′) and the *Bürglalpe*

(p. 129), and ascends the (2 hrs.) *Gaisstein* (p. 151) from the W. side. We may then descend by the *Obere* and *Untere Sintersbach-Alpe* to (3½ hrs.) *Jochberg* (p. 151). — Visitors to the *Kapruner Thal* may descend by a new path direct from the Schmittenhöhe to Fürth (p. 128).

The *Hundstein* (6940'; 4 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.) and the *Hönigkogl* (6082'; 3 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), both to the E. of the Zeller See, afford views similar to that from the Schmittener Höhe.

From Zell am See to the **Kapruner Thal*, see p. 126; to *Mittersill* and **Krimml (Ober-Pinzgau)*, see p. 128.

A little beyond Zell the train quits the lake (at the N. end of which rises Schloss Prielau), traverses the flat watershed (2496') between the Salzach and the *Saalach*, and, near the château of *Saalhof* (on the left), crosses the latter stream, which issues from the *Glemmthal* (see below) on the W. The broad grassy valley of the *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the *Steinerne Meer* (see below) on the right, is next traversed, and the Saalach again crossed. 70 M. **Saalfelden** (2378'; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds; omnibus by the station). The village (**Oberschneider*; **Neuwirth*; **Post*), ¾ M. to the E. of the railway, with its lately-restored church, is prettily situated on the *Urschlauer Ache*, in the middle of the broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery above the village (or from the station): N.W. the Leoganger Steinberge, N. the Steinerne Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hohe Tenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc.

The tower on the **Kühbühel**, ½ hr. to the S. (gradual ascent, passing a bath-house, with peat and other baths) commands a still more extensive view. — To the N., on a spur of the Steinerne Meer at the base of the towering *Persalhorn*, stands the (¾ hr.) castle of **Lichtenberg** (2995'); adjacent are a hermitage with four cells hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George with a rock-hewn pulpit (*View of the Zeller See and the Tauern). Below in the valley, to the W. of Saalfelden, lies *Schloss Dorfheim*, to the S.E. that of *Farmach*. — About 1½ M. to the E. are the prettily-situated baths of *Fieberbrunn* (Restaurant).

The **Steinerne Meer** (comp. p. 75) is most easily visited from Saalfelden (guides G. Fuchslechner and Joh. Moshammer). A good path crosses the *Ramseider Scharte* (6896'; guide to the Königs-See 8 fl.) to the (6 hrs.) *Funtensee* (interesting fossils in the 'Salzstatt'). From the (3½ hrs.) Scharte the *Breithorn* (8190') is easily ascended in 1½ hr. (new path; pavilion at the top; splendid view). From the Funtensee to the Königs-See, see p. 75. Other passes to the Funtensee are the *Diessbachscharte* (6990'), to the S. of the Grosse Hundstod (p. 76); the *Hoch-* or *Weissbachel-Scharte* (7365'), between the Hollermaishorn and the Achselhorn, and the *Buchauer Scharte* (7484'), to the E. of the *Schönfeldspitze (Hochzink*, 8698'), the highest peak of the Steinerne Meer (difficult to ascend).

A road presenting few attractions ascends the **Urschlau-Thal** to the E. to (4 M.) *Alm* (2610') and (5 M.) *Hinterthal* (3425'; Bath House), picturesquely situated at the base of the Uebergossene Alm; it then turns to the right and crosses the *Filzensattel* (4238') to (5 M.) *Dienten* and (9 M.) *Lend* (p. 109). From Hinterthal across the *Thor-Scharte* or *Hintere Urschlauer-Scharte* (7162') to the *Blühnbachthal* (to the hunting-lodge 7 hrs., fatiguing), see p. 107. — Another pass, also of little interest, leads to the S.W. from Saalfelden through the **Glemmthal** (see above) by (5 hrs.) *Saalbach* and the *Alte Schanze* (4270') to (4 hrs.) *Fieberbrunn* (see below).

From Saalfelden by *Ober-Weissbach* to *Reichenhall*, see pp. 77, 78, 153; to *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 78. Diligence to Lofer daily at 3 p.m. in 3½hrs. (1½ fl.). One-horse carriage to Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to Lofer 6 or 9 fl.; across the Hirschbühl to Berchtesgaden (including trace-horse) 24 or 40 fl. (driver extra). — The **Seissenbergklamm* (p. 78) is within a

walk of 3½ hrs., or a drive of 2 hrs., from Saalfelden. The *Lamprecht-Ofenloch*, see p. 78.

The train now turns to the W., crosses the Salzach, and entering the *Leoganger-Thal* ascends rapidly at the base of the *Birnhorn* (8628′) to (75 M.) *Leogang* (2748′; Wolfartstätten).

The *Birnhorn* (8630′; 6 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended from Leogang or from Frohnwies (p. 78), by the *Mitterscharte* and through the *Melcherloch* (fatiguing, but repaying).

The train crosses the *Weissbach* and *Griessenbach*, skirts the marshy little *Griessensee*, and beyond *Pass Griessen* (2834′), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. 81 M. **Hochfilzen** (3170′; *Inn*), the highest point on the line, lies on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn.

From Hochfilzen and from Fieberbrunn (see below) carriage-roads lead by *St. Jakob im Haus* to *St. Ulrich* on the *Pillersee* and to (10 M.) *Waidring* (a pleasant excursion; see p. 152).

The train now descends a sharp gradient (1 : 44) on the right side of the *Pramau-* or *Pillerseer-Achenthal*, crossing several lateral ravines. 87 M. *Fieberbrunn* (2608′); the village (Obermaier; Post) lies below on the left. We next pass *Schloss Rosenberg* and the *Pillersee* iron-works (with the Loferer Steinberge, Flachhorn, Ochsenhorn, etc., on the right), and continue to descend rapidly through the somewhat monotonous valley. The *Pillersee Ache* is crossed.

92 M. **St. Johann** *in Tirol*, or *im Leukenthal* (2165′; **Post*; **Bär*; **Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), pleasantly situated in the broad *Leukenthal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, which is here formed by the confluence of the *Pramau*, the *Kitzbühler*, and the *Reitner Ache*, is commanded by the rugged *Kaisergebirge* (p. 152) on the W., and the *Kitzbühler Horn* (6542′) on the S. (better ascended from *Kitzbühel*, see p. 149). — To *Waidring* and *Lofer*, see pp. 152, 153.

The right bank of the *Kitzbühler Ache* (on the left the Kitzbühler Horn) is now followed. Stat. *Wiesenschwang-Oberndorf*.

97 M. **Kitzbühel** (2418; **Tiefenbrunner*; **Hinterbräu*; *Haas*, near the station), and railway thence to (119 M.) *Wörgl*, see pp. 149, 148.

25. The Gastein Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 106.

Diligence from *Lend* (p. 109) to (21 M.) *Wildbad Gastein* twice daily (5.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.) in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Two-horse carriage to Wildbad Gastein for 2 pers. 8, 3 pers. 10, 4 pers. 12 fl., excl. driver's fee. — The Gasteiner Thal below Wildbad is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian. During the season accommodation is not easily procured at Wildbad. A drive thither from Lend and back takes a whole day.

Lend (207′; **Straubinger*; **Post*), see p. 109. Just below the village is the *Fall of the Gasteiner Ache (p. 109). The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post', and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. The road was formerly carried

at a dizzy height along the face of the precipice, being supported at places by frail wooden galleries and swaying chain-bridges, but has been reconstructed since 1832, and is now exposed to no danger except that of avalanches in spring. A *Chapel* (2 M.) stands at the top of the hill (2476′), near the most dangerous point.

The ***Klamm Pass**, a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage, is now entered. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but these were destroyed by a landslip, and afterwards swept away by an inundation. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) *Klammstein-Brücke* (2552′), at the end of the pass. To the right, from the chain which separates the valley of Gastein from the Rauris, rises the double-peaked *Bernkogl* (p. 120).

We now enter the broad green valley of Gastein and pass the villages of *Mayrhofen*, (4 M.) *Dorf Gastein* (2742′; Edler), and (7 M.) —

14 M. **Hof-Gastein** (2850′; *Meissl*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Goldner Adler*, R. 1½ fl.; *Müller; Gruber; Kreuz; Blaue Traube; Café Viehauser*), the capital of the valley, which in the 16th cent. was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. At that period the mines yielded 1175 lbs. of pure gold and 9,500 lbs. of silver annually. Most of the miners (chiefly Saxons) and many of the natives of the valley were formerly Protestants. Of the 22,151 persons exiled in 1731 by the intolerant Archbishop of Salzburg (p. 109) no fewer than 1000 belonged to this region, which then contained about 7500 inhab. (now half that number only). Since that period the mines have gradually become neglected, many of the old shafts being now covered by glaciers. Those of the Radhausberg alone (p. 119) are now worked.

Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of *Moser*, with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker Embacher, are two richly-ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. The *Churchyard* contains handsome monuments of the Strasser, Weitmoser, and other families (16th cent.).

The *Military Hospital*, with the two corner-turrets, once a guild-house, was fitted up for its present use in 1832, by Lad. Pyrker, Archbishop of Erlau. — The open space in front of it is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1826 of a conduit, upwards of 5 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Wildbad. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths at the 'Goldner Adler', the Gutenbrunn Kurhaus, etc. Living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad, but there is a lack of shady walks. At the S. end of the village, on the right side of the road, is the charming *Villa Herrmann*.

Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the Wildbad 3, with two 5 fl.; to the Kötschachthal and Böckstein 5 or 9; Dorf Gastein 3 or 5 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl. extra. If the carriage is not used for returning, 1 or 1½ fl. deducted; if kept the whole day, 80 kr. or 1½ fl. is added.

The ***Gamskarkogl** (8087'; 4 hrs.; horse and attendant 9 fl.; guide 4 fl.; unnecessary for the experienced) is ascended from Hof-Gastein by a good path constructed by the local Alpine Club in 1881. After an ascent of ½ hr. we leave the chapel to the right, and a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Rastezen-Alp* (refreshments at the lower chalet). To the summit (refuge-hut) 2 hrs. more. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only, and little or no vegetation is visible except in a small part of the valley of Gastein. The ice and snow-mountains of the Ankogl and Tischlkar are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhorn; N. the Ewige Schneegebirge; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling.

The **Türchlwand** (8440'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), ascended from Hof-Gastein by the *Angerthal* (see below) and the *Bockfeld-Alpe*, commands a splendid view.

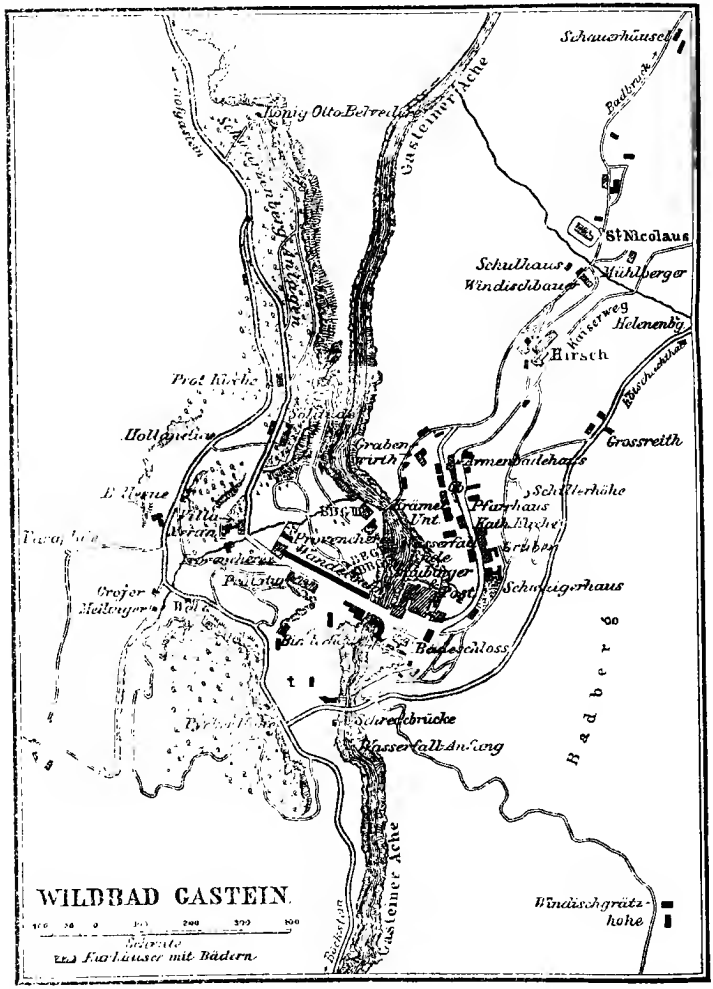
The road to Wildbad (7 M., by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the right is the entrance of the *Angerthal*. (By the *Stanz* to *Bucheben*, see p. 121.) On the left we obtain a view of the *Kötschachthal*, commanded by the *Bocksteinkogl* and *Tischlkar Kees*, to the left of which rises the *Gamskarkogl;* on the right the *Graukogl*, *Feuerseng*, and lastly the pyramidal *Kreuzkogl*. We next pass the *Schweizerhütte* (café), and then the *Englische Kaffehaus*, two favourite resorts.

21 M. **Wildbad Gastein** (3430'). — **Hotels.** *STRAUBINGER (Post), with dépendance *(Schwaigerhaus)* and restaurant, R. from 1 fl.; *BADESCHLOSS, opposite Straubinger's (patronised by the Emperor of Germany); *HIRSCH, ¼ M. from Straubinger's, finely situated; *GRABENWIRTH, opposite the lower fall of the Ache, and bedewed with its spray; OBERER KRÄMER; ZUM MOSER; all these with baths (75 pf.) and restaurants. — **Lodging Houses** (with baths): *GRUBER, just below Straubinger's; *MÜHLBERGER; PROVENCHÈRES; DR. SCHIDER; PRAELATUR; BELLEVUE; SOLITUDE; *VILLA HOLLANDIA, well situated; LAINER; BAUER; WINDISCHBAUER with the large new ELISABETHHOF; the LOGIR- UND KURHÄUSER, Nos. 1 and 2, below the Wandelbahn. Best baths at the Solitude and Gruber's. — *Without Baths:* WAHA; GROJER; MEILINGER; WENGER, etc. (see a notice posted up at the entrance to Straubinger's). During the season rooms cannot be obtained at Wildbad with certainty unless previously ordered. The Patschger and Böckstein (p. 118) afford tolerable quarters. — Small *Bazaar* in the Schloss-Platz. — *Post Office* at Straubinger's Hotel. — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of more than 5 days, 3, 6, or 9 fl.

Guides *(A. Seitner, Johann Niederreiter, J. Herber).* To the summit of the Gamskarkogl 4 fl.; to the Nassfeld 3 fl. 40 kr.; to Mallnitz 7; to the gold-mines over the Bockhartscharte or the Riffelscharte 5½; to the gold-mines and to Döllach 14; to Prossau in the Kötschachthal 3; across the Elendscharte to Gmund 16; the Graukogl 4; the Anlaufthal as far as the Radeck-Alp 3½; the Ankogl (two guides, each) 10; the Schareck 10; by the Stanz to Bucheben 5½ fl. — **Carriages.** One-horse carriage to Hof-Gastein 3, two-horse 5½; Böckstein 3 or 5; to the 'Aufzug' 4½ or 7 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl., and, for a whole day, 80 kr. or 1½ fl. extra. — **Horses.** To the Kötschachthal as far as the Himmelwand 2 fl. 40 kr.; Prossau 5 fl.; Rudolfshöhe, Windischgrätzhöhe 1½; Nassfeld 4½; Radeck-Alp 5½; from Böckstein to the Nassfeld 3, the Tauernhaus 6½, Mallnitz 9 fl.; fee 20 kr. for each fl. of the fare.

Most of the older houses of Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the

E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of late years, however, chiefly owing to the annual visits of the Emperor



William, the Wildbad has become a fashionable and thriving place, with numerous handsome villas. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the open space between Straubinger's and the Badeschloss

hotels, and the *Wandelbahn* (at the W. end of the bridge), a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. On the right side of the valley is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome Gothic building. (*Protestant Church*, see below.)

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent **Waterfalls*, the upper 207′, the lower 280′ high, vying in grandeur with those of Krimml (p. 130). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from a platform near the Grabenwirth, where the spectator must be prepared for a sprinkling from the spray. Nervous persons will find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise in the E. slope of the valley at the foot of the *Graukogl*, and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses exhilarating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c. The visitors to the baths (about 6000 annually) belong chiefly to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 17-21 baths, but for some patients 11-14 suffice. The season lasts from 15th May to the end of September.

*Walks. The road to Hof-Gastein on the W. side of the valley passes the Wandelbahn and the *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left is the *Bellevue* (café; fine view), to which a path ascends through the grounds of the *Praelatur*, and beyond it is the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right), the property of Count Lehndorf, and the small *Prot. Church*, which belongs to the Emperor of Germany (service during the season). At this point, on the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Grounds*, with various views of the waterfalls, while the *König-Otto Belvedere* here overlooks the Gastein valley. A road to the left leads to the Straubinger Quarry, passing in the wood a large glacier-basin known as the 'Gasteiner Taufbecken' (font). Farther down the road are the *Englische Kaffeehaus* and *Schweizerhütte* (p. 115). — The road to Böckstein ascends to the left, 1/4 M. beyond the Protestant Church, passing the villas *Hollandia* and *Bellevue*, and skirting the *Pyrkerhöhe* (see below), to a (3/4 M.) *Saw-Mill*, where it divides: the branch to the left leads to the *Schreckbrücke* (see below), that to the right to Böckstein (p. 118). From the latter, 1/4 M. farther on, a path diverges to the right to the (10 min.) *Pyrkerhöhe*, which commands the Gastein and Böckstein valleys, and the Uebergossene Alp with the Hochkönig towards the N.

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the new **Kaiserweg*, which passes above the Hirsch Inn and the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and follows the slope of the hill to (3/4 hr.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kötschachthal (see below). —

The **Schwarze Lisl*, a café with an admirable view, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right after we have followed the Kaiserweg for 1/4 hr. — A shady path with steps ascends to the left from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (10 min.) *Schreckbrücke*, with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schillerhöhe* is from Gruber's.

Longer Walks. Past the church of St. Nicholas to *Badbruck* and (3/4 hr.) *Kötschach* (café); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the *Englische Kaffehaus* (p. 115); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all). — The view from the *Rudolfshöhe* (1/2 hr.) resembles that from the Schwarze Lisl, to the right of which the path to it ascends. — The **Windischgrätz-Höhe* (3/4 hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein, of the Schareck with the Schlapperebenkees, and of (N.) the Wetterwand with the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Schreckbrücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patschger (to the left by the small chapel). — The *Patschger* (*Inn), on the Böckstein road, is 1 1/4 M. from the Wildbad.

The picturesque **Kötschachthal** may be reached either by the Kaiserweg (on foot; see above) or by the road leading from the Schreckbrücke past the Villa Helenenburg and the Schwarze Lisl, and round the angle of the hill. The latter then descends between trees to the (2 M.) Café zum Grünen Baum, whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the precipitous *Himmelwand*, affording a good view of the Bocksteinkogl and Tischlkarkees, with the considerable *Keesfall* on the left, to the (1 1/2 hr.) last Alp, *Prossau* (4222'; refreshments). — A fatiguing pass, rarely used, leads hence to the left across the *Kästl-Alp* and the *Klein-Elend-Scharle* (8222') to the *Malta-Thal* in Carinthia (p. 338). — Pleasant excursion from the Grünen Baum to the *Reedsee* (5988'; 2 1/2 hrs.; with guide).

The **Gamskarkogl** (8087') is frequently ascended from Bad-Gastein (guide 4 fl.; see p. 115). — The **Graukogl** (8172'; from Wildbad by the *Reihüben-Alp* in 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) affords a view similar to that from the Gamskarkogl; the glaciers, however, are much nearer, and at its E. base lie the pretty *Reedsee* and *Palfner-See*. — The view from the **Tisch** (8077') also repays the ascent. The route leads W. from the Wildbad by the *Zitterauer Alpe* (6130') and through the *Hirschkaar* (4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The **Kreuzkogl**, the highest peak of the *Radhausberg* (8800'), commands an extensive panorama. The path leads from the Böckstein bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (*Hieronymus-Bergbau*, 6235'), and thence in 2 1/2 hrs. to the summit, the last part fatiguing (guide 5 fl.).

Böckstein and the *Nassfeld* are two favourite points for excursions from Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached on foot in 3/4 hr., or by carriage in 1/2 hr. (omnibus from the Badeschloss every afternoon, there and back 1 fl.). The road leads from the Schreckbrücke (see above), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the Patschger (see above). Opposite to us rises the snow-clad Schareck. At **Böckstein** (3700'; **Kettl's Hotel*, pens. 5 fl.; *Gruber-Wirth*, unpretending), at the mouth of the *Antaufthal* (see below), are situated a new *Kuranstatt* (good drinking-water), well fitted up, and the Radhausberg mining-offices. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766.

To the S.E. of Böckstein is the entrance to the picturesque **Anlauf-**

thal, through which an attractive path leads over the *Hochtauern*, or *Korntauern* (8080 ft.), to *Mallnitz* (p. 120). From Böckstein to the summit of the pass, whence a fine view is enjoyed, 5 hrs.; descent by the *Seebachthal* 3 hrs. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Böckstein past two waterfalls (by the second, the *Tauern Fall*, the path to the *Hochtauern* diverges to the right) to the (3 hrs.) *Radeck-Alp* (4970 ft.; refreshments), the loftiest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (Ankogl, Höllthorspitze, etc.) The *Ankogl* (10,673 ft.) is occasionally ascended from the Radeck (in 6 hrs., difficult, by experienced mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides). Magnificent prospect from the summit.

The route to the *Nassfeld* (from Böckstein to the Kramerhütte $1^3/_4$ hr.) is by a road as far as the ($1^1/_4$ M.) point where the '*Aufzug*' formerly began. This was a kind of wooden tramway, 700 yds. long, for the transport of the miners and the ore from the gold mine on the *Radhausberg* above. We now ascend by a path through a rocky gorge about 1 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kesselfall*, at the end the *Bärenfall*. Below the latter the stream which drains the *Bockhart-See* (see below) falls into the ravine over a precipice 260′ high, forming the graceful *Schleierfall* ('veil-fall').

By the bridge, 5 min. farther, the path enters the ***Nassfeld** (5390′), a sequestered green valley, 3 M. in length, and $1^1/_2$ M. in breadth, through which winds the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains (from left to right, the *Geiselkopf*, *Murauer Kopf*, *Sparanger Kopf*, *Schlapperebenspitz* with the *Schlapperebenkees*, *Strabelebenkopf*, and the lofty, pyramidal *Schareck;* to the right the *Bockhartgebirge* rising over the *Siglitzthal*). Three chalets here afford refreshments to those disposed to pay liberally: the *Kramer-Hütte*, 10 min. from the beginning of the Nassfeld; the *Moser-Hütte*, to the right, in the Siglitz-Thal, 10 min. farther (the usual goal of excursionists from Gastein); and ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Schweizer* or *Straubinger Hütte*, at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld. As, however, nothing more is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, the traveller need not go beyond the first or second hut.

From Gastein to the Rauris Gold Mine there are two passes, one over the *Bockhartscharte*, and the other over the *Riffiscarte*. The former route (6 hrs., guide $5^1/_2$ fl.) is preferable. We may either ascend by a path to the right below the *Schleierfall* (see above), or better from the Moser-Hütte, to the (1 hr.) *Unlere Bockhart-See* (6072′), which is drained by the Schleierfall; on its N. side is the *Straubinger-Alp*. Thence past deserted mines to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Obere Bockhart-See* (6762′), between the Kolbenkaar on the left and the Silberpfennig on the right, and to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Bockhartscharte** (7342′), marked by a cross, whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the Ankogl. We descend to the right for 100 paces and then to the left by the *Filzen-Alpe* and the *Durchgang-Alpe* to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Kolben* (p. 121).

The Rifflscharte route to the gold-mine is somewhat toilsome (6 hrs., guide $5^1/_2$ fl.). To the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Nassfeld*, see above. The path here enters the *Siglitz-Thal* to the right, passing the *Moserhütte*. To the right of the path, 10 min. farther, is a deserted mine, or 'Freischurf' (where any one may now search for minerals). We now ascend the steep '*Verwaltersteig*' ('manager's path') to the (2 hrs.) **Rifflscharte** (7890′), a magnificent point of view: to the left (W.), above the Rauriser Goldberg Glacier (Ochsenkarkees), rises the Goldbergspitze, to the right of it the Hin-

tere Sonnblick, at the base of which is the Neubau (p. 121) with the 'Aufzug'; more to the right is the snowy Hohenaar; to the N.W. the Birnkopf, Steinerne Meer, and Uebergossene Alm; to the N.E. the Tännengebirge; to the E. the Ankogl and Hochalpspitze; to the S. the Mallnitzer Tauern, and near the spectator the Schareck. The path now descends to the left, somewhat abruptly at places, and above the Neubau reaches the path to the gold-mine. The latter ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Rauriser Berghaus am hohen Goldberg* (7680'). Thence over the *Kleine Zirknitz* or the *Tramerscharte* to *Döllach*, see pp. 121, 122; over the *Goldzechscharte* and the *Fleiss* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 306.

From Wildbad Gastein to Ober-Vellach over the *Nassfelder* or *Mallnitzer Tauern*, 10 hrs., a tolerable bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Horse incl. fee 12 fl., or, to the Tauernhaus only, 7 fl. 80 kr.; the steep descent beyond the latter is disagreeable on horseback. To the *Schweizerhütte* (5397') in the Nassfeld (3¼ hrs.), see p. 119 (hay-beds; refreshments dear). The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be mistaken, winds up a steep slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the valley (behind us the Hohenaar and Bockhartsee) to the (2½ hrs.) **Nassfelder** or **Mallnitzer Tauern** (7920'), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is sometimes rung as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the *Tauernhaus* (refreshments; hay-beds); farther down, a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glockner, while the Mallnitzer Thal lies far below. The path passes a chapel, reaches the highest chalets (*Mannhart-Alp*), and crosses to the right bank of the brook. It then descends, at first steeply, but afterwards more gradually through wood and meadows, passing the mouth of the *Seebach-Thal* (fine view of the Ankogl to the left), to the prettily-situated village of (2½ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (3800'; *Zur Gemse). (Ascent of the *Ankogl* from this point, 6 hrs., fatiguing; guide necessary; comp. p. 118.) The narrow and often rough road next leads to (¾ hr.) *Lassach*. (To the left, forming the background of the *Dössener Thal*, is the *Säuleck*, p. 338.) It then descends, crossing the brook and passing through wood at places, to (1 hr.) *Ober-Vellach* (p. 302) in the Möllthal.

Travellers on their way to Heiligenblut (p. 302) need not go to Ober-Vellach, but proceed to the right from Lassach (see above) to (3 hrs.) *Flattach*, skirting the flank of the hill, and passing above the restored castle of *Kroppenstein* (view of the Möllthal), thus saving an hour. From *Fragant* (Inn tolerable), ½ hr. W of Flattach, an interesting route crosses the *Schober-Thörl* (7730') to *Döllach* (p. 302) in 7 hrs.; but it is preferable to drive from Ober-Vellach through the Möllthal; good road and moderate ascent (one-horse carriage to Winklern 6 fl.; thence to Heiligenblut 5 fl.).

26. The Rauris.

Comp. Map, p. 106.

The **Rauris Valley**, which opens to the S. of Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous road leading across the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* to *Heiligenblut*. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher Thal over the *Fuscher Thörl*, p. 124.) The head of the *Hüttwinkel-Thal* (see below), or S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier scenery, which mountaineers will find it interesting to explore. Good quarters at Kolm Saigurn (see below).

Taxenbach (2332'). see p. 110. The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads through the *Kitzlochklamm* (p. 110). The path crosses the Ache by the (1½ hr.) *Landsteg* (Inn), whence the road leads on the left bank (soon affording a view of the head of the valley, the Schareck, Hohenaar, etc.) to

(2½ M.) **Rauris,** or *Gaisbach* (2992′; **Bräu*), the chief place in the valley, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. (Guides, P. Frauenlob, Jos. Grabmaier, A. Messner, and P. Stegen.)

Pleasant excursion from Rauris to the top of the ***Bernkogel**, or *Bärenkogel* (7615′), which commands an admirable view of the Tauern, Uebergossene Alp, etc. (3½ hrs.; a good bridle-path; guide 3 fl., unnecessary).

At *Wörth* (3060′; Pfeiffenberger, with a collection of minerals), 2½ M. farther, the valley divides into the *Seitenwinkel-Thal*, or *Seidlwinkel-Thal*, to the right, and the *Hüttwinkel-Thal* to the left. (Over the *Weichselbach-Höhe* to *Bad Fusch*, see p. 122.)

The Tauern Route (guide to Heiligenblut, 7 fl.) leads through the **Seitenwinkel,** and past the *Maschel-Alp* and the *Fall of the Spritzbach*, to the (3 hrs.) *Rauriser Tauernhaus* (4967′; rustic inn). It then ascends more steeply, over the *Tüchl-Alp*, and (guide necessary; one of the men at the Tauernhaus) across tracts of slaty debris and snow to the (2 hrs.) finger-post, where the path from the Fuscher Thörl joins ours on the right (p. 125). Passing a deserted miners' house, we next reach the (¾ hr.) *Hochthor des Heiligenbluter-Rauriser Tauerns* (8438′; limited view). Descent to (1¾ hr.) *Heiligenblut*, see p. 125.

The first place in the **Hüttwinkel** above Wörth is (3 M.) *Bucheben* (3750′; *Frohn Inn; guides, Seb. Embacher and Chr. Langreiter), from which a tolerably easy path (guide desirable, 6 fl.) leads over the *Stanz* (6900′) and through the *Angerthal* to (5½ hrs.) *Hof-Gastein* (p. 114). The road crosses the Ache twice, and afterwards the *Krumelbach*. It is then continued by a bridle-path, which ascends in windings past the last farms and through wood to the *Grieswies-Alp* (5170′), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the Hohenaar and Goldbergspitze, on the left the Herzog Ernst), and thence leads to the (3 hrs.) **Kolm Saigurn,** or *Kolben* (5240′), the headquarters of the overseer of the mine, where the gold is extracted from the ore by amalgamation (good quarters; guides, S. Neumaier, G. Poberschnigg, B. Zraunig). An ascent hence of 2 hrs. brings us to the *Neubau* (7146′), which may also be reached in 12 min. by means of the 'Aufzug' or slide (80 kr.; steady head necessary). About ½ hr. farther up is the *Knappenhaus am hohen Goldberg* (7680′; quarters not always to be had; enquire at Kolm Saigurn), magnificently situated on a moraine on the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier* (*Vogelmeier-Ochsenkarkees* in the new special map), which has covered part of the old workings.

The *Herzog Ernst* (9620′) may be ascended from the miners' house in 2 hrs. (no difficulty, and interesting; guide 3 fl.). — The *Schareck* (10,272′), which commands a still more extensive view, may be reached from the Herzog Ernst by a new path following the arête in 1 hr., or may be ascended from the mining-house by the *Fraganter Tauern* and the *Wurtenkees* in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.). — The *Hintere Sonnblick* (10,180′), ascended by the *Goldberg Glacier* in 3 hrs., is another fine point (guide 4 fl.). — The ascent of the *Hohenaar* (10,690′), the highest of the Goldberg group, takes 5-6 hrs. from the Kolben (fatiguing; guide 5 fl., or descending by the Goldzechscharte to Heiligenblut 8½ fl.; comp. p. 306).

From the Berghaus over the **Kleine Zirknitz-Scharte** to Döllach, 6-7 hrs. (guide necessary, 6 fl.; one of the miners). We ascend to the left over loose stones and past deserted shafts (fine survey of the Schareck), then across the Goldberg glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass (8855'), whence the view is limited. [Before it is attained, a path to the *Fraganter* or *Goldberg Tauern* (9068') diverges to the left; to Fragant 8-9 hrs., p. 302.] Descent to the right over the *Wurten* and *Kleine Zirknitz* glacier into the *Kleine Zirknitzthal*, and to the right again, above two small lakes, to the (2 hrs.) *Maxhütten*, belonging to Döllach. The *Kleine* and *Grosse Zirknitz* unite about 1/2 hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bridle-path) past the *Neun Brunnen* (waterfall) and across the *Hohe Brücke* to (2 hrs.) *Döllach* (p. 302).

From the Berghaus over the **Windisch** or **Tramer Scharte** (8947') and the *Grosse Zirknitzkees* to Döllach 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), or across the *Trogereck Scharte* direct to Heiligenblut in 11-12 hrs. (guide 8 1/2 fl.): routes without special attraction.

Over the *Riffl-Scharte* or the *Bockhart-Scharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 119 (guide to the Moserhütte 3 fl.); over the *Goldzech-Scharte* and the *Fleiss* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 306 (guide 6 fl.).

27. The Fuscher Thal. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Maps, pp. 302, 114.

A visit to the beautiful ***Fusch Valley** is strongly recommended, as there is probably no other valley among the E. Alps which introduces the traveller so quickly and so easily to the grandest Alpine scenery. CARRIAGE ROAD as far as the *Bär Inn* (one-horse carr. from Bruck 3 1/2, from Zell 6 fl.; omnibus twice daily there and back, starting from Bruck at 11.10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and from Fusch at 12.10 and 4.30 p.m.; fare 1 fl.); thence a steep and rough road, hardly suitable for driving, leads to *Ferleiten*. (Good road from the Bear Inn to the baths of *Fusch*, see below). — Routes to HEILIGENBLUT, see pp. 123, 302.

Bruck (2470'), see p. 110. The road follows the left bank of the *Fuscher Ache* (the *Brennkogl* occupying the background of the valley) to *Judendorf* and (6 M.) **Fusch** (2665'; *Schernthaner*), the chief place in the valley. Beyond the church (1/4 hr.) the *Hirzbach* forms a fine *Waterfall*.

A stony path ascends the **Hirzbachthal**, which opens here on the W., to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Hirzbach-Alpe* (5636'), whence the *Imbachhorn* (8100'; 2 1/2 hrs; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, is ascended. At the end of the valley, which bends to the S. at the Alp, is the *Hirzbach Glacier*, above which rises the *Hohe Tenn* (11,050'; ascended from Ferleiten, see below.)

The road follows the left bank of the Ache, crosses it twice, passes *Embach* on the left, and reaches the (2 M.) *Bär Inn* (2690').

[On the E. opens the *Weichselbacher Thal*, in which a winding road ascends to (3 M.) **Bad Fusch**, or **St. Wolfgangs-Bad** (3750'; **Weilguni*; **Flatscher*), a sheltered spot, with excellent drinking-water and well-kept promenades. — A good footpath leads direct from Fusch to the Bad in 1 1/2 hr., crossing the Ache to the left just above the village, and gradually ascending (fine view of the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn). Another path leads direct from the Bad on the right bank of the Ache, chiefly through wood, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Ferleiten* (several finger-posts).

EXCURSIONS from Bad Fusch (guide, Joh. Untersalmberger). Short walks to the *Fürstenquelle*, *Leberbrünnl*, and *Herminenquelle*. The **Kasereck** (5200'; 1 hr.; guide 60 kr.), affords a fine view; steep ascent on the right bank of the brook to the *Reiter-Alpe*, then to the left (W.). — A more

extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is gained from the **Kühkarköpfl** (7428'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.). New refuge-hut 20 min. from the top. — The ***Schwarzkopf** (9065'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3, or with descent to Ferleiten 4 fl.) is a superb point of view. The route leads S.E. to the *Rieger-Alpe*, then traverses a ravine, rounding the *Schwarzschädel* to the left, passes the small 'Blaue Lake', and ascends over debris and the broad arête to the summit. Descent to the W. by the *Durcheck-Alp* (see below) to *Ferleiten* in 2½ hrs. — From Bad Fusch across the *Weichselbachhöhe* (7270') to *Wörth* in the Rauris (p. 121), 6½ hrs., with guide (5 fl.), an easy and attractive route.]

The valley contracts. The road, now narrow and rough, ascends, at first rather abruptly, to (1¼ hr.) **Ferleiten** (3760'; **Lukashanslwirth*, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache), a hamlet and chapel situated on the level floor of the valley, and commanding a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, particularly of the Sonnenwelleck and Fuscherkarkopf. (Travellers going to the 'Lukashanslwirth' descend to the left and cross the Ache about ½ M. below Ferleiten, and then follow a good path direct to the inn; travellers from Heiligenblut cross the Ache to the right, ¼ M. above Ferleiten.)

Excursions. (Guides: *Joh. Burgsteiner*, *Matth. Holleis*, *Anton* and *Franz Hutter*, *Peter* and *Rupert Mitterwurzer*, *Georg Riess*, *Aug. Rubitsch*, and *Peter Schernthaner*). The ***Käferthal** (guide desirable, 1½ fl.). We follow the road on the left bank of the Ache to the (2 M.) finger-post opposite the *Hundsdorfer Alpe* (see below); 10 min. beyond it we diverge to the right and follow a broad cart-track across meadows (marshy at places; the narrow path ascending to the right, through wood and over grass, is drier) to the (¾ hr.) *Juden-Alpe* (4870'). Passing round the slope of the hill, we may now ascend the valley, either as far as a small glacier (3 hrs. from Ferleiten), or to the waterfall at the head of the valley, enjoying fine views of the imposing amphitheatre mentioned below, whence, on hot days especially, glacier-streams are precipitated on every side. — The ***Trauner Alpe** (*Lukashanslalm*, 5010'), on the way to the Pfandlscharte (1¾ hr.; see p. 125), is another fine point. — A more extensive view is obtained from the ***Durcheck-Alpe** (5445'; 2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 1½ fl.). A good winding path ascends from Ferleiten to it on the E. side of the valley, passing through a gate at the waterfall near the solitary fir. (Ascent of the *Schwarzkopf*, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above.) — Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is the **Walcher Alpe** (6060'); 2 hrs.); the path to it passes the pretty *Falls of the Walcherbach* (¾ hr. from Ferleiten).

Mountain Ascents. The *Hohe Tenn* (11,050'), by the *Walcher Alpe* and the *Ferleiten Glacier* in 6 hrs., guide 8 fl.; fatiguing. — The *Grosse Wiesbachhorn* (11,735'), 9-10 hrs., guide 8, or with descent to the Rainer Hütte 10 fl.; difficult. The night is spent in the new *Schwarzenberghütte*, built by the Austrian Alpine Club on the margin of the *Hochgruber-Gletscher*. Comp. pp. 127, 305. — The *Brennkogl* (9892'), 7 hrs., guide 6, or with descent to Heiligenblut 7 fl.; see below.

From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut there are two passes, one over the *Fuscher Thörl* and the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* (8-9 hrs.), the other over the *Pfandelscharte* (9, or including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 11 hrs.). The Tauern route affords magnificent views as far as the Fuscher Thörl, after which it becomes monotonous. Those who have not seen the Pasterze should select the Pfandelscharte route, coupled with a visit to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, especially as they thus save the day which a visit to the Pasterze from Heiligenblut

would occupy. (Travellers bound for Kals should pass the night on the Elisabethrast, and proceed thence direct to the Berger Thörl.) Guide and provisions necessary on both routes; but on the Pfandelscharte route the Glocknerhaus on the Elisabethrast affords good quarters.

a. To HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE TAUERN (guide 6 fl.). A broad track on the left bank of the Ache is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to the Käferthal (see above) straight on, and that to Heiligenblut to the left. Here we cross the brook to the left, pass the three chalets of the *Hundsdorfer Alpe*, and ascend to the right by a well-defined path (marked by stakes), somewhat steep at places, commanding a magnificent view of the head of the valley. The path afterwards turns sharply to the left and leads through the *Untere Nassfeld* to the *Petersbrunnen* (7010′), a clear spring, 3 hrs. from Ferleiten. From this point we enjoy a a superb **View of an imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers: from E. to W., the Brennkogl, Kloben, Spielmann, Sonnenwelleck, Fuscherkarkopf, Fuscherkarscharte, Breitkopf, Bockkarscharte, Eiswandbühel, Hohe Docke, Hochgruber Glacier, Grosser Bärenkopf, Bratschenkopf, Glockerin, Grosse and Kleine Wiesbachhorn, and Hohe Tenn. We next ascend through the *Obere Nassfeld*, at first in zigzags over debris, to the (3/4 hr.) ***Fuscher Thörl** (7900′), between the *Brennkogl* (9892′) on the right and the *Bergerkogl* (8445′) on the left, before reaching which the Gross-Glockner suddenly comes into view to the S.W., next to the Sonnenwelleck. We now descend into a basin (with a spring) to the right, skirt the base of the Brennkogl, and then remount to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Mitter-Thörl* (7828′), a depression in the ridge descending from the Brennkogl, and over stony slopes *(Beinkarl)* to (3/4 hr.) a finger-post, where the path comes up from Rauris on the left (p. 121). The path here turns to the right, past a deserted miners' house, and ascends, in some seasons over patches of snow, to the (3/4 hr.) **Hochthor des Heiligenbluter-Rauriser Tauerns** (8438′), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia. View limited (to the E. the Weissenbachköpfe; to the N., in the distance, the Uebergossene Alp). A fair bridle-path descends from the Hochthor to the (1/4 hr.) *Säumerbrunnen* (7924′), a good spring, crosses the brook, and skirts the slope to the left, soon affording a fine view of the Gross-Glockner. At the (3/4 hr.) *Kasereck* (6285′), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the right by an old chapel to (3/4 hr.) *Heiligenblut*. (A longer but easier path descends to the right, about 1/4 hr. before the Kasereck is reached, to the *Gutthal-Alp*, and passes the *Mariahilf* chapel; see p. 302.)

Mountaineers may without much difficulty combine the ascent of the **Brennkogl** (9892′) with the passage over the Hochthor: the route ascends a stony slope to the S.W. of the *Mitter-Thörl* (see above), and mounts the W. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit (splendid view); the descent may be made into the *Gutthal* (see above).

b. To Heiligenblut over the Pfandelscharte (guide to the Elisabethrast, including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, 6 fl.). Travellers should start from Ferleiten not later than 5 a.m., in order to reach the snow before it is softened by the sun. To the (40 min.) finger-post, see above; straight on for 20 min. more; then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) *Trauner Alpe* or *Lukashansl-Alpe* (5010′), which overlooks the Käferthal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see above). We now descend slightly to the right through a basin, cross the brook coming from the Brennkogl, and then ascend abruptly by a good path, enjoying fine retrospects of the Fuscher Thal. To the right, far below, is the *Pfandelbach*. An ascent of 1½-2 hrs. brings us to the *Pfandelscharte Glacier*, the lower part of which is steep, but sprinkled with stones, which facilitate its passage; and in 1½ hr. more we reach the summit of the **Pfandelscharte** (8760′), between the *Spielmann* (9928′) on the right and the *Bärenkopf* (9327′) on the left. Fine view in both directions: left the Gross-Glockner, right the Wiesbachhorn, N. the Steinerne Meer.

The direct route to Heiligenblut now crosses the glacier towards the S., and then descends over grassy slopes to the (1½ hr.) *Glocknerhaus;* but a digression to the **Franz-Josefs-Höhe* is far preferable. To effect this we turn sharply to the right at the top of the pass, quit the glacier after 20 min., and descend by the lateral moraine on the right, and afterwards by a narrow and steep path over stony and grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) *Nassfeld*, a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the Pfandelschartenbach, a stream descending to the Pasterze. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to the (20 min.) *Schäferloch*, a shepherd's hut, where the path divides; that to the left leads to the (20 min.) *Wallnerhütte*, that to the right ascends to the (¾ hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (1 hr. beyond which is the *Hofmannshütte*, p. 304), where a superb view is enjoyed. — From the Franz-Josefs-Höhe to the *Elisabethrast* 1 hr.; thence to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 303; to *Kals*, see p. 306.

Two other passes lead from Ferleiten to Heiligenblut: one over the Fuscherkarscharte, and the other over the Bockkarscharte to the Pasterze (suitable for adepts only; able guides, ropes, and ice-axes necessary). The first of these routes ascends steeply to the left from the *Juden-Alpe* (see p. 123) to the *Fuscherkarkees*, and crosses the fatiguing and crevassed glacier to the (5 hrs.) **Fuscherkarscharte** (9436′), the opening between the *Breitkopf* and the *Fuscherkarkopf*. It then descends to the highest part of the *Pasterze*, and along the slope of the *Freiwand* to the (1½ hr.) *Hofmannshütte*. The ascent of the *Fuscherkarkopf* (10,896′), an excellent point of view, adds 1½ hr. to this expedition (comp. p. 304). — The **Bockkarscharte** (9790′) lies to the N. of the Fuscherkarscharte, between the Breitkopf and the *Eiswandbühel*. The route ascends abruptly from the Juden-Alpe to the right to the *Remsköpfl* (7595′; the E. spur of the *Hohe Docke*, 10,709′), and then crosses the *Hohe Gang*, a narrow ledge covered with detritus, to the *Bockkar Glacier* and the Scharte. Descent to the head of the Pasterze and the *Hofmannshütte* (p. 304; or by the *Riffthor* to Kaprun, comp. p. 128); guide to the Rainerhütte 10 fl.

28. The Kaprun Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 302.

The **Kapruner Thal**, one of the grandest valleys of the Tauern, 15 M. in length, is wooded in its lower part, and contains numerous waterfalls, while the **Mooserboden* at the head of the valley presents a magnificent view of glacier-scenery, which is paralleled in the E. Alps by the Pasterze (p. 304) alone. It may easily be visited from Zell am See or Bruck. CARRIAGE from Zell to (6 M.) Kaprun with one horse 3, with two horses 4½ fl. (or omnibus from Zell at 6.30 a.m. to Fürth, 55 kr.; thence to Kaprun on foot, 1½ M. more). Pedestrians reach Kaprun from Zell in 1½ hr. by the path mentioned below. — Good bridle-path from Kaprun to the (4-4½ hrs.) Rainerhütte; footpath thence to the (1 hr.) Mooserboden (guide unnecessary). — GUIDES: *Ant.* and *Jos. Hetz*, *Thom. Altenberger*, *Jos. Brandtner*, *Thom. Lechner*, *Joh. Mairhofer*, *Joh. Marcher*, *F. Nussbaumer*, and *And. Rubitsch*. Tariff of 1882: Imbachhorn 4 fl.; Kitzsteinhorn 7, or with descent to the Rainerhütte 9 fl.; to the Rainerhütte 3, Mooserboden 4, Karlinger Gletscher 4½, Höhenburg 4½, Kaprunerthörl 6, over the Kaprunerthörl to Uttendorf 9 (to Kals 13); over the Riffithor to the Glocknerhaus 12, over the Riffithor and Johannisberg to the Glocknerhaus 13, over the Riffithor and Bockkarscharte to Ferleiten 10 fl.; to the Kaindlhütte on the Fochezkopf 6; ascent of the Wiesbachhorn 10, or with descent to Ferleiten 11; by the Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, and Bockkarscharte to Ferleiten or to the Glocknerhaus 11 fl. — The guide is bound to carry 8½ kilogr. (about 18 lbs.) of luggage; overweight 4 kr. per kilogramme per hour. Night's lodging 1 fl., or in a chalet 50 kr., extra.

From Zell am See we follow the Mittersill road to (2 M.) a finger-post which indicates the footpath to the left to Kaprun (constructed by the German Alpine Club). After ½ hr. the path crosses the Salzach, and then leads along the foot of the hills and below the ruin of *Schloss Kaprun* to the (½ hr.) village of **Kaprun** (2464′; *Mitteregger; Neuwirth Orgler*), prettily situated at the entrance to the valley, on both banks of the *Kapruner Ache*. On the right towers the *Kitzsteinhorn*.

A cart-track on the right bank of the Ache ascends the valley from Kaprun, crossing the *Kesselbühl*, which forms a barrier across the valley. (The footpath on the left bank, passing a fine gorge of the Ache, is preferable. It diverges to the right, 20 min. from the Neuwirth.) The road then passes several farm-houses in the broad and smiling valley, and reaches the (1¼ hr.) *Hinterwaldhof* in the *Wüstelau* (2946′; rustic inn). On the right are the falls of the *Grubalmbach* (p. 127). After 7 min. more the track divides. We follow the less trodden path to the right, enter the (8 min.) *Ebenwald*, and ascend gradually, passing (20 min.) a small grotto called the *Käskeller* ('cheese-cellar'). Near this point, 5 min. below the path (finger-post), is a wild gorge *(Kesselklamm)* with an imposing waterfall, which we view from a platform near it. Beyond the wood the path becomes steeper and mounts a grassy slope strewn with rocks, skirting the brawling cascades of the Ache. Above the (¾ hr.) *Stegfeld Bridge* (3840′), the Ache issues from a narrow cleft and forms a fine waterfall, and lower down it dashes below the *Devil's Bridge*, a huge rock lying across the stream. The path now rapidly ascends on the left bank and winds up the *Hochsteg-*

feld. From (1 hr.) the top of the hill, where the path enters the highest reach of the valley, we obtain a fine retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, running high above its bed for some distance, to the (20 min.) *Limberg-Alpe* (5138′), at the beginning of the *Wasserfallboden* (with the majestic *Wiesbachhorn* on the left), and then leads past the *Bauern-Alp* (on the right bank) to the (½ hr.) **Rainerhütte** (5240′; provision-depôt of the Austrian Alpine Club; *Inn*, in summer). On the opposite bank is the *Wasserfall-Alpe*. Fine view of the Hohe Tenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf (with the Kaindlhütte, high up on the arête, see below), Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe. To the right, in the background of the valley, the falls of the Ache and the Ehmatbach.

The ****Mooserboden** (6332′), 1 hr. from the Rainerhütte, is the chief attraction in the Kapruner Thal, which the traveller should on no account fail to visit (guide from the Rainerhütte 1 fl., unnecessary for mountaineers). We cross the brook to the Wasserfall-Alpe. We may then either follow a path to the right through the valley, which crosses the brook after 10 min., and ascends in zigzags on the left bank, being very rough and steep at places; or we may ascend by a preferable path to the left from the Wasserfall-Alpe, which crosses the hill to the N. of the *Höhenburg* (see below) and leads round the back of it, at first descending a little (so far coinciding with the way to the Kaindlhütte, see below), and then ascending gently to the right through the valley. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the *Mooserboden*, the highest part of the Kapruner Thal, presents a most impressive spectacle. From left to right are the Hohe Tenn, Fochezkopf, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Riffithor, Hohe Riffl, Todtenkopf, Thorkopf, Kapruner Thörl, Grieskogl, and Kitzsteinhorn. In the centre is the imposing *Karlinger Glacier*, descending from the Riffithor. A path on the left bank of the stream leads over detritus to the (½ hr.) end of the glacier, where the Grosse Wiesbachhorn becomes visible next to the Fochezkopf. The glacier-vault alters its form annually.

A fine survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the **Höhenburg** (6990′), a barrier which separates it from the Wasserfallboden (ascend to the left from the Wasserfall-Alp, 1 hr.; guide unnecessary). The *Johannisberg* (11,578′), beyond the Riffithor, is also visible from this point.

Ascents from the Kapruner Thal. The **Kitzsteinhorn** (10,480′; 8 hrs.) is ascended without difficulty from the *Wüstelau* (see above; path improved by the local Alpine club). We ascend past the fall of the *Grubalmbach*, and through the *Grubalm Valley*, to the (4 hrs.) *Häuslhütte* on the *Grubalm* (Alpine fare; admission 30 kr.; bed of hay 1 fl.), and then across the extensive *Schmiedinger Glacier* to the (4 hrs.) summit. View very striking. Ascent from the *Rainerhütte*, or through the *Zefferet Valley*, more difficult.

The **Grosse Wiesbachhorn** (11,735′) is better ascended from this side than from Fusch (comp. p. 123), especially since the erection of the *Kaindlhütte* on the *Fochezkopf* (9075′; beds of hay for 6 persons, 1 fl.). From the Rainerhütte to this hut, a laborious ascent of 4 hrs.; we then ascend the

Kaindlgrat, a sharp arête of névé with precipitous sides, between the *lower* (left), and *upper* (right) *Wielinger Glacier* (a steady head necessary), and over the névé of the glacier to the (3 hrs.) *Wielinger Scharte*, and lastly to the left to the (¾ hr.) summit, which commands an imposing view. Descent by the Glockerin, the Grosse Bärenkopf, and the Pasterze Glacier to the *Hofmannshütte* (p. 304), or by the 'Hohe Gang' to Ferleiten (comp. p. 125).

Passes. Over the **Riffithor** (10,138′) to the Glocknerhaus (10-11 hrs.), see p. 306. Over the Riffithor and the *Bockkarscharte* (9790′) to *Ferleiten* (10-11 hrs.), see p. 125. Both these are imposing glacier-routes, but difficult, particularly the ascent of the crevassed Karlinger Glacier. The ascent of the *Johannisberg* (11,578′) adds 3 hrs. to either route.

Over the **Kapruner Thörl** (8640′) to the *Stubachthal* (to the Rudolfshütte 6 hrs.), not difficult. From the Mooserboden across the lower end of the Karlinger Glacier and the steep *Thörl Glacier*, covered with debris, to the (3½ hrs.) Thörl, a depression between the *Thorkopf* on the left and the *Kleine Eiser* on the right (fine retrospect of the Mooserboden, Wiesbachhorn, etc.). Descent over the *Riffl Glacier* to the *Tauernmoos*; then across the brook issuing from the Oedenwinkel Glacier to the saddle on the S. side of the Schafbühel and to the (2½ hrs.) *Rudolfshütte* (p. 298). — Over the *Geralscharte* (9120 ft.) to the Stubachthal (13 hrs. to Uttendorf), fatiguing. — Ascent of the *Hocheiser* (10,510′) from the Scharte difficult (3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.).

29. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 106, 140, 290, 302.

35 M. Post-Omnibus from Zell am See to Mittersill daily at 6.30 a.m. in 4 hrs. (fare 1½ fl.); from Mittersill to Neukirchen daily at 11 a.m. in 2½ hrs. (fare 1 fl.; returning at 4.30 a.m.); from Neukirchen to Krimml daily at 2.30 p.m. in 1½ hr. (fare 60 kr.; returning at 7 p.m. in 1 hr.). — Carriage from Zell to Mittersill with one horse 6½, with two 12 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7 or 12 fl. — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are highly interesting. The 'Pinzgauer Spazierweg' (p. 111) from Zell to Mittersill by the Gaisstein is recommended to pedestrians.

Zell am See, see p. 110. The road skirts the lake for ¾ M. and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on by that between Bruck and Mittersill. Beyond the extensive *Zeller Moos* rises *Schloss Fischhorn* (p. 110). The valley of the Salzach is here upwards of 1½ M. broad, and is swampy at places. The road leads on the N. side, skirting the mountain, to *Aufhausen* and (3¾ M.) *Fürth*, where the road to the *Kapruner Thal* (p. 125) diverges to the left. At the entrance to the valley of Kaprun lies the village of that name, commanded by the *Kitzsteinhorn* (p. 126).

Farther on, at (1 M.) *Piesendorf* (Inn), the range between the Kaprun and Fusch valleys comes into view on the S.E., with the *Hohe Tenn* and the *Wiesbachhorn* (see above). Passing *Walchen*, on the boundary between the upper and lower Pinzgau, we next reach (4½ M.) *Lengdorf* (*Obernhauser). Opposite, on the right bank of the Salzach, lies the hamlet of *Niedernsill*, at the entrance to the *Mühlbachthal*, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended into the valley of the Salzach, causing fearful devastation. Near (3 M.) *Uttendorf* (2536′; Inn, provision depôt of the Austrian Alpine Club) opens the *Stubachthal*, with the *Schneewin-*

kelkopf (11,590′; route over the *Kalser Tauern* to *Kals*, see p. 298). Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and numerous stony islands, but much of this area has lately been reclaimed. The road leads by *Stuhlfelden* and the small sulphur-baths of *Burgwies* to (4½ M.) —

Mittersill (2562′; **Schwaiger; Grundmer; Post*, on the left bank), the principal village in the valley, and the seat of the district-court, which occupies the well-preserved old *Schloss* on a height 500′ above the river, on the left bank. (Fine view thence; to the S. the *Velber-Thal*, with the *Tauernkogl*, 9783′.) Mittersill lies in the midst of a marshy tract, and has sometimes been called the 'Venice of the Pinzgau'.

Road over *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 151. Bridle-path over the *Velber Tauern* to *Windisch-Matrei*, see p. 292 (a route which may be shortened by spending a night at the Schösswender Tauernhaus, 2 hrs. from Mittersill). — The **Gaisstein* (7746′), a very fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty from Mittersill through the *Mühlthal* in 5 hrs. (guide necessary; the night may be spent in the *Bürglhütte*, 80 kr.). — The *Pihapper-Spitze* (8235′), ascended by the *Lach-Alpe* in 6 hrs. (guide), is another fine point.

The road crosses the Salzach and next reaches (3 M.) *Hollersbach* (2712′), at the mouth of the valley of that name; in the background rises the snowy *Kratzenberg* (9940′).

Through the **Hollersbachthal**, a valley about 10 M. long, a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, past a waterfall (230′ high), to the *Leithner-Alpe* and the (2½ hrs.) *Rossgrub-Alp* (4290′), at the N.E. base of the *Lienzinger* (*Saallahn-Spitze*, 9042′). After another hour the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the *Rasberg-See* (7055′) and over the *Plenitz-Scharte* (8800′), a glacier-pass, to (5-6 hrs.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (p. 291). In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the *Ochsen-Alpe* over grass (*Weissenegger-Alpe*), and then toils over a stony tract to the (3 hrs.) *Weissenegger-Scharte*, to the E. of the *Dichtenkogl* (9252′). The steep descent leads past a small ice-tarn to the Velber-Tauern route, where we may turn either to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (p. 291), or to the right to (2 hrs.) *Ausser-Gschlöss* (p. 291). Guide, Johann Stöger of Hollersbach.

Beyond Hollersbach we return to the left bank of the Salzach, and reach (2¼ M.) *Mühlbach*, with sulphur-mines (path thence to *Pass Thurn*, see p. 151); then (¼ M.) *Picheln*, (1½ M.) *Bramberg*, and (1½ M.) *Weierhof*, with a ruined castle (Inn, good wine). Opposite is the mouth of the *Habachthal*, with the *Habach Glacier*, the *Hohe Fürlegg* (*Keeskopf*, 10,660′), and the *Grün-Habachkopf* in the background.

A difficult pass leads through the wild **Habachthal** and over the *Habach* and *Viltragen* (p. 291) glaciers to *Gschlöss* (p. 291; 9 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). The path leads from Weierhof across the Salzach to the hamlet of *Habach*, and ascends first on the W., and then on the E. bank of the brook to the (3 hrs.) *Mayr-Alp* (4690′); thence to the (1 hr.) *Keesau* and the (1 hr.) *Grossweid-Alp* (7200′), which affords a fine view of the Habach glacier. — Over the *Kesselscharte* (8740′) to the Lower Sulzbachthal, not difficult.

On the left, beyond (3 M.) **Neukirchen** (2803′; **Schett; Kammerlander*), a considerable village in the 'Rosenthal', is the *Sulzau*, a district at the junction of the *Unter-* and *Ober-Sulzbachthal*, which are separated by the *Mitterkopf*.

The *Rechteckbauer*, on the slope of the *Rossberg*, 1 hr. to the N.W., affords a splendid view of the Venediger and the two branches of the Sulzbachthal. A far grander view is obtained from the ***Wildkogel** (7290'; 4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.; new bridle-path), particularly of the imposing pyramid of the Venediger at the end of the Habachthal and the Grosse Rettenstein, towering immediately to the N. (Refuge-hut at the top; inn in summer, bed 80 kr.) The traveller may descend to Pass Thurn, to Jochberg, or to Kirchberg (guide in this case 5-6 fl.).

Pleasant walk to the ***Unter-Sulzbachfall** (3/4 hr.; guide 20 kr.). At a finger-post 3/4 M. to the W. of Neukirchen, we diverge to the left from the road, cross the Salzach, and traverse the Sulzau to the entrance of the Unter-Sulzbachthal, where our path ascends to the *left* and crosses a wooden bridge to the (1/2 hr.) *Kanzel*, the best point for viewing the waterfall (160' high). — A steep path ascends the valley from the waterfall, past an abandoned copper-mine, first on the right, and then on the left bank of the brook, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Innere Hochalp* or *Ascham Alp* (5518'; poor quarters), 3/4 hr. below the end of the crevassed *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier*. The *Venediger* (see below) may be ascended from this point in 8-9 hrs. (arduous, and not recommended). Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9265') to *Gschlöss* (p. 292), difficult and not unattended with danger.

A tolerable path (improved by the German Alpine Club in 1882) ascends the **Ober-Sulzbachthal** on the right bank of the stream, past several Alps and waterfalls (one at the *Weyeralp* upwards of 300' high), to the (4 hrs. from Neukirchen) *Aschamhütte* (5390'; riding practicable thus far). Then a steep ascent to the (2 1/2 hrs.) ***Kürsinger Hütte** (8714') in the *Keeskar*, built by the German Alpine Club and well fitted up (bed 50 kr.). Magnificent *View of the huge *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* (the ice-fall of which is called the 'Türkische Zeltstadt'), surrounded by the peaks of the Venediger group, the *Gross-Venediger*, *Grosse Geiger*, *Maurerkeesköpfe*, *Sonntagskopf*, and *Schlieferspitze*. The ascent of the Venediger (12,050'; 4-5 hrs.) from the hut is somewhat laborious (see pp. 291, 293). Over the *Ober-Sulzbach Thörl* to *Pregraten*, see p. 294; over the *Zwischen-* and the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to *Gschlöss*, see p. 292; over the *Krimmler Thörl* to the *Karalpe* in the Krimmler-Thal, see p. 294. — Guides: *Dom. Kronbichler*, *Lor. Leutgeb*, *Caj. Nussbaumer*, and *Joh. Unterwurzacher* of Neukirchen (to the Kürsinger Hütte 4 fl.; Gross-Venediger 9, with descent to the Matreier Tauernhaus 11, to Windisch-Matrei 14, or to Pregraten 12 fl.).

The road crosses a mound of debris at the mouth of the *Dürnbachgraben* (view of the Venediger from the chapel to the left), passes the ruin of the *Hieburg* (right), and reaches (3 M.) *Wald* (2864'; *Strasser's Inn), where the direct route to (13 M.) *Gerlos*, via *Ronach*, diverges to the right (p. 142). Our road turns to the left and crosses the (1 1/2 M.) *Salza*, which here unites with the *Krimmler Ache* to form the *Salzach*. It then leads round a projecting rock called the *Falkenstein*, and ascends in the broad valley to (3 M.) —

Krimml (3412'; **Waltl*, R. 60, D. 54, B. 42 kr.; guides, *Joseph Höck* and *Georg Nothdurfter*), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent ****Waterfalls**, the finest among the German Alps. The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1000'. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. The finest points of view are rendered easily accessible by the new *Walks on the left bank, constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine Club. Guide unnecessary. A road leads from the back of

the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (1/4 hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left), soon reaching the new path which ascends in rocky steps. In 1/4 hr. we reach the first point of view ('Kürsinger-Platz'), where we view the **Lowest Fall* as it thunders into its basin at our feet and bedews us with its spray, in which the sun forms beautiful rainbow hues. Returning a few paces from this point, we then ascend to the *Regenhäuschen*, a pavilion which commands another admirable survey of the lowest fall, and to (5 min.) a third point of view overlooking the same fall. We next pass a platform at the foot of the *Central Fall* and reach the (1/4 hr.) **Riemann's Kanzel* (named after the president of the Pinzgau branch of the Austrian Alpine Club), a projecting rock with a parapet and seats above the beginning of the lowest fall, in a wild and grand situation. Passing another view of the second fall, we visit (1/4 hr.) a projecting rock which affords a fine view towards Krimml, and then ascend over the *Schönangerl* to the (1/4 hr.) 'Jung-Kanzel', the first point of view for the **Highest Fall*, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 650'. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) About 10 min. higher is the 'Sendtner-Kanzel', and near the top of the fall (20 min.) is another coign of vantage. At the top of the falls, close to the brink of the rocks over which the Ache is precipitated, a bridge ('Schett-Brücke') crosses the stream to the rough and fatiguing Tauern path on the right bank. We return to Krimml by the same route. (From Krimml to the foot of the highest fall and back 3 hrs.)

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Kasern, 10 hrs. (guide as far as the Tauernthörl advisable; to Kasern 7 fl.; comp. Map, p. 290). From the head of the upper fall (4400'; see above) the path gradually ascends the sequestered *Krimmler Achenthal* to the (3 1/2 hrs. from Krimml) *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (5318'; poor inn). At the *Unlass-Alp*, 1/2 hr. farther, the path quits the Achenthal (which ascends to the *Birnlücke*, p. 274, and in which, 1 1/4 hr. higher up, is the *Karalpe*, whence the route described at p. 294 leads over the *Krimmler Thörl* and *Obersulzbach-Thörl* to Pregraten), and ascends somewhat steeply to the S.W. in the bleak *Windbachthal*. Fine view of the extensive *Krimmler Glacier*, enclosed by the *Schliefer-Spitze* (10,768'), the *Maurerkeesköpfe* (10,646'), the *Simony-Spitze* (11,418'), and the *Dreiherrn-Spitze* (11,480'); to the W. of the Windbachthal is the triple-peaked *Windthalkopf* (9295'). From the (3 hrs.) *Tauern-Thörl* (8645') a splendid View is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrn-Spitze, the Rödtspitze, and the Rieserferner. Then follows a rapid descent to (2 hrs.) *Kasern* (5300'; Hofer's Inn, rustic), the highest village in the *Prettau*, or upper *Ahrenthal*. From Kasern to *Taufers*, see R. 55; to Pregraten and Windisch-Matrei over the *Umbalthörl*, see p. 295.

From Krimml to Gerlos over the Platte (3 1/2 hrs.), see p. 142; guide (2 fl. 60 kr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the way as far as the ascent through the wood. Over the Plattenkogl to Gerlos (5 hrs.), guide advisable (3 1/2 fl.). Horse to the Plattenkogl 4 fl., over the Platte to Gerlos 7, to Zell 13 fl.

THE TYROL.

30. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *Tiroler Hof (Pl. a), R. from 1½ fl., L. & A. 70, B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b.), R. 1 fl. and upwards, L. & A. 75, B. 50 kr., D. 2 fl., both at the station; *Goldne Sonne (Pl. c), R. from 1 fl., B. 45, L. & A. 40 kr.; *Goldner Adler (Pl. d; visited by Gœthe and Heine), R. 1 fl., L. 15, B. 30 kr.; *Stadt München (Pl. e), R. 1 fl., L. 20, B. 40, A. 20 kr.; *Hirsch (Pl. f); Rother Adler, well spoken of. — On the left bank of the Inn: *Pension Kayser, in the *Schloss Cederfeld* (p. 139), charmingly situated ½ M. from the bridge, 2-3 fl. per day (also a restaurant); Goldner Stern (Pl. g) and *Mondschein (by the bridge).

Cafés and Restaurants. *Bilger*, *Kraft* (military music frequently), both in the Museums-Strasse; *Grabhofer*, Erler-Str.; *Stockinger*, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Café in the *Hofgarten* (p. 138), a favourite resort on summer-evenings. — **Beer.** *Breinössel*, with shady garden, Maria-Theresien-Str.; *Bierwastl*, Ursulinergraben; at the *Hofgarten* and other cafés. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Carriages (driver included). To the Berg Isel, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Ambras 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; Isel, Ambras, and back 4 fl. or 5 fl. 80; Lans (two-horse) 8 fl.; Martinswand 3 fl. 50 or 5 fl. 80; Weierburg 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; the Stefansbrücke 3 fl. or 4 fl. 80; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 or 9 fl.; Zirl 4 fl. 10 or 7 fl.; Mühlau 1 fl. 90 kr. or 3 fl.; with two horses to Landeck 40, Bludenz 80, Partenkirchen 35 fl.; over the Stelvio to Colico 400 fr. in gold (fees included). — *Cab* within the town, first hour 1 fl. 30 or 2 fl. 50 kr., each additional hour 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr.; to or from the station 80 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr.

Stellwagen (omnibus) to Landeck daily, from the Adler at 5, from the Stern at 6 a.m.; to Silz daily at noon (from the Adler and Mondschein); to Vulpmes daily at 2 p.m. (from the Rothe Adler, behind the Goldene Adler).

Railway to Munich, see R. 12; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, RR. 32, 24; to Botzen, R. 40; to Landeck, R. 34. As the station is often crowded, travellers with luggage should be at the booking-office early. *Porter* from the station to the hotel for luggage under 33 lbs. 10 kr., under 1 cwt. 15 kr., above 1 cwt. 20 kr. each package.

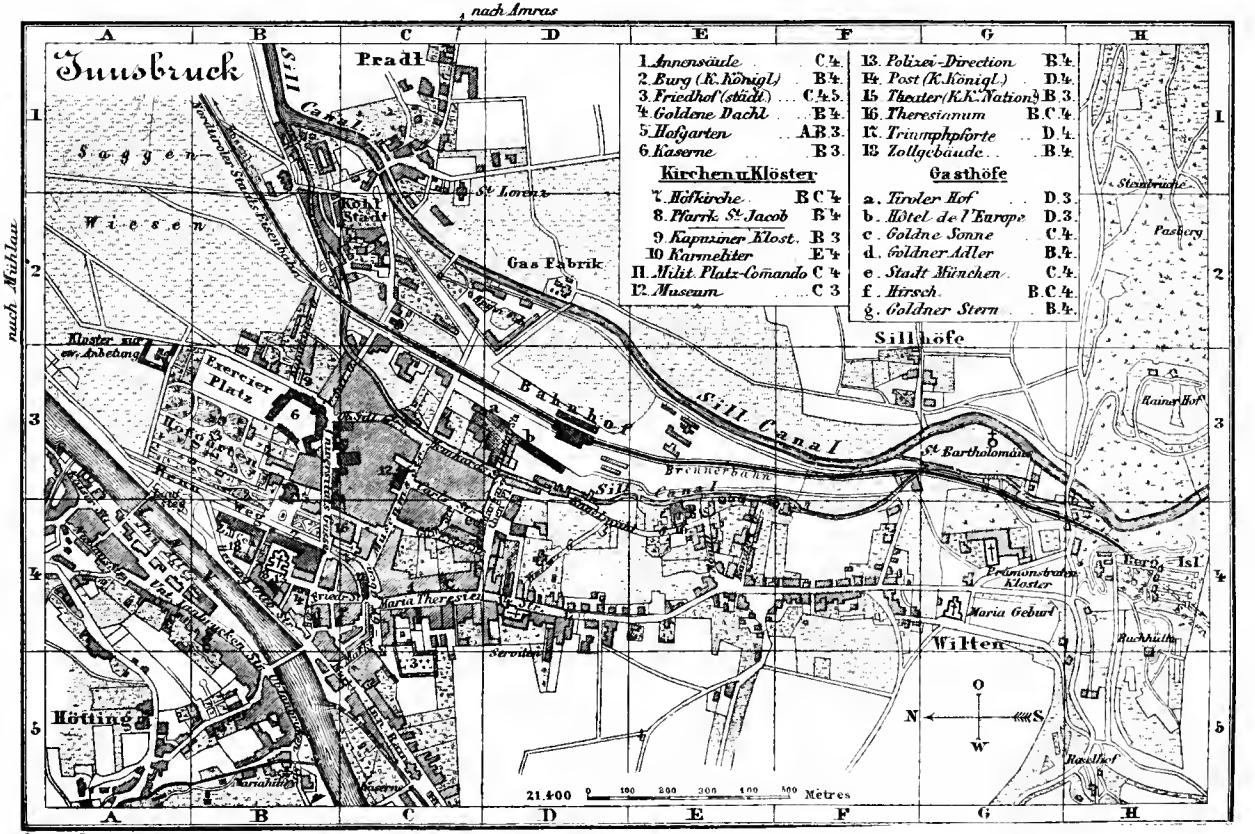
Baths. *Kaiserkrone*, on the Inn-Quai (restaurant); at the *Pension Kayser* (see above); *Swimming* and other baths at the *Giessen*, on the left bank of the Inn, above the rifle-range; new Bath-house near the station; swimming and other baths at *Büchsenhausen* (p. 139).

Summer Theatre (rustic comedies) at *Pradl* (p. 138).

Post Office (Pl. 14), Maria-Theresien-Str. — **Telegraph Office,** Museums-Str., next to the Museum, by the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc. at *F. Unterberger's*, Museums-Str., and *Czichna's*, Herzog Friedrich-Str. 1.

English Church Service in the Redoute building at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Innsbruck (1912′), the capital of the Tyrol, with 20,522 inhab. and a garrison of 2000 men, is charmingly situated on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains *(Solstein*, *Brandjoch*, *Frauhitt*, *Hohe Sattel)*, towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley;



1. Annensäule	C 4.	13. Polizei-Direction	B 4.
2. Burg (K. Königl.)	B 4.	14. Post (K. Königl.)	D 4.
3. Friedhof (städt.)	C 4. 5.	15. Theater (K.K. National)	B 3.
4. Goldene Dachl	B 4.	16. Theresianum	B. C. 4.
5. Hofgarten	A. B 3.	17. Triumphpforte	D 4.
6. Kaserne	B 3.	18. Zollgebäude	B 4.

Kirchen u. Klöster

7. Hofkirche	B C 4
8. Pfarrk. St. Jacob	B 4
9. Kapuziner Klost.	B 3
10. Karmeliter	E 4
11. Milit. Platz-Comando	C 4
12. Museum	C 3

Gasthöfe

a. Tiroler Hof	D. 3.
b. Hôtel de l'Europe	D. 3.
c. Goldne Sonne	C. 4.
d. Goldner Adler	B. 4.
e. Stadt München	C. 4.
f. Hirsch	B. C. 4.
g. Goldner Stern	B. 4.

while towards the S., above the wooded *Iselberg*, rise the noble outlines of the *Saile-Spitze* and *Serles-Spitze*. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofl*.

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 3), we pass between the handsome new hotels and first reach the MARGARETHEN-PLATZ (Pl. D, 3, 4), where the *Rudolfsbrunnen*, in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., 10′ in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the MARIA-THERESIEN-STRASSE (Pl. C, D, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains several handsome buildings of the 17th and 18th cent., and is embellished with the *Annasäule* (Pl. 1), erected in 1706 'ob hostes tam Bavarum quam Gallum A. 1703 Tyrolim invadentes depulsos'. Near the column is the house in which the Tyrolese poet *Herm. v. Gilm* (d. 1864) was born, with his bust in marble.

The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse, a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which leads direct to the Goldne Dachl.

The **'Goldne Dachl'** (Pl. 4), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*) in order to refute the imputation. The paintings on the outer wall representing the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble, commemorate the restoration of the balcony by that emperor about the year 1500. — The adjoining *Stadtthurm* or *Feuerthurm*, a handsome old tower, commands a fine view.

Further on, to the right, we reach the **Franciscan Church**, or **Hofkirche** (Pl. 7; B, C, 4), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 309), whose sumptuous **Monument* occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his heroic ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations, and the emperor himself ordered its execution as early as 1509; but the original plan having been lost, the monument was not erected till the time of Ferdinand I. and the Archduke Ferdinand, and was not finished till about 1583. The superintendence of the work was entrusted to *Gilg Sesselschreiber* of Augsburg, the court-painter, who designed more than half of the statues. The figures were cast by *Stephan Godl* (who succeeded Sesselschreiber in 1518), *Bernhard Godl*,

Gregor Löffler, *Hans Lendenstreich*, and others; and the famous *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, to whom the figure of King Arthur, the finest of all, is attributed, also took part in the work.

On the right: 1. Clovis of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; 4. Duke Albert the Wise; *5. Theodorich, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theodobert, Duke of Burgundy; *8. Arthur, King of England (1513); 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of the last.

On the left: 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of the Tyrol, 'with the empty pockets' (p. 133); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

Most of these statues were cast under Ferdinand I. at the bronze foundry of Mühlau near Innsbruck, which was established by Maximilian I.

On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 reliefs in marble. The first twenty, by *Alex. Colin* of Malines (1558-66), who received 240 fl. for each, have been pronounced by Thorvaldsen the most perfect works of their kind. The other four (21st to 24th, of earlier date), attributed to *Bernhard* and *Albert Abel*, two masters of Cologne, represent the principal events in the emperor's life. Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable; and the characteristics of the different nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing. The sacristan shows the monument and the Silberkapelle (50 kr.).

1st Relief. Nuptials of the Emperor with Maria of Burgundy, 1477; 2. Victory over the French at Guinegate, 1479; 3. Taking of Arras, 1492; 4. Coronation as Roman king at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1486; 5. Victory of the Tyrolese over the Venetians at Calliano on the Adige, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna, after its abandonment by the Hungarians, 1490; 7. Taking of Stuhlweissenburg; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Expulsion of the Turks from Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alex. VI., the Republic of Venice, and the Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Investment of Ludovico Sforza with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Philip le Bel, son of Maximilian, with Johanna of Arragon; 13. Victory over the Bohemians at Ratisbon, 1503; 14. Siege of Kufstein (p. 52); 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Guelders, 1505; 16. League of Cambrai; 17. Surrender of Padua to Maximilian, 1509; 18. Maximilian Sforza reinstated as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate, 1515; 20. Meeting of Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England at the siege of Tournai, 1513; 21. Battle of Vicenza against the Venetians; 22. Attack of the Venetian camp at Marano; 23. Marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand and his granddaughter Maria, with Maria and Lewis, children of Vladislaw, King of Hungary, 1515; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, 1516.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the *Silberne Kapelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the mon-

ument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with the arms of the Austrian provinces admirably inlaid in stone, and with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke, is embellished with two reliefs by Colin. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius III.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the **Monument of Andreas Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by *Schaller*, with a relief by *Klieber*. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, 20th Feb. 1810; and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of *Speckbacher* and *Haspinger* with memorial tablets. — Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1796, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'. — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Andrew Hofer, born in 1767 at the *Wirthshaus am Sand* (p. 216), near St. Leonhard in the Passeyr, was originally an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as the leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of the Lago di Garda. In 1803 he promoted the reorganisation of the militia, in 1808 he took an active part, under Hormayr, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 took the command of the Tyrolese, whose struggle for liberty was crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. Hofer now assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided at Schloss Tyrol for about six weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and shrewdness. After the Peace of Vienna, on 14th Oct., the Emperor of Austria himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead his countrymen against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts, however, being speedily crushed, he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 216). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raffl, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on 20th Jan., 1810, Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on 20th Feb., by order of Napoleon himself.

Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk Haspinger (b. 1776, d. 1858), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and Speckbacher (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but afterwards took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career as a major in the Austrian service.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, we observe the imperial **Burg** (Pl. 2), erected in the rococo style in 1770, on the site of a castle built by Maximilian I. and enlarged by Ferdinand I. The archdukes possessed a small bronze foundry here (besides that of Mühlau), in which a number of famous weapons and suits of armour were executed, particularly in the reign of Ferdinand I.

(1519-64), when the 'Hofplattnerei', or court manufactory of armour, attained its highest reputation. Several precious specimens of this work are still preserved in Paris (armour of Francis I. of France) and Vienna. — Tickets of admission to the Burg (10-11 and 2-4; the *Riesensaal* with portraits and the *Chapel* are worth seeing) and also to Schloss Ambras (p. 138) are obtained at the intendant's office ('Verwaltungs-Kanzlei', at the principal entrance from the Hofgarten, on the left).

Opposite to the Burg is the *Theatre* (Pl. 15; B, 4, 3). In front of it lies the Rennplatz, embellished with a small equestrian *Statue* in bronze, on a disproportionately large pedestal, erected by Claudia de' Medici to her husband Archduke Leopold V. — To the N. of this point is the well kept ***Hofgarten,** a favourite resort.

In the neighbouring Universitäts-Strasse is the **University,** founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 600 students and possesses the usual collections.

The **Botanic Garden** (entrance opposite the back of the Gymnasium) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically. — The garden of the Lehrerbildungsanstalt (teachers' seminary) contains an interesting *Relief Map of the Tyrol* (scale 1 : 7500).

The **Capuchin Monastery** (Pl. 9), begun in 1598, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), where he annually spent some time according to the rules of the order, still contains reminiscences of the founder.

The **Landes-Museum** (*Ferdinandeum*, Pl. 12; open daily 9-12, and, except Sun., 3-5; admission 30, catalogue 20 kr.) is a private institution, founded and maintained by about 500 members.

It contains a valuable collection of objects relating to the Tyrol and curiosities found in the country, antiquities, weapons, stained glass of the 16th cent., geognostic, botanical, and zoological collections, woodcarving from the Grödener Thal (p. 203), paintings and drawings by Tyrolese masters; portraits of Hofer, Haspinger, and Speckbacher; Hofer's sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Speckbacher's sabre and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; busts of Hofer and Hormayr, etc. — The *Radetzky Album*, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — *Tschager's Picture Gallery*, bequeathed to the Museum, is preserved in a separate apartment, lighted from the roof. The following are among the best works (beginning on the left): 36, 37. *Holbein* (?), Portraits; 118, 153. *J. A. Koch*, Landscapes; 112. *Cranach*, St. Jerome; 57, 58. *Ostade*, Genre pieces; 69. *Ruysdael* (?), Landscape; 90, 98. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 39, 113. *De Heem*, Fruit; 61. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; *123. *Defregger*, Speckbacher and his son; 40. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady; *35. *Terburg*, Portrait of a man; 84. *Rembrandt*, A Jew; 148. *A. Kauffmann*, Portrait of herself; *67. *Van der Helst*, Dutch family at dinner; 75. *G. Dou*, Flute-player; 76, 87. *W. Mieris*, Portraits; 93. *Rubens*, Warrior; 21, 25, 53. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight scenes; 94, 99. *Claude Lorrain*, Land-

scapes; 91. *Cuyp*, Church interior; 189. *Koch*, Tyrolese militia in 1809; 96. *Jan Victor*, Landscape; 50. *Teniers*, Kitchen; 46. *Tintoretto*, A doge. Among the modern works of art in the Ferdinandeum the following deserve mention: 421. *Wörndle*, Oriental landscape; 395. *Blaas*, Visitation of the Virgin; *Unterberger*, Porto di Capri; 335. 422. Scenes from the revolution of 1848, by *Reisacher* and *Schönn*; 334. *Mahlknecht*, Philippina Welser before Emperor Ferdinand; 117. *Blaas*, Attack of pirates; Bronze statues of Terpsichore and Venus, by *Mahlknecht*.

The **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakob*, Pl. 8; B, 4), not far from the Goldne Dachl, re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by *L. Cranach*, presented by Elector John George of Saxony to Archduke Leopold, and surrounded with a painting by *Schöpff*; also a St. Anna by *Hellweger*, paintings by *Grasmayr*, and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order, designed by K. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome new ***Bridge** (Pl. B, 5), which leads to the suburbs of *St. Nicolaus* and *Mariahilf* on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. It occupies the site of an old wooden bridge, the possession of which was fiercely contested in 1809, on the occasion of the capture of Innsbruck by the Tyrolese. Above and below the bridge the banks of the river are planted with trees; and on the right bank extend pleasure-grounds, at the lower end of which, by the Rennplatz, the river is crossed by an iron foot-bridge. (About $^1/_2$ M. lower down is the Mühlau suspension-bridge, p. 140.) In the grounds on the left bank is a bronze *Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide* (p. 203).

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a **Triumphal Gate,** erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresia, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, on the right, is the *Tyrolese Glass-Painting Establishment*, which does excellent work. The villa of the director, Dr. Jele, contains a small and choice collection of pictures by old masters. A few hundred paces to the W., nearer the Inn, lies the well-kept **Cemetery,** containing handsome modern monuments by Knabl, Grissemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Colin, the sculptor (p. 134), in the Renaissance style. In the vestibule of the chapel are frescoes by A. Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1863-1873), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

About $^3/_4$ M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 181), is the Premonstratensian Abbey of **Wilten,** or *Wiltau*, the Roman *Veldidena*. By the church-portal are statues of the giants *Haimon*, the traditional founder of the abbey, and *Thyrsus*. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the foot of the ***Berg Isel** (2454'), where a notice indicates the way to the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). Ascending the hill, we

reach in 10 min. the park-like plateau with its monuments and buildings. The rifle-range is on the side next the Sillthal (officers' practice on Saturday afternoons with military music). The *Belvedere* affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: '*Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt.*' The dates 13th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under *Andreas Hofer*, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Ambras. — The smaller *Pyramid* of white marble records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 1849, 1859, 1863, and 1878 in the Tyrol, Italy, Hungary, and the Herzegovina. — The belvedere contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. 20 kr.).

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Ambras, the direct road to which leads by *Pradl*. (A shorter footpath leads to the right below the railway-station and crosses the Sill to the gas-works; here we go towards the right for a few hundred paces, and then follow a field-road to the left which leads to the road in 10 min.) Another road to the Schloss by *Wilten* is longer, but pleasanter. It leads to the left under the Brenner Railway at the foot of the Berg Isel, and crosses the Sill Canal and the *Sill* (farther up is a weir, and on the left bank is seen the mouth of the first tunnel of the Brenner line), and then leads by the base of the mountains straight to the château. (Restaurant at the outer entrance.) The outer court contains Roman milestones, found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg (p. 181).

***Schloss Ambras** or *Amras* (2047'), originally erected in the 13th cent., chiefly owes its fame to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg, whom he had met at the diet of Augsburg in 1547 and secretly married in 1557. The archduke, an enthusiastic lover of art, who became governor of the Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with the costliest treasures of art. His historical collection of armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and many of the greatest treasures of the collections and library at Vienna were originally purchased by the archduke for this château. The traveller, however, will still be rewarded by a visit to the Schloss (shown from June to Oct. daily, 9-12 and 2-5; in winter 10-12 and 1-3; fee; tickets of admission, see p. 136). The visitor should observe the fine wooden ceilings of the principal rooms, particularly the splendid 'Spanish Saloon' in the Renaissance style, 130 ft. long and 42 ft. broad, and the artistically-executed furniture (writing-table, jewel-cabinet, etc.), part of which once belonged to Philippina Welser; also a number of Chinese curiosities, carving, a few suits of armour, mosaics, Roman antiquities, and portraits of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595)

and his wife (d. 1580) at different periods, and those of other princes. The château was occupied by Archduke Charles Lewis and his first wife Margaret of Saxony from 1856 to 1858, when it was partly modernised. The Gothic *Chapel on the ground-floor, recently restored, is embellished with mural paintings by Wörndle. The pretty park, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible, and as the gate at the lower end is generally open, it is not necessary to return to the château.

About 3/4 M. nearer the town than Schloss Ambras a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. into the wood to the *Tummelplatz* ('tournament-ground'), a small open space, with chapels, crosses, and votive offerings. This was the burial-place of about 8000 soldiers who perished during the wars of 1797-1805, when the Schloss was used as a military hospital.

The finest of the excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the ***Lanser Köpfe** (3100′; 1 1/4 hr.). Beyond the bridge over the Sill at Wilten, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the *Paschberg*, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (12 min.) red cross, where the route to *Vill* diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left; at the (18 min.) finger-post we keep to the right by the enclosure; by a (3 min.) farm-house we ascend to the left by a pleasant forest-path, the route being distinctly indicated by red marks on the trees; at the (8 min.) top of the hill we follow the broad path to the left, and at (8 min.) another finger-post we turn to the right and (6 min.) reach the N.W. summit (390′ above the Mittelgebirge; marked by a column 42′ high, with a vane), whence we enjoy a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaisergebirge, and of the Stubaier Ferner, Habicht, Waldrasterspitz, Saile, etc. towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator). — We may return past the small round *Lanser See* (rustic baths, 20 kr.) to (20 min.) *Vill* (*Inn) and (3 M.) Innsbruck; or we may turn to the left to (20 min.) *Lans* (Traube; *Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 132) by *Aldrans* to (2 M.) *Ambras* (p. 138; a path leading to the left immediately to the N. of Lans saves 3/4 M.).

The **Patscher Kofel** (7264′; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide from Heiligwasser 2 fl.) commands a very extensive view. We take the road to (3 M.) *Vill* (see above) and (1/2 M.) *Igls* (Obexer), cross the 'Salzstrasse' from Matrei to Hall, and ascend to the small pilgrimage-church of (1 1/2 hr.) *Heiligwasser* (4042′; Inn). Thence, with guide (path steep at places), to the broad summit in 2 1/2 hrs. more. — Descent to *Patsch* (p. 191) steep and unpleasant.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by *St. Nikolaus*, and past the châteaux of *Büchsenhausen* and *Cederfeld* (hotel, see p. 132), to (1/2 hr.) **Schloss Weierburg** (2208′), which commands a fine view of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. (lodgings; restaurant). We may then return by (20 min.) **Mühlau** (**Stern*). About 800′ above the Weierburg (ascent of 40 min.) is the farm-house of *Maria-Brunn* (the '*Hungerburg*'; *Inn), which commands a *View extending to the Stubaier Ferner. — About 1/4 M. from Mühlau is the wild *Mühlauer*

Klamm, or gorge. From Mühlau we return to (1¼ M.) Innsbruck by the handsome suspension-bridge.

The village of **Hötting** forms the W. suburb of Innsbruck. The church formerly contained the monument of *Gregor Löffler* (p. 134), the famous bronze-founder, which was removed to the Ferdinandeum at Innsbruck in 1882; its site is marked by a marble tablet. The road then leads across the *Höttinger Au* to (1¼ hr.) *Kranebitten* ('Inn), at the mouth of the picturesque *Kranebitter* or *Harter Klamm* (worth a visit; to the *Kerschbuchhof* and the *Hundskirche*, the narrowest part, ½ hr.).

At the mouth of the *Selrainer Thal* (p. 171), 7 M. to the W. of Innsbruck, on the Mittelgebirge which bounds the Innthal on the S., lies the village of *Oberperfuss*, a summer-resort with a small and rustic bath-house. The church contains a marble monument in memory of *Peter Anich* (d. 1766), the mathematician, who was a native of the place.

Interesting excursion to (6 M.) *Schönberg*, at the mouth of the Stubaithal (p. 181; carr. to the Stefansbrücke, see above); best light in the morning.

31. The Zillerthal.

From *Jenbach* (p. 54) or *Brixlegg* (p. 54) to Zell, 16 M. — STELLWAGEN from the rail. station and the 'Toleranz' at Jenbach to Zell ('Post') daily in summer at 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. in 4 hrs.; from Zell to Jenbach at 4 a.m. and 1 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.). Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse 3 fl.; to Zell 6½, with two horses 10, there and back 15 fl. (with one horse from Brixlegg to Zell 6-7 fl.).

The **Zillerthal** is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, enclosed by pine-clad heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green *Ziller*, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. Some of the inner ramifications of the valley ('Gründe'; p. 143), which have been rendered more accessible by numerous paths constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine clubs, are well deserving of a visit. The inhabitants are remarkable for their vivacity, their peculiar customs, and their picturesque dress, which however is fast disappearing. Many of the itinerant Tyrolese singers and glove-dealers, who are met with in different parts of the continent, are Zillerthalers. Singing, with zither accompaniment, may frequently be heard in the inns at Fügen and Zell.

Jenbach, see p. 54. The road to the Zillerthal crosses the Inn by the *Rothholz* bridge, leads to the left through the Schloss of that name, and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. *Strass* (1700'; Neuwirth), at the entrance to the Zillerthal. (To the left, at the foot of the *Reitherkogel*, is the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, p. 54.) To the right, on the *Schlittersberg*, is the *Brettfall* chapel, a good point of view (½ hr.). The road to (13 M.) Zell does not approach the river till Kaltenbach is reached. Near (2 M.) *Schlitters* (Jäger; Stern) the *Brandberger Kolm* and the *Gerloswand* become visible; behind us rises the *Vordere Sonnwendjoch* (7300'). Then *Gagering*, and (2 M.) **Fügen** (**Post; *Stern; *Höllwarth*), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The **Kellerjoch** (7677'; 5 hrs., not difficult; guide 3½, horse 6 fl.), ascended from Fügen, commands a magnificent and extensive view, embracing the Inn Valley, the N. Limestone Alps, the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal Glaciers, the Tauern, etc. (descent to Schwaz, p. 55; 4 hrs., steep and rough). — The *Wiedersberger Horn* (6965'), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, is another fine point (4½ hrs., guide 2½ fl.).

Beyond *Kapfing* the road crosses the *Finsingbach*, and next reaches (2 M.) *Uderns* (Pachmair), *Ried*, and (2 M.) *Kaltenbach* (Post), where the broad *Ziller* is approached.

Hinterbergh
Rosskopf
Rauhenkopf
Kobarjoch
Hasskgl.
Pongert
Grindlsp.
Thorsp.
Thorwand
Gemdis
Sonnersp.
Klammsp.
Lanersbach
Geiersp.
Kochwartsp.
Thurnsberg
Gamshaussp.
Madseit
Grünberg
Hinterthur Köllenstr.
Obern
Kaisern
Schmitterberg
Lange Wand
Tristensp.
Realsp.
Frauenwand
Riffal
Schäbersp.
Rosserer Sp.
Gefrorenwandsp.
Kalder Wandkpf.
Olperer
Pfaffenstein
Spiegelsp.
Rothkopf
Schrammacher
Hohenwandsp.
Hochsteller
Schumbichler Horn
Waxegg-Kees
Kluppen
Rothwand
Möselesp.
Turnersp.
Obersberg
HOCHFEILER
Neyesp.
Pfannock
Gunstamerock
Unterbg.
Weiss-Lit
Rothe Reit
Rothwurtsp.
Rettech
Trischensp.
Brabsp.
Nadelsp.
Tuxmacht
Rittenriff
Wurmalb
Dann
Dengelstein
Lapenspitz
Gaulkopf
Gr. Ingent
Breitlahner
Gr. Greiner
Hochfeiler
Schlegeisen
Möseler
Zillertha
Tuxerthal
Zemmthal
Schlegeisenthal
Pfitscherthal
Stillupthal
Zillerthal
Duxerthal
Tuxerthal
Zillerthal
Zemmthal
Pfitscherthal
Stillupthal
Schlegeisenthal
Engl. Miles
Kilometres
Geograph. Anstalt von

Gerlos
Gerlosberg
Gmünd
Schönbichl
Arbeskögerl
Gerloswand
Rettelwand
Brandberger Kolm
Wechsel
Häusling
Ahornspitze
Zillergrund
Reichensp.
Zillersp.
Wagnerschneid
Kleinspitz
Grundschartner
Rosswand
Stangensp.
Napfsp.
Wollbachsp.
Kl. Löffelsp.
Gr. Löffelsp.
Hülmerspitz
St. Jacob
St. Peter
Steinhaus
St. Johann
St. Martin
Klausnock
Dürek
Rein
Ahornach
Taufers
Speikboden
Gatternock
Winkelbad
Luttach
Weisse Wand
Geograph. Meile
1: 250.000
Österr. Meile
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

On the right bank of the Ziller is the (½ hr.) interesting *Märzenbach-Klamm.* — Ascent of the *Kreuzjoch* (8205′; 5 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) from Kaltenbach, easy and repaying. Over the Kreuzjoch to *Gerlos*, 8 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), comp. p. 142.

Beyond (2¼ M.) *Aschau*, from a point where the road ascends slightly, a pleasing retrospect is obtained. 2¾ M. *Zell*, which is not visible until it is nearly reached.

Zell (1880′; **Post*, on the left bank; * *Welschwirth*; * *Bräu*, moderate; **Greiderer*; **Neuwirth*; *Daviter*; *Holzeisen's Café*, near the Post), a busy village with 1200 inhab., lies on both banks of the *Ziller*, the valley of which is here broad and fertile. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg* (with the *Maria Rast Capelle* on a projecting spur) and the lofty *Gerloswand* (7094′), resembling a wall; S. the *Ahornspitze* (9728′), the blunted pyramid of the *Tristenspitze* (9080′), and the snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9564′). At the foot of the Hainzenberg, 1½ M. to the E. of Zell, the *Gerlosbach* forms a considerable cascade. The adjacent gold-mine is no longer worked.

Pleasant walk to (½ hr. from the 'Post') *Klöpfistaudach*, a farm-house, with a terrace commanding an excellent view, on a spur of the Zellberg, to the W. of Zell. — The *Marchkopf* (8190′; 5½ hrs., with guide), ascended by the Zellerberg, and the *Gerloswand* (7094′; 4½ hrs., with guide), reached by the village of *Hainzenberg* (see below) and the *Gerlosstein-Alp*, are both fine points of view, which present no difficulty.

[To the E. of Zell opens the **Gerlos**, through which a well-trodden but indifferent bridle-path leads to the upper Pinzgau. To Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml 3½, over the Plattenkogl 5 hrs. (horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Krimml 9 fl.; guide from Zell to Krimml 4 fl. 20, from Gerlos 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary). The route leads from Zell to the S.E. to the (¼ hr.) foot of the *Hainzenberg*, and rapidly ascends this hill (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) *Maria Rast Chapel* (2290′; Inn), to the village of (½ hr.) *Hainzenberg*. The view, at first limited, afterwards embraces the whole of the lower Zillerthal, with the mountains on the N. bank of the Inn in the background. At the (½ hr.) *Oetschen Inn* (3350′) a small wooden platform affords a capital view of Zell. The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the *Gerlosbach*, which flows through a gorge on the left, passes (¼ hr.) *Marteck* (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) ravines of the *Schönbach* and the (½ hr.) *Zaberbach*. We next cross the (20 min.) *Weissbach*, the (10 min.) *Schwarzach*, and the (20 min.) *Wimmerbach*, and immediately afterwards the Gerlosbach, and reach (5 min.) the hamlet of *Gmünd*, where the valley expands. The path crosses (20 min.) to the left bank of the Gerlosbach, recrosses (5 min.) to the right, and then leads over the stony *Riederbach* to the (20 min.) long village of **Gerlos** (4110′; *Alpenrose*, at the lower end, near the church; **Kammerlander*, 8 min. farther on).

Excursions. (Guides, the forester Peer and Haller Peter, known as 'Hochstaffel', of Gmünd.) Up the **Schönachthal** to the (2½ hrs.) *Obere Iss-Alpe:* fine view of the head of the valley (Schönach Glacier, Zillerkopf,

etc.). — From the *Durlassboden* (see below), to the right, up the **Wilde Gerlos** to the (1½ hr.) *Drissen-Alp;* at the head of the valley is the extensive Gerlos Glacier, over which towers the Reichenspitze. — Ascent of the **Thorhelm** (8176′; 4 hrs.; with guide), interesting and not difficult: the route ascends the *Krumbach-Thal* to the N. to the end of the valley *(Wilde Krimml)*, then turns to the right to the saddle between the Thorhelm and the Katzenkopf, and mounts the W. side to the summit (excellent survey of the Zillerthal group). The *Kreuzjoch* (8205′), to the S. of the Wilde Krimml, commands a similar view. — The ascent of the **Reichenspitze** (10,807′; 7-8 hrs.; able guides, with ropes, axe, etc., necessary) is a difficult glacier-expedition, suitable for adepts only. Descent to the *Kuchelmoos-Alp* (p. 143) in the Zillergrund very steep.

The path follows the right bank of the Gerlos, passing the entrance to the *Schönachthal* (at the head of which is the glacier of that name, with the Wild-Gerlosspitze and the Zillerkopf), crosses the (¼ hr.) *Krumbach*, and ascends through wood to the (¾ hr.) highest region of the valley, called the *Dürrenboden*, or *Durlassboden* (4603′), where we pass a timber-dam. The valley bends to the S. *(Wilde Gerlos)*, and the background is formed by the *Reichenspitze* and its glaciers. The path crosses the broad floor of the valley to (25 min.) a post which indicates the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, and between the Gerlos and the Pinzgau, beyond which (5 min.) a finger-post points to the left to Gerlos, and to the right to Krimml. The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left by the crucifix, crosses the **Hohe Gerlos,** or *Pinzgauer Höhe* (4780′), and descends into the Salzachthal to (½ hr.) *Ronach* and (2 hrs.) *Wald* (p. 130).

A far more attractive route crosses the Pinzgauer Platte to Krimml. The path ascends to the right (S.E.) by the finger-post, 5 min. beyond the boundary-post (see above), and at the top of the hill passes (½ hr.) a second way-post, pointing to the right to Krimml. Proceeding towards the E., by the chalets of the *Vordere Platte*, we pass through (¾ hr.) a gate, and (½ hr.) reach a chalet with a finger-post ('Weg nach Gerlos'), beyond which the Krimmler-Thal and its cascades come in sight The stony bridle-path now descends through wood to (¾ hr.) *Krimml* (p. 130). — A still finer route, but 1½ hr. longer, crosses the *Plattenkogl*, or *Hintere Platte* (guide advisable on account of the marshy places, from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr.). The path diverges from the Platte route to the right by the chalets of the Vordere Platte (see above), and ascends to the S.E. to (40 min.) three chalets, where a post points the way to the 'Fürst-Schwarzenberg-Monument', a dilapidated wooden pyramid on the summit of the (20 min.) **Plattenkogl** (6656′). The admirable view embraces the Pinzgau, the Dreiherrnspitze to the S.E., the Reichenspitze and the Wilde Gerlos to the S.W., and, far below, Krimml with the waterfalls. No defined path descends hence to Krimml. The route leads towards the E., at first skirting a precipice on the right, and passing some chalets. At the (40 min.) last hut, by the finger-post, we rejoin the Platte route (see above).]

The road from Zell to (4½ M.) Mairhofen (post-vehicle with two seats daily at 2 p.m., 40 kr.; one-horse carr. 2½ fl.) leads on the right bank of the Ziller by *Bühel*, *Eckartau*, and *Hollenzen*; but the path on the left bank (1¾ hr.), by *Laimach* and *Hippach*, passing the chapel of *Burgstall*, an excellent point of view, is more attractive.

Mairhofen (2096′; **Stern*; **Neuhaus*; *Post*), the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated on a green plateau amidst lofty mountains (see above). To the W. a pleasant glimpse, of the Duxer Thal, with the village of Finkenberg, commanded by the Grünberg. The valley divides here into four branches ('Gründe'): E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillupthal, S.W. the Zamser (or Zemm) Thal, W. the Duxerthal.

GUIDES (comp. also p. 145): *Max Egger*, *Jos. Hausberger*, *Thom. Holzer*, *Michael Mayrl*, and *G. Moser* of Mairhofen. Tariff of 1882: To the Karlssteg in the Dornaubergklamm (2 hrs.) 1 fl.; to the Karlssteg and back by the Teufelssteg (4 hrs.) 1 fl. 20 kr.; to Ginzling (3 hrs.) 1½, Rosshag (4 hrs). 2, Breitlahner (5 hrs.) 2½, the Berliner Hütte on the Schwarzenstein-Alp (8 hrs.) 5, to Zams (Dominicushütte, 7 hrs.) 4, Olperer Hütte (10 hrs.) 6, Hinter-Dux (5 hrs.) 2½, Zell on the Ziller (2 hrs.) 1 fl.

The **Zillergrund**, which opens on the E. and is drained by the *Ziller*, is traversed by several passes leading to the Ahrenthal. The most frequented of these crosses the *Hundskehljoch* (12-13 hrs. from Mairhofen to St. Peter; guide, not indispensable, from Brandberg 7 fl.). From Mairhofen, a steep ascent on the right bank of the Ziller to (1½ hr.) *Brandberg* (3517′; Tanner); thence to (1½ hr.) *Häusling* and (1½ hr.) a shooting-box *Auf der Au* (4030′; Inn, guides to be had). Through the *Sondergrund*, which opens here on the S., a fatiguing route crosses the *Hörndljoch* (8360′; fine view) to (7-8 hrs.) *St. Jakob* in the Ahrenthal (p. 274; guide from Mairhofen 7 fl.). By the *Sulzau-Alpe* (4650′), 1 hr. farther up the Zillergrund, our path (recently improved and indicated by posts) ascends to the right through the *Hundskehle*, and past the *Neue*, *Mittlere*, and *Obere Alp*, to the (4 hrs.) **Hundskehljoch** (or *Karscharte*, 8383′), with view of the Rieserferner, Dreiherrnspitze, etc., and descends thence to (3 hrs.) *St. Peter* in the Ahrenthal (p. 274). — Above the Sulzau, in the upper part of the Zillergrund ('Zillergründl'), are the (1½ hr.) *Kuchelmoos-Alp* (5920′) and the (¾ hr.) last chalets in the *Hohenau* (6854′), from which a toilsome pass crosses the *Feld-* or *Heiligengeist-Jöchl* (8760′), to (4 hrs.) *Kasern* (p. 274).

The **Stillupthal**, stretching to the S.E., between the *Ahornspitze* on the left and the *Tristenspitze* on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillerthal, will repay a visit. The Ziller is crossed at Mairhofen. By the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Haus*, on the left bank of the *Stillupbach*, we ascend a stony slope of the *Filzenkogl*, traverse a wild ravine to the upper part of the valley, and reach the (2½ hrs.) *Jägerhütte* (3786′; Inn, guides); thence past several waterfalls to the (2 hrs.) *Taxacher Alp*, at the end of the valley, finely situated. From this point over the *Keilbach-Joch* (9310′) to *Steinhaus* or *St. Johann* in the Ahrenthal (p. 273), a fatiguing but interesting route of 6-7 hrs. (guide from Mairhofen 7 fl.; provisions necessary). The *Frankbachsattel* (9370′), a difficult pass between the Grosse Löffelspitze and the Keilbachspitze, is fit for experts only.

The **Ahornspitze** (9728′), between the Zillergrund and the Stillupthal, is best ascended from the latter (from the Jägerhütte by the *Poppberg-Alpe*, 5 hrs.). View magnificent.

Through the **Duxerthal**, or *Tuxerthal*, the most populous of the above valleys, and over the *Duxer Joch*, a well-trodden route leads from Mairhofen to (12 hrs.) *Steinach* on the Brenner Railway (p. 191). The road crosses the *Zemmbach* by the (35 min.) *Untere Steg* (see below), and ascends

to (1 hr.) *Finkenberg* (2900'; *Neuwirth; Eberle, rustic). (To the Karlssteg, see below. In place of the old Teufelssteg, the deep ravine of the Duxerbach is now crossed by the substantial wooden 'Persalbrücke'.) It then crosses to the right bank of the Duxer Bach, skirts the slope high above it (fine retrospect of the Ahornspitze, &c.), and recrosses to (2½ hrs.) *Lanersbach*, or *Vorder-Dux* (4130'; *Stock; Brückenwirth). We next reach (¾hr.) *Hinter-Dux* (4839'), the highest village in this green valley, consisting of a few wooden huts, a small *Bath-house (rustic; water 72° Fahr.; landlord a good guide), and an inn. Grand environs, enhanced by the *Gefrorne Wand*, a considerable glacier, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (guide to it desirable). — From Hinter-Dux a very fine route crosses the *Riffelscharte* (9440') and the *Federbett-Kees* to (6 hrs.) *Ginzling* (p. 145). From the E. side of the pass we may ascend the *Realspitze* (10,000'; ¾ hr.; from Hinter-Dux direct 4½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.; superb *View). — Over the *Riepensattel* to the *Olperer Hütte*, see p. 146.

From Hinter-Dux the steep and stony path ascends opposite the Gefrorne Wand, passing several waterfalls, to the (2½ hrs.) **Duxer** or **Schmirner Joch** (7664'). From the cross we overlook the bleak *Weidenthal* to the right, which descends to the E. to Hinter-Dux. Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post) and reach on the saddle a second cross, from which we descend to the chalet in the basin lying before us, and thence by numerous zigzags into the *Schmirner-Thal*. — The ascent of the *Frauenwand* (8300'), ¾ hr. to the S. of the Joch, will reward the traveller with a splendid view of the Gefrorne Wand, etc.

We now descend the somewhat monotonous Schmirner-Thal to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Schmirn* or *Kasern* (poor and dear quarters at the chalets) and (1 hr.) *Inner-Schmirn* (4920'; Inn), at the mouth of the *Wildlahner Thal*, and near *St. Jodok* (p. 192; where some of the trains stop) pass under the Brenner line. At (2 hrs.) *Stafflach* we reach the old Brenner road and 3 M. beyond it stat. *Steinach* (p. 191).

By devoting 2½ hrs. more to the excursion, we may combine the *Dornauberg* with the Duxerthal. We follow the route to the Karlssteg (4½ M. from Mairhofen, see p. 145), return by the W. side of the valley, ascend to the (1¼ hr.) '*Persalbrücke*' over the *Duxerbach*, which flows through a profound ravine 100 ft. below, cross it, and then either ascend to the right to (¼ hr.) *Finkenberg*, or turn to the left and reach the road to *Lanersbach* and (4 hrs.) *Hinter-Dux*.

The ZEMMTHAL, the lower part of which is called the *Dornauberg*, divides at Breitlahner (see below) into the Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund to the left (E.; in the direction of the Ahrenthal) and the Zamser Grund to the right (W.; route over the Pfitscherjoch to Sterzing). These strikingly picturesque valleys are now traversed by good bridle-paths and may be visited without a guide. Beyond Mairhofen (10 min.) the road crosses the *Ziller*, and then the (¼ hr.) *Stillupbach* (see above), which forms a fine waterfall here, and (10 min.) reaches the covered bridge (*Untere Steg*, see above) crossing the *Zemmbach* to the Duxerthal. We now ascend to the left on the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (10 min.) *Hochsteg*, another covered bridge over the Zemmbach, which here emerges from a wild ravine. The road then ascends on the left bank across the pastures of *Lintthal* (Linde, with 8 beds; landlord's son, Simon Fankhauser, a good guide) to the ***Dornauberg**, a profound ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad rocks, between which the Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades. The scenery as far as the (1 hr.) *Karlssteg* is very striking, vying with, and at places surpassing the Via Mala in the Grisons.

The *Karlssteg* (2795′), 1¾ hr. from Mairhofen, 1¼ hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The path ascending by rocky steps to the right leads to Finkenberg, see above.) Beyond this point the route (a good bridle-path) is less interesting. It ascends gradually from the Karlssteg on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing (10 min.; on the right) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, and (20 min.) a hut with memorial-tablets. The background is formed by the extensive ice-masses of the *Ingent* (9564′). We next reach (¾ hr.) —

Ginzling (3200′; *Kröll*, rustic), prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach.

Excursions. (Guides *David* and *Simon Fankhauser* of Rosshag, both good; *Joh. Hörhager* of Dornauberg, *Jos. Kröll* of Ginzling, and *Jakob Lechner* of Breitlahner. To the Berliner Hütte 3½, to the Olperer Hütte 3½ fl.; see also the excursions mentioned below.) To the **Gunkel**, interesting (1¼ hr.; guide unnecessary). Follow the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (½ hr.) saw-mill; then ascend to the left by a good path through wood, passing (½ hr.) a picturesque fall of the *Gunkelbach*, to the (¼ hr.) Jägerhaus (4790′; refreshm.), which affords a fine view of the head of the valley (Feldkopf, Rothkopf, etc.). From the head of the valley a pass which presents no difficulty crosses the *Melkerscharte* (8790′), between the Feldkopf and Rothkopf, to the Schwarzsee and the Schwarzenstein-Alp (p. 146).

Ascent of the ***Tristner** (9080′; 5 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), easy and repaying. We ascend to the (2 hrs.) beautifully-situated shooting-box of *Wandeck* (small inn), from which a steep climb of 3 hrs. brings us to the summit (splendid view). — The **Gross-Ingent** (9564′; 5-6 hrs.; toilsome) is ascended from Rosshag (see below) through the *Ingentkar*. — Ascent of the ***Riffler** (10,625′; 6 hrs.) from Rosshag by the *Birglberg-Alpe* (6640′), trying, but very grand. We may descend into the *Griesenberg-Kar*, and follow the slope of the mountain high above the valley to the *Olperer Hütte* (p. 146).

To the S.E. opens the wild **Floitenthal**, which is worthy of a visit (8 M. long; guide unnecessary). Steep ascent to the (1¼ hr.) *Höhenberg-Alp* (3860′), a little before reaching which a view of the glaciers is obtained. Then a gradual ascent to the (¼ hr.) *Sulzen-Alp* (bed at the Jägerhaus; Greg. Eder, the hunter, is a good guide), the (½ hr.) *Bockach-Alp* (4796′), and the (¾ hr.) *Baumgarten-Alp* (5100′; view not better than from a point a little beyond the Bockach-Alp). To the S. lies the extensive *Floiten Glacier*, encircled by the *Löffler*, *Schwarzenstein*, and *Mörchner*. — The ascent of the **Grosse Löffelspitze** (*Löffler*, 11,096′) is very fatiguing (from the Baumgarten-Alp 7-8 hrs.; two guides, 7 fl. each); superb panorama (comp. p. 274). — Over the Floiten Glacier to the *Trippach Saddle* (10,040′), between the *Floitenspitze* and *Schwarzenstein*, and down over the *Rohrbach Glacier* to *Luttach* (8-9 hrs. from the Baumgarten-Alp), an imposing glacier-route (comp. p. 273).

The path crosses the stream near the church, and leads past the falls of the *Gunkelbach* on the left and the *Pitzerbach* on the right, to the (1 hr.) *Rosshag-Alp* (*Fankhauser's Inn; provision-depôt of the Austrian Alpine Club; guides, see above), the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Riffler* and the *Gross-Ingent* (see above). Farther up the valley we cross to the right bank and reach the (1 hr.) **Breitlahner Alp** (4070′; *Inn*).

[To the S.W. here opens the ***Zemmgrund** or **Schwarzensteingrund**, a highly-picturesque valley, and rich in minerals. (Guides, see above; unnecessary for those who visit the Berliner Hütte

only). From Breitlahner the path follows the right bank of the stream, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends slightly to the (3/4 hr.) *Schwemm-Alp* (4396′), situated in a broad basin covered with rocky debris. To the right rises the *Grosse Greiner* (see below). The steeper ascent begins 1/4 hr. farther on. The new bridle-path rapidly ascends the slopes of the *Schinder* (passing the fine falls of the Zemmbach on the right) to the prettily-situated (3/4 hr.) *Grawand-Alp* (5690′), beyond which the path is narrow at places; then, crossing the bridge to the right, to the (3/4 hr.) *Waxegg-Alp* (6120′), at the foot of the Waxegg glacier, and in a straight direction to the (1/2 hr.) *Alp Schwarzenstein* (6595′; '*Berliner Hütte*', a few yards beyond the Alp, erected by the German Alpine Club; inn and provision-depôt), splendidly situated (S.E. the *Schwarzenstein Glacier*; S. the *Horn* and *Waxegg* glaciers, overtopped by the *Rothkopf*, *Kleine* and *Grosse Mörchner*, *Schwarzenstein*, *Hornspitzen*, *Thurnerkamp*, *Rossruck*, *Mösele*, and *Grosse Greiner*). The best point of view is the small *Schwarzsee* (8340′), below the Rothkopf, an ascent of 1 1/2 hr. from the hut.

Mountain Ascents from the Berliner Hütte. **Rothkopf** (9730′), the nearer peak 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult (guide from Dornauberg 5 1/2 fl.). — The **Schwarzenstein** (11,047′; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) commands a splendid panorama (descent over the *Rothbach-Alpe* to *Taufers*, comp. p. 273). — The **Grosse Greiner** (10,485′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7 1/2 fl.) ascended from the Waxegg-Alp (difficult). — The **Mösele** (11,415′; 8-9 hrs., by the *Waxeggkees*), also difficult (comp. p. 273). — Passes to Taufers over the *Schwarzenbachjoch*, *Mitterbachjoch*, *Rossruckjoch*, and *Tratterjoch*, see p. 273 (each about 8 hrs., guide 8 fl.). Over the Melkerscharte to the Gunkel, see p. 145.]

Over the Pfitscher Joch to Sterzing, 10-11 hrs. from Breitlahner, a fine route on the whole, but somewhat trying. (Good bridle-path to the foot of the Pfitscher Joch; guide from Mairhofen to St. Jakob 7, to Sterzing 9 fl., unnecessary for good walkers.) The path crosses the Zemmbach to the W., ascends rapidly on the left bank of the *Zamser Bach* which issues from the *Zamser Grund*, crosses several tributary torrents, and reaches the (2 hrs.) new *Dominicus-Hütte*, situated opposite the *Zamser-Alpe* (5535′; milk only to be had), which lies on the right bank of the stream, at the entrance to the wild *Schlegeisen-Thal*, with its glacier-clad background.

A good, but at first rather steep path ascends from the Dominicus-Hütte to the (2 hrs.) **Olperer Hütte** (8355′; bed 60 kr.), a club-hut erected in 1881, overlooking the magnificent Schlegeisenthal with the Furtschlegel and Schlegeisen glaciers, above which, from left to right, rise the Kleine and Grosse Greiner, the Schönbüchler Horn, Mösele, Neves-Sattel, Muttnock, Breitnock, Weisszint, Hochfeiler, and Hochstaller. This hut is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Olperer* (11,315′; 3-4 hrs.; guide 7 1/2, or with descent to Hinter-Dux 9 fl.), the last part only of which is difficult; also for that of the *Gefrorne Wandspitzen* (10,790′; 3 hrs.) and the interesting *Alpeiner Spitze* (or *Schrammacher*, 11,190′; 4 hrs.), the descent from which may be made by the *Stampfl Ferner* to the *Lovitz-Alpe* near the head of the Zamser Grund (p. 147). — Passes. From the

Olperer Hütte over the *Alpeiner Scharte* (9710′), between the Fussstein and the Schrammacher, to the *Alpeiner* and *Valser Thal* and (5½-6 hrs.) stat. *St. Jodok* (p. 192; an interesting route). — Over the *Riepensattel*, between the Olperer and the Gefrorne Wandspitzen to Hinter-Dux (p. 144), 4-5 hrs., an attractive glacier expedition, free from difficulty.

From the Zamser Alp over the *Neves-Sattel* or the *Schlegeisen-Scharte* to *Lappach*, see p. 269.

The path returns to the right bank 5 min. above the Dominicus-Hütte, and bears to the left in the direction of an uprooted fir-tree at the foot of the mountain. It follows the right bank of the brook, passes the *Lovitz-Alpe*, and intersects the highest reach of the valley (above which, on the right, is the *Stampfl Glacier*, the source of the Zamserbach). Following the way-posts, we now ascend to the (3 hrs.) **Pfitscher Joch** (7320′), which affords a fine view, to the left, of the Oberbergspitzen, Hochfeiler, and Rothwand (9416′; ascended without difficulty from the Joch in 1½-2 hrs.; interesting). In the foreground, far below, are the green Pfitschthal and the serrated ridge which separates it from the Pfundersthal, with the Hohe Pfeil and the Grahspitz; to the W. in the distance, are seen the Ortler and the Oetzthaler Alps. In a hasin to the left below the pass lie three small lakes. The path on the other side of the Joch, steep at places, now descends to (1½ hr.) *Stein* and (1½ hr.) **St. Jakob** in the *Pfitschthal* (4658′; **Rainer's Inn*).

In the *Unterberger* or *Glieder-Thal*, 4-5 hrs. to the E. of St. Jakob is the **Wiener Hütte** (about 9500′; built by the Alpine Club 'Oesterreich' in 1881, and well fitted up), finely situated on a rocky knoll above the *Gliederferner* and a little to one side of the small but beautiful *Wildkarl Glacier*. From the hut we may ascend the **Hochfeiler** (11,502′; 2½-3 hrs.), the highest of the Zillerthal Alps, a superb point of view (comp. p. 269; guide 6, or if the night is spent at the Wiener Hütte, 7 fl.). Descent to the hut 1-1¼ hr. — From St. Jakob or from the Wiener Hütte to Lappach over the *Untere* or the *Obere Weisszintjoch*, see p. 269. — Guides in the Pfitschthal: *Martin Tötsch*, *Jac. Hofer* ('*Holzer*'), *Chr. Pircher*, *Al. Volgger*, *Jac. Hofer* ('*Walderer*') of St. Jakob, and *Joh. Obermüller* of Kematen.

The path to Sterzing now traverses a level part of the valley to (1 hr.) *Kematen*, a village on the slope to the right, and (¼ hr.) *Wieden*, at the entrance to the *Grossberg-Thal*, through which a rather toilsome route leads over the *Pfundersjoch* (8700′) to (6 hrs.) *Pfunders* (p. 261). The houses of *Burgum* remain on the left. The path, reconstructed after the floods of 1878, now descends, skirting the margin of the ravine, through which the brook forces its way in a series of falls to a lower part of the valley, passes *Afens*, and reaches (1¼ hr.) *Wiesen*, a considerable village with a handsome church. The path now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of (¾ hr.) *Sterzing* (p. 193).

32. From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve.

Comp. Maps, pp. 190, 106.

40 M. Railway (*Giselabahn*, comp. R. 24) from Wörgl to (22 M.) *Kitzbühel* in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 69, 1 fl. 27, 85 kr.). Stellwagen from Kitzbühel to Mittersill daily in 4½ hrs. One-horse carriage to Pass Thurn 5 (two-horse 10), Mittersill 7, Krimml 14 fl.

Wörgl (1666′), see p. 54. The railway follows the left bank of the *Brixenthaler Ache* (on the other bank is the *Kaiserstrasse*, p. 151). Below *Schloss Itter*, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, the train enters the *Brixenthaler Klause*, a rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache.

5½ M. **Hopfgarten** (2030′; **Post* or *Paulwirth; Diewald; Staffner's Restaurant*, at the station), a large village, the seat of the district-court, ¾ M. from the station (omn. 10 kr.).

The ***Hohe Salve** (5984′), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is one of the most popular and most accessible points of view in the German Alps. The conspicuous summit of the mountain is covered with turf, and forests and farm-houses extend more than halfway up its slopes. The ascent may be made from Hopfgarten, Brixenthal, Söll, or Itter (new path), but is easiest from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.). Travellers approaching from Kitzbühel ascend from Brixenthal or Brixen (the shortest route, 2½ hrs.). The ascent from Söll (3 hrs.), on the N. side, has this advantage that the view towards the S. is concealed until the summit is reached, when it is suddenly disclosed in all its grandeur. — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 1½ fl.; to the top and back by Brixen 2 fl. 20, back by Söll 2 fl. 50 kr. (9 kilogr. of luggage free). Horse or mule with attendant to the Tenn Inn 3, to the top 5 fl.; 'chaise-à-porteurs' 12 fl. (Same tariff from Brixenthal.)

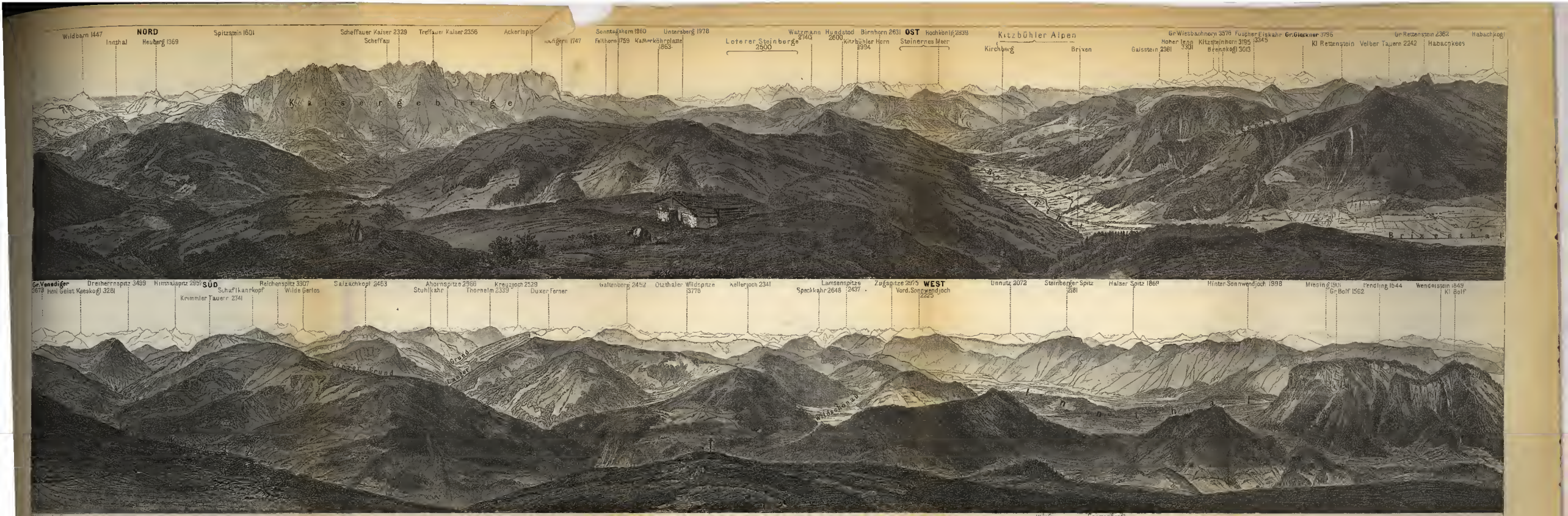
From *Hopfgarten* (3 hrs.) the route follows the high-road past the 'Paulwirth' and ascends to the left by the finger-post; ¾ hr. a spring; ¼ hr. a mill; 20 min. finger-post pointing to the left; 5 min., the **Tenn Inn* (good quarters). 1½ hr. from the summit. The path now ascends a little to the left, and then to the right (numerous short-cuts); 40 min. the *Vorder-Hütten;* 25 min., the path from Söll joins ours; ¼ hr. the summit.

From *Brixen* (2½ hrs.) ascend to the right at the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets turn to the left; by the (¾ hr.) chapel again turn to the left to the Alp; lastly a steep zigzag ascent to the (¾ hr.) summit.

From stat. *Brixenthal* a new bridle-path, with way-posts, and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures (porters and horses to be had of the postmaster at the station).

From *Söll* (p. 152) there is a bridle-path to the top, which cannot be mistaken. Good walkers may prefer the following route: first towards the S. to the *Stampfanger Graben*, passing (20 min.) a chapel on an isolated rock on the right, and ascending straight on; ¼ hr., pass through the gate to the brook (path to the left to be avoided), and ascend steeply on the other side through wood; beyond (20 min.) the solitary house of *Romsen*, ascend in zigzags over pastures; ½ hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, where the bridle-path is joined. Then (1½ hr.) a spring, 5 min. beyond which the route joins that from Hopfgarten, at a point 20 min. from the summit.

At the top are a chapel and an **Inn* with outbuildings (40 beds at 80 kr.; early arrival advisable in fine weather). The *View, although less varied than that from the Rigi or the Schafberg owing to the absence of lakes, is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tauern chain is visible from the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillerthaler Ferner. Due S. rises the Gross-Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic-looking Grosse Rettenstein in the Spertenthal; farther W. are the distant Ortler, the N. Limestone Alps with the Zugspitze, and the Steinbergerspitze, not unlike a church; to the N., the Miesing, Wen-



PANORAMA VON DER HOHEN SALVE.

(1829 Meter)

delstein, and, on the S. side of the deep valley of the Inn, the imposing, serrated ridge of the Kaisergebirge; E. the Salzburg Alps, the Loferer Steinberge, the Steinerne Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten opens the **Kelchsauthal**, traversed by two rarely-used passes: one to the right leading through the *Lange Grund* to (10 hrs.) *Gerlos*, the other to the left through the *Kurze Grund* and over the *Salzachjoch* (6485′) to (9 hrs.) *Ronach* in the Upper Pinzgau (both unattractive, guide necessary). — A third route leads through the *Windau-Thal* (see below) and over the *Filzensattel* (5590′) to (9-10 hrs.) *Wald* in the Pinzgau (with guide).

At *Haslau* above Hopfgarten (where we observe the ruin of *Engelsberg* on the right, at the entrance of the *Kelchsauthal*) the train crosses the Brixenthaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the *Windauthal*, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60′ high and a bridge 75′ in height. A second tunnel (220 yds.) then leads to the upper part of the Brixenthal. The train crosses the *Lauterbach* and reaches (12 M.) **Brixenthal** (2490′; **Zur Hohen Salve*), the station for the large village of *Brixen* (Inn), 1½ M. to the W. (Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 148.) About ½ M. to the S. of the village is the *Maria-Luisen-Brunnen* (Inn), a chalybeate spring.

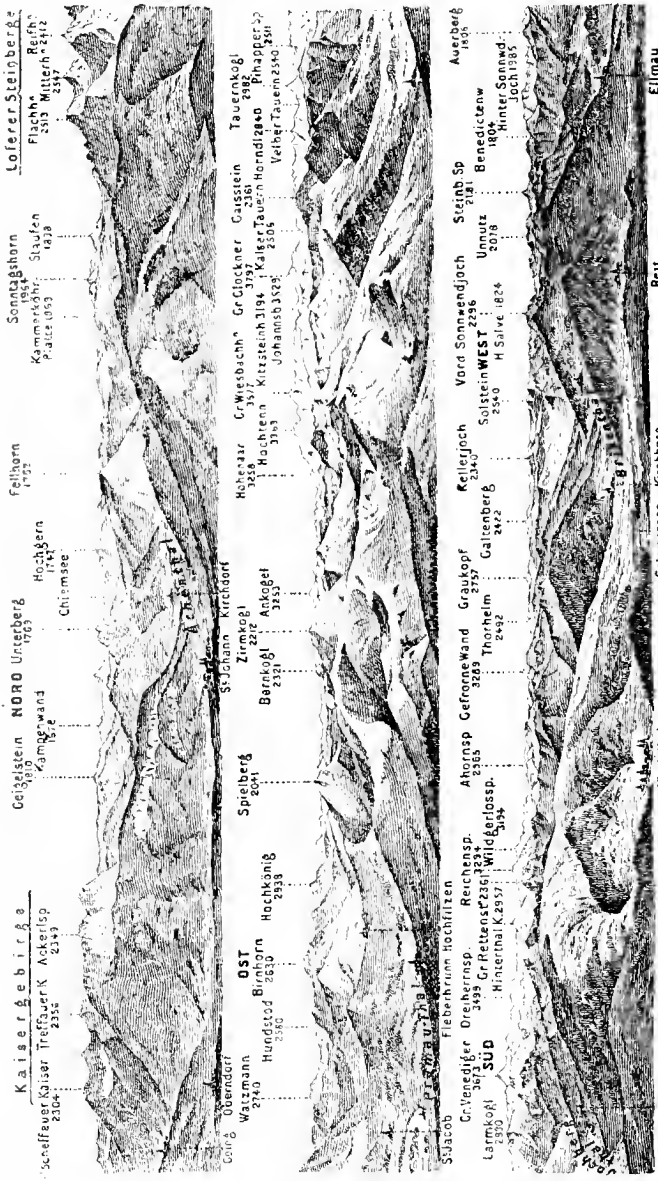
The train continues to traverse the broad valley, ascends rapidly (gradient 1 : 50), and crosses the watershed between the Brixenthaler and Kitzbühler Ache. 16 M. **Kirchberg** (2690′; *Bächlwirth; Kalswirth*), prettily situated at the entrance to the *Spertenthal*. To the right rises the *Grosse Rettenstein* (see below).

Through the *Spertenthal* a road leads to (5 M.) *Aschau* (3280′; rustic inn), where the valley forks. The W. branch is the *Untere Grund*, the other the *Obere Grund*, through both of which easy passes lead to the Pinzgau (the former leading to the *Geige*, the latter to the *Stange*). A fine excursion from Aschau is the ascent of the **Grosse Rettenstein** (7745′; 4½ hrs., with guide). The route leads through the Untere Grund and over the *Sonnwendalpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Schönthalalpe*, and thence in 1½ hr. to the top (imposing view).

At *Klausenbach* the train crosses the *Aschauer* or *Reitner Ache* (N., the *Kaisergebirge*, p. 152), and soon passes the *Schwarzsee* on the left (station). It next crosses the *Kitzbühler Ache* and the Pass Thurn road, and reaches —

22 M. **Kitzbühel** (2418′; **Tiefenbrunner* or *Post; *Hinterbräu; Stern; Rössl; Hechenberger; Haas*, at the station; *Schwarzer Adler*, moderate; *Tiefenbrunner Bierquelle*, with shady garden, opposite the station; furnished rooms at *Frau Steiner's, Pirchl's*, etc.), a small town (3000 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Kitzbühler Ache, and much frequented for summer-quarters. About ¾ M. to the S. is the *Kitzbühler Bad* (inexpensive), with a chalybeate spring.

Pleasant walk to the E. to the (1 hr.) *Ebnerkapelle* in the *Köglergraben*, with a fine view of the Venediger, etc.; W. to (½ hr.) the château of *Lebenberg*, the *Zephirau* with the *Schleierfall* ('veil-fall'), and the (¾ hr.) *Schwarzsee* (Inn), covered with water-lilies.


Kaisergebirge
Loferer Steinberge
Sonntagshorn
Staufen
Fellhorn
Hochgern
Chiemsee
Unterberg
NORD
Kammerwand
Geigelstein
Kirchdorf
St. Johann
Spielberg
Hochkönig
Birnhorn
OST
Hundstod
Watzmann
Oberndorf
Gr. Wiesbachh.
Gr. Glockner
Gaisstein
Tauernkogl
Kitzsteinh.
Johannsb.
Kaiser Tauern
Hornd.
Pihapper Sp.
Velber Tauern
Hochtenn
Hohenaar
Zirmkogl
Ankogel
Barnkogl
Fleberhrunn Hochfilzen
Gr. Venediger
Dreiherrnsp.
Gr. Rettenst.
Hinterthal K.
Reichensp.
Wildgerlossp.
Larmkogl
SÜD
Ahornsp.
Gefrorne Wand
Graukopf
Thorhelm
Galtenberg
Kellerjoch
Vord Sonnwendjoch
Solstein
WEST
H. Salve
Unnutz
Steinb. Sp.
Benedictenw.
Hinter Sonnwd. Joch
Auerberg
Ellmau
Reit
Schwarzsee
Kirchberg
Kitzbühel
Jochberg

The ***Kitzbühler Horn** (6542′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, 2 fl., unnecessary; horse to the inn 4, to the top 5, there and back 8 fl.) is an admirable point of view. The route leads S. from the station, past the Hôtel Haas, and along the Ache; the (4 min.) second turning to the left is then taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, provided at doubtful points with way-posts, is ascended through wood and over pastures (several good springs) to the new (2½-3 hrs.) **Inn* (bed 80 kr.), above the *Trattalpe*. The summit, on which stands a chapel, is reached in ¾ hr. more. The view, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve, and is remarkable for the picturesque grouping of the valleys; to the E. are the imposing Loferer Steinberge, to the N.E. the Chiemsee. Compare the Panorama. — Descent on the W. side by the *Goignalpe* to *Oberndorf* (p. 113). 1½ M. to the S. of St. Johann; on the N. side by a new path by the *Goignalpe* and *Stanglbirg* to *St. Johann* (p. 113); on the E. side to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 113; guide desirable).

RAILWAY from Kitzbühel to *Zell am See* and *Salzburg*, see R. 24.

The road to Mittersill crosses the Ache, and leads past the *Kitzbühler Bad* (see above) and (left) *Aurach* to *Wiessneck* (to the S. is seen the Gross-Venediger). Then a steeper ascent past a deserted copper-stamping mill to (5 M.) **Jochberg** (3000′; *Wagstätten*).

The ascent of the ***Gaisstein** (7746′; 4½ hrs.; with guide: the shoemaker) from Jochberg is recommended (no difficulty). The route ascends through the steep *Sintersbachgraben* to the *Lower* and (3½ hrs.) *Upper Sintersbach-Alpe*, and in 1 hr. more to the summit, which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern. Descent to *Stuhlfelden* or to (3½ hrs.) *Mittersill*, see p. 129. The *Pinzgauer Spazierweg* to the (8 hrs.) *Schmittenhöhe*, see p. 141; provisions necessary; guide to the Sommerscharte (p. 111) advisable.

The road now ascends gradually, past the *Zur Wacht Inn*, to (4 M.) *Jochberg-Wald* (Waldwirth), and then in long windings (which a path to the left cuts off), becoming level again at the top, to the (4 M.) **Pass Thurn** (4180′; *Inn*), the boundary between the Tyrol and Salzburg. A hill ½ hr. to the W. affords a fine survey of the Tauern; a still finer view is obtained from the *Resterhöhe* (6100′), farther up, to which a path leads from the inn in 1¾ hr.

The road now descends, passing a second (10 min.) Inn, and affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau with its reedy swamps, and of the Tauern, and then winds down to (4 M.) *Mittersill* (p. 128).

Walkers on their way to *Krimml* save 1 hr. by taking the footpath to the right at the bend of the road, about 200 paces below the second inn (see above), which descends through pastures and wood direct to (1 hr.) *Mühlbach* (see p. 129).

33. From Wörgl to Reichenhall by Lofer.

Comp. Maps, pp. 190, 106, 56.

50 M. HIGH-ROAD. From Elmau to St. Johann and from Waidring to Lofer a 'Cariol-post' runs daily. From Lofer to Reichenhall a Stellwagen daily at 5 a.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1½ fl.). Carriages, see p. 153.

Wörgl (1666′), see p. 54. The road crosses the railway (p. 148) and the *Brixenthaler Ache* at the *Grattenbergl*, a projecting hill. It then quits the Inn, follows the valley of the Ache for a short distance, and ascends (in view of *Schloss Itter*) the ravine which leads to the low saddle separating the *Sölland*, or valley of Söll, from the Achenthal. From this point onwards the road is called the '*Kaiserstrasse*', from the *Kaisergebirge*, which rises to the N.

7 M. **Söll** (2320′; *Post;* ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 148). The wooden houses in this district are interesting. The road next passes (3½ M.) *Scheffau*, on the hill to the left, and the *Plaiken Inn.*

The **Kaisergebirge** consists of two ranges separated by the W. and E. *Kaiserthal* (p. 53): the N. chain is the *Hintere Kaiser*, while the S. chain, at the base of which our road runs, is called the *Vordere* or *Wilde Kaiser*. The latter and higher chain culminates in the *Elmauer Haltspitze* (7742′), *Treffauer Kaiser* (7730′), *Scheffauer Kaiser* (7560′), and *Ackerlspitze* (7706′). These peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper parts, and should not be attempted except by adepts. (Wiedauer, the landlord at Bärnstatt, is a good guide.) The highest peak, the *Elmauer* or *Grosse Haltspitze*, takes 7-8 hrs. from Elmau (guide 4-5 fl.). The ascent of the *Scheffauer Kaiser* is easier (from Bärnstatt by the *Kaiserhochalpe* in 3 hrs.; guide 2 fl.). The *Sonneneck*, see p. 53.

Pleasant excursion from Scheffau to the (1½ hr.) **Hintersteiner See** (3040′), a lake 1¼ M. long and ½ M. broad, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Zeltenkaiser*. Near the E. bank, by the St. Leonhardskapelle, is the inn of *Bärnstatt* (Wiedauer). We may now cross the *Steinerne Stiege* to the *Weissachthal* and (2½ hrs.) *Kufstein*, see p. 54.

3½ M. **Elmau** (2656′; **Post*) is prettily situated at the highest point of the road, which now descends by (1¼ M.) *Going* and *Rettenbach*, and follows the *Reitner Ache* to the *Leukenthal.*

4¾ M. **St. Johann** (2130′; **Post;* **Bär;* **Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), a station on the Salzburg-Tyrol Railway (p. 113), lies at the N. base of the *Kitzbühler Horn* (p. 151).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 113); then ascend by the road to the left to (2½ M.) **St. Jakob im Haus** (2788′; *Inn*), a hamlet on the low saddle between the Pramauthal and the Pillerthal; descend by the marshy *Flecknersee* to (3 M.) *St. Ulrich* on the *Pillersee* (see below); and lastly traverse the *Oefen* to (1½ hr.) *Waidring* (see below).

From St. Johann to *Kössen* by *Gasteig* and *Schwendt*, see p. 61; over the *Stripsenjoch* to *Kufstein*, see p. 53.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N. through the wide valley of the *Grosse Ache (Leukenthal)*, with the Kaisergebirge on the W. side. *Kirchdorf* is seen on the left bank. (Over the *Stripser Joch* to *Kufstein*, see p. 53.) At (3½ M.) *Erpfendorf* (1990′; Inn) the road quits the Achenthal (route to *Kössen*, see p. 61), and turns E. into the *Ausserwaldthal.* On the left rises the *Fellhorn* (5780′), and farther off, above Waidring, the *Stein-Platte*, or *Kammerköhr-Platte* (6132′).

3½ M. **Waidring** (2562′; **Post*), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the Achenthal and the Saalachthal, is a summer-resort. To the S. rise the *Loferer Steinberge.*

By the *Grünwaldhütte* to the *Kammerköhr-Alp* and through the *Schwarzbergklamm* to (6 hrs.) *Unken*, see p. 154 (guide necessary). The *Kammerköhr-Platte* (6132′) may be ascended from the (2 hrs.) Alp without difficulty in 1 hr.; view very fine. — Ascent of the *Fellhorn* (5780′) by *Reitern-dorf* and the *Eckalpe*, 4 hrs., toilsome; better from Reit im Winkel (p. 59).

Pleasant walk (road) from Waidring to the S. through the *Oefen*, a gorge of the *Strubache*, and past the chapel of *St. Adolari* to the sequestered blue **Pillersee** (2740′), at the S. end of which lies the (1½ M.) village of *St. Ulrich* (Seewirth). To the E. rise the *Loferer Steinberge* (see below). — From St. Ulrich by *St. Jakob im Haus* to (2 hrs.) *Fieberbrunn*, see above.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to Reichenhall leads

through grand mountain-scenery. The profound and picturesque valley of the *Strubache*, between the Hochplatte and the Steinberg, gradually contracts. In the narrowest part is the (3½ M.) *Pass Strub* (2255′), the frontier between the Tyrol and Salzburg, which was once fortified, and was heroically defended by the Tyrolese peasants in 1805 and 1809. The *Saalachthal* is entered at —

4¾ M. **Lofer** (2096′; **Post*; **Bräu*; **Zum Schweizer*), where the Pinzgau road joins ours. A good view of the beautiful environs of Lofer is afforded by the (10 min.) *Calvarienberg*. Far below dashes the impetuous *Saale*, or *Saalach*, through its rocky channel. On all sides rise lofty mountains, some of them covered with snow: E. the *Reiteralpe* and *Mühlsturzhörner*; S.W. the huge peaks of the *Loferer Steinberge* (*Breithorn*, *Ochsenhorn*, etc.).

Excursions. (Guides, *M. Scholz*, *Andr.* and *Joh. Walder.*) Beautiful walks to the (20 min.) *Gesundheitsquelle (Loferer Bründl)*, a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, and to the (½ hr. farther) **Loferer Hochthal,** enclosed by the precipitous sides of the Steinberge, 6500′ in height; also to the *Eberl* (1½ hr.), and to the *Hochmoos* with its mud-baths (½ hr.). — Longer excursions to *Maria-Kirchenthal*, *Mayerbergklamm* (1½ hr.), *Wildenthal*, *Pass Luftenstein* (see below), etc. — The **Loferer Alpe** (1795′; rustic inn; 3 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.) is another fine point (view from the *Ganiskopf*); thence to the Schwarzbergklamm, see below. — Ascent of the *Hinterhorn* or *Mitterhorn* (8212′), the second-highest peak of the **Loferer Steinberge**, laborious (6-7 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). We ascend through the Loferer Thal to the (2½ hrs.) *Steinbergalm-Hütte* (4190′; club-hut, bed 60 kr.); then through the *Grosse Wehrgrube* or *Wirlgrube*, and up the arête to the (4 hrs.) summit (imposing prospect). We may descend by the *Anderl-Alm* and round the *Blaue Wand* (guide 5 fl.). — The *Ochsenhorn* (8245′; 4 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), another fine point, is ascended from the Steinbergalm Hut through the *Kleine Wehrgrube*.

In the *Schüttachgraben* or *Schiedergraben*, 4 M. to the S. of Lofer, is the **Lofer-Klamm** or **Vorderkaser-Klamm,** a magnificent ravine, rendered accessible in 1881, which is not inferior to those of Unken and Seissenberg. We follow the road to the S., past *St. Martin* (see below), and (2 M.) diverge to the right by a good road leading to (2 M.) the entrance of the gorge. This curious defile, 2½′ to 20′ in width, and flanked with rocks about 240′ high, contains interesting water-worn cavities and several fine waterfalls. From the upper end of the Klamm we may return by the (20 min.) *Almberg-Alpe* to the (1 hr.) high-road. From Ober-Weissbach (p. 78) the Klamm is reached on foot in 2½ hrs., or by carriage in 1½ hr.

To Ober-Weissbach (Saalfelden or Berchtesgaden). The road follows the Saalach as far as (1½ M.) *St. Martin*, where the road to Hirschbühl, mentioned at p. 78, diverges to the left, and then crosses the *Pass Luftenstein* (2070′; Inn), which was formerly fortified. It now passes (right) the *Lamprecht-Ofenloch* (p. 78), crosses the *Saalach*, and reaches (5 M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (*Inn). Thence to (16 M.) *Berchtesgaden* over the *Hirschbühl*, see p. 78; to (11 M.) *Saalfelden*, see R. 16. (About ½ hr. to the N. of Ober-Weissbach is the interesting *Seissenbergklamm*, p. 78.) — One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 2, two-horse 4 fl.; to Saalfelden 5½ or 10½ fl. (diligence daily at 7.30 a.m. in 3½ hrs., fare 1½ fl.); to Waidring 2 fl. 30 kr. or 4 fl.; to St. Johann in Tirol 5½ or 10½ fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saale, through the *Kniepass* (right, the *Reiteralp-Gebirge*), to —

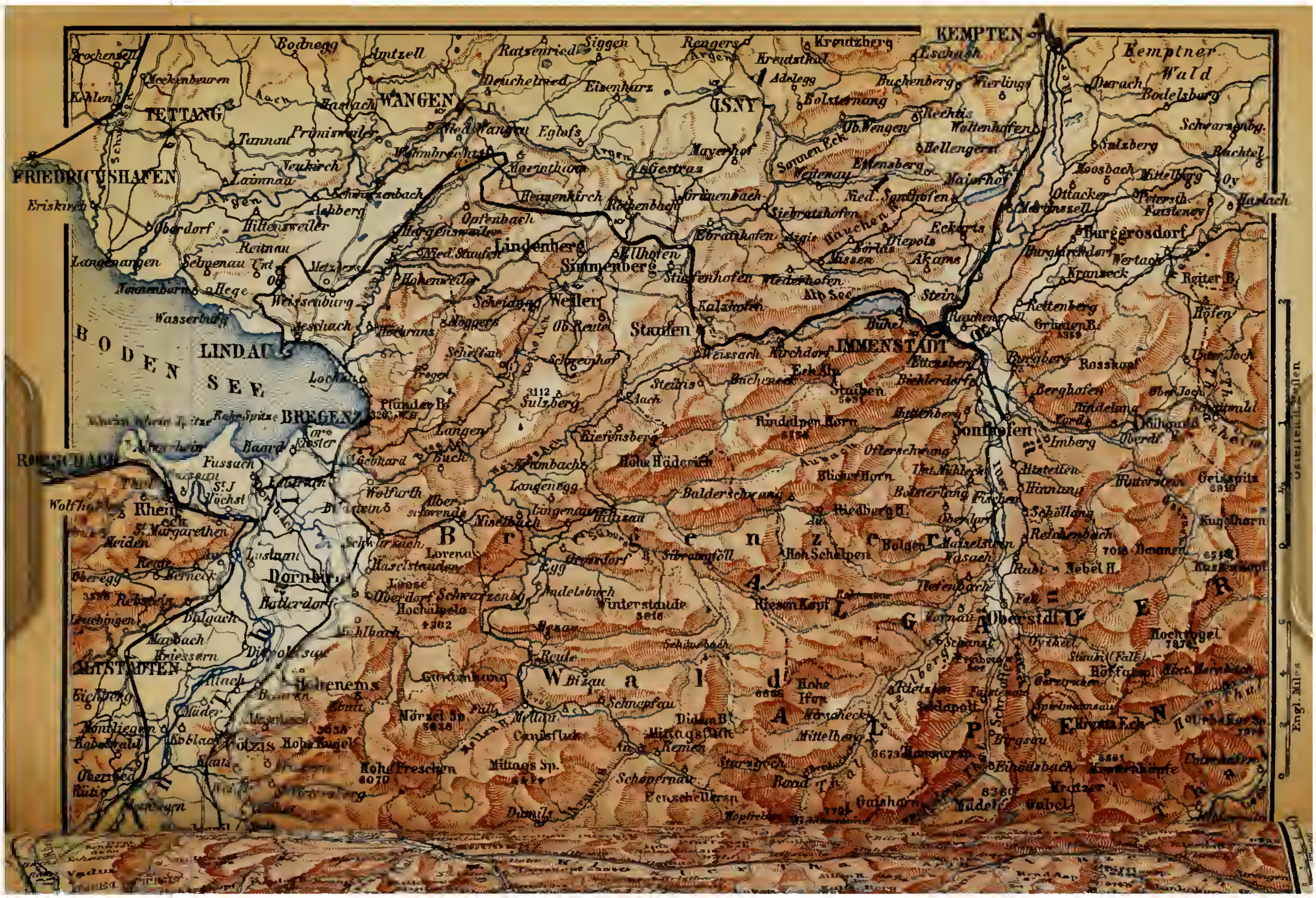
4¾ M. **Unken** (1882′; **Post; Lamm*), a summer-resort, about ½ M. to the S. of which lie the small baths of *Oberrain* (*Hotel). Guides, *Joh. Auer* and *Ferd. Bachmaier*.

Very attractive excursion to the (2½ hrs.) ***Schwarzbergklamm** or **Unkener Klamm** (guide, needless, 1½, horse 4½ fl.). A good bridle-path (improved in 1881) ascends the *Unkenthal* to the W., and after ¾ hr., by the *Hintermühle*, mounts rapidly to the left. We pass a small waterfall in a gorge to the left, and reach the (½ hr.) *Eibelklamm*. We next pass a workmen's hut ('Engstübl'; generally closed), and reach the (1 hr.) entrance to the Klamm, or gorge of the *Schwarzbach*, which was rendered accessible in 1830 by means of paths and bridges. This is one of the grandest ravines of the kind among the German Alps, and is especially remarkable for the screw-shaped contortions of the huge rocky sides, which nearly meet at places. At the entrance is the inscription: 'Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo', placed there by order of Lewis I. of Bavaria. The gorge, ½ M. long, is quitted at the upper end by flights of wooden steps leading to the Fuss-Stube, a hunter's hut, where there is an excellent spring. — Thence over the *Kammerköhr-Alp* (5055') to *Waidring* (p. 152) in 4 hrs. (guide necessary, 3½ fl.). By the *Loferer Alpe* (see above) to *Lofer* 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary, 3 fl.). — The ***Staubfall** (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about 2 M.; then diverge to the right by the road into the *Heuthal*, with the *Sonntagshorn* rising on the N.; where the road divides, ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620' in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the *Fischbachthal* to *Seehaus* and *Ruhpolding*, and over the *Winkelmoos-Alpe* to *Reit im Winkel*, see p. 60.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide (3 fl.). — The ascent of the ***Sonntagshorn** (6444') by the *Hochgseng* and the *Unkner Hochalpe* is interesting (bridle-path, 4½ hrs.; guide 3, horse to the Hochalpe 6 fl.); superb view. (A shorter route, indicated by streaks of red paint, and unmistakable, leads from Melleck through the *Steinbachthal* and the *Rosskar*, 4 hrs.)

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by the *Steinpass*, a fortified gateway. The road then ascends rapidly to (1½ M.) **Melleck** (2016'; **Inn*, with fine view), the seat of the custom-houses of both countries. Here, on 17th Oct., 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians, and Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner. The road now passes *Ristfeicht*, and descends the *Bodenbühl*, where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (2½ M.) *Schnaizlreut* (1670'; *Inn), a group of houses in the broad floor of the valley. A few hundred yards farther on, a footpath diverges to the right to *Jettenberg*, on the Ramsau and Reichenhall road (p. 77). We now rapidly ascend the *Weissbach-Thal*, between the *Müllnerhorn* on the right and the *Ristfeichthorn* on the left; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Innzell and Traunstein (p. 58) diverges to the left. At the summit we observe the (2¼ M.) brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Rosenheim and a few pump-houses (*Untere* and *Obere Nesselgraben*). Fine view of the valley; to the N. the Stauffen. The road now descends gradually to the (1½ M.) green *Thumsee* (1729'), a small lake well stocked with fish, and skirts its S. bank. (*Restaurant on the N.W. side.) On two rocky peaks, farther on, rises the ruin of *Karlstein* (to which a path ascends to the left by the bridge at the E. end of the lake) and the *Chapel of St. Pancras* (p. 81).

2½ M. *Reichenhall* (1570'), see p. 79.

Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer


KEMPTEN
Kemptner Wald
WANGEN
ISNY
TETTANG
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
LINDAU
BODEN SEE
BREGENZ
IMMENSTADT
Sonthofen
Oberstdorf
Lindenberg
Simmenberg
Weiler
Staufen
Dornbirn
Hohenems
Bregenzer Wald
ALGÄUER ALPEN
Burggrosdorf
Hochvogel
Engl. Miles
Österreich. Meilen

34. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 184.

127½ M. Railway (*Vorarlberger Bahn*) to (36 M.) Bludenz in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 81, 2 fl. 11, 1 fl. 41 kr.). Railway from Bludenz over the Arlberg to Landeck in course of construction. Railway from Landeck to Innsbruck (45 M.) in 2¾ hrs. (opened in July, 1883; fares 3 fl., 2 fl. 20, 1 fl. 50 kr.). Diligence from Bludenz to (46½ M.) Landeck daily at midnight (from Landeck at 5.20 p.m.) in 9¼ hrs. (8 fl. 48 kr.). Stellwagen daily at 7 a.m. in 13 hrs. (3½ fl.).

Bregenz (1306′), see p. 5. The railway skirts the *Gebhardsberg* (p. 5), crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* at *Rieden* (p. 5), and at stat. *Lautrach* (junction for *St. Margarethen*, a station on the Coire and Rorschach Railway, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*) enters the hroad valley of the Rhine. 5½ M. **Schwarzach** (**Hôtel Bregenzer Wald*, at the station; **Post*) is the station for the Bregenzer Wald (p. 6). The large village lies ¼ M. from the railway. Ahout 1 hr. to the N.E. is *Bildstein* (p. 6), a resort of pilgrims, with a fine view.

7½ M. **Dornbirn** (1417′; **Hirsch*; **Mohr*), the principal market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 9000 inhab., is a husy, well-huilt place upwards of 2 M. long, with a new church, bearing the inscription 'Domus Dei et porta coeli'. The horizon on the S.W. is hounded hy the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Churfirsten.

Fine views from the *Zanzenberg*, ½ hr. to the E., with pavilion and tavern, and from the hamlet of (2½ M.) *Kehlegg*, reached through the *Steinbachthal*. — In the valley of the Dornbirn Ach, 2½ M. to the S.E., lies the *Gütle* (Restaur.), a village with several factories, aqueducts, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 180′; 1¼ M. farther up is the *Narrenbrücke*, crossing a fine gorge of the Ach. — In the valley of the Rhine, at the base of the *Kühberg*, 2 M. to the S., lies the small *Bad Haslach*, ¾ M. from which is the fine *Fall of the Fallbach*.

From Dornhirn over the *Loose* to *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 7; ascent of the **Hochälple* (hy Kehlegg in 3 hrs., over the Loose in 3½ hrs.), see p. 7. — The *Mörzelspitze* (5994′; 5 hrs.; with guide) is another fine point; descent to Mellau 3 hrs., comp. p. 8. — The upper part of the *Hohe Freschen* (6565′; 7 hrs.; with guide) requires a steady head (better from Rankweil, see helow).

12½ M. **Hohenems** (1407′; **Post*), a well-to-do village, with large factories and a hrisk timher-trade, lies very picturesquely at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of *Alt-* and *Neu-Hohenems*. The handsome Schloss, hegun in 1569, completed at the heginning of the 17th cent., and still partly inhabited, belongs to the Count of Waldhurg-Zeil. The *Church* contains a relief in marhle at the high-altar, and the cardinal's hat of S. Carlo Borromeo.

A new and shady path leads to (40 min.) the insignificant ruins of **Alt-Hohenems*. Splendid view from the plateau (small inn) and from the 'Sätzle' (Rheinthal, Vorarlberg Alps, etc.). The castle of *Neu-Hohenems*, also called the *Tannenburg*, holdly perched on the precipitous *Glopper*, is partly preserved and occupied. Farther N., on a plateau affording several fine views, lie the houses of *Emser-Reute*. — At the hase of the Götznerberg, ¾ M. to the S. of Hohenems, is the small *Bad Schwefel*, well fitted up.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded heights, the most important of which is the *Kummenberg* (2175′; easily ascended from the S.W. side, fine view), on the right. Near (15½ M.) **Götzis** *(Goldner Adler; Engel; Zum Bahnhof)*, with a modern Romanesque church, are the ruins of two castles of the Counts of Montfort.

The *Hohe Kugel* (5390′; 3½ hrs.; with guide), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Götzis by *Fraxern*. — The following walk or drive from Götzis is recommended: past the ruin of *Neu-Montfort* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Arbogast*, and through a wooded ravine, to (2 M.) *Klaus* (Adler; fine view by the church) and (½ M.) *Weiler* (Summer), with the small château of *Hohenems*, and thence past (½ M.) *Rötis* (Bad) and (1½ M.) *Sulz* to (1¼ M.) *Rankweil*. The *Victorsberg* (2890′; Inn), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Sulz in 1½ hr.

The train now crosses the *Frutzbach* to (20½ M.) **Rankweil** (1512′; *Goldner Adler; Schwarzer Adler*), a village with a picturesquely situated church, at the entrance to the *Laternser Thal*. To the left of the road to Satteins, ¾ M. to the S., is the lunatic asylum of *Valduna*.

Charming view from the outer gallery of the church on the (¼ hr.) *Frauenberg* (1673′). — Pleasant excursion by *Batschuns* and *Suldis* to the (1½ hr.) *Stöcke* **Inn**, a fine point of view, and to (½ hr.) the village of *Laterns* (2990′; Inn), above the deep gorge of the Frutzbach. At the head of the Laternser Thal is the (3 hrs.) *Hinterbad*. Thence over the *Furka* to *Damüls* and *Au*, see p. 8.

The ascent of the ***Hohe Freschen** (6565′; 6 hrs.; guide, Leonhard Weber or Johann Hartmann of Rankweil) is a very fine excursion. The usual path by *Stöcke* (see above) and the Alps *Furx*, *Alpcen*, and *Tschuggen* is bad at places and very muddy after rain, but nowhere steep or difficult. About ¾ hr. from the top is the *Touristenhaus* (Inn, bed 80 kr.), built by the Vorarlberg Alpine Club. Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the mountains of the Algäu, Lechthal, and Patznaun, the Silvretta, Rhätikon, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance.

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*, where a junction-line to Buchs diverges to the right (see below), and soon reaches —

22½ M. **Feldkirch** (1492′; *Englischer Hof* or *Post*, R. 1 fl.; *Löwe; Bär; Schüfle;* beer at the *Rössl*), a well-built, thriving town (2800 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, once the key of the Tyrol, and commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg*. The '*Stella Matutina*' is a large school conducted by Jesuits. The Gothic *Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit; the *Capuchin Church* also contains a good Descent from the Cross. Opposite the hospital is the *Kurhaus* (with restaurant, reading-room, etc.), which was presented to the town by Burgomaster von Tschavoll, with pleasant promenades. The grounds of the *Gymnasium* contain interesting Alpine plants.

The (5 min.) *Schattenburg* is a good point of view; so also is the (¼ hr.) *Känzle*, a spur of the *Steinwald*, above the town to the E.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the ***St. Margarethenkapf** (1828′), a hill 20 min. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left

bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of Herr v. Tschavoll. (Ascend to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; cards of admission obtained at the office of the proprietor in the town, and at the Englischer Hof.) Similar views from the *St. Veitskapf* on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge; 20 min.), and from *Maria-Grün*, 1/2 hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge over the Ill to the left (Inn at the top).

Pleasant excursion by the prettily-situated village of *Amerlügen* (Inn) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Aelpele* (4347'), a splendid point of view. Thence ascend the (1 1/2 hr.) *Rojaberg* (*Frastanzer Sand*, 5350'), a good point of view. Ascent of the *Drei Schwestern* (6916'; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide) fatiguing but attractive.

FROM FELNKIRCH TO BUCHS, 11 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). The line rounds the Ardetzenberg (see above), crosses the *Ill* at *Nofels*, traverses the plain of the Rhine to *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (2 M. to the S. of which is *Vaduz*, see below), and near *Buchs* crosses the Rhine (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

FROM FELNKIRCH TO MAYENFELD. About 8 M. to the S. of Feldkirch (2 M. from Schaan, see above), lies **Vaduz** (1525'; **Linde; Engel; Löwe*), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the *Drei Schwestern* (6916'). The castle of *Liechtenstein*, or *Vaduz*, stands on a (20 min.) hill which overlooks the picturesque little town and affords a charming view (Inn). The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the mountains, and at (2 1/2 M.) *Triesen* (Adler) approaches the river. Beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Balzers* (*Post), by the St. Katharinen-Brunnen (1607'), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now ascends between the *Falknis* (8422') on the left and the *Fläscherberg* (3645') on the right, to the **St. Luziensteig** (2385'), a fortified pass, frequently contested by the Swiss, French, and Austrians. The works were blown up by the Austrians at the beginning of this century, but were reconstructed in 1830, and in 1853 provided with a large barrack. They form the only fortress which Switzerland possesses. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (Inn, wine) and the ancient *Church of St. Lucius* to (4 M.) *Mayenfeld* (1705'; Rössl; Sonne; Alte Post), a railway-station opposite Ragatz. Railway to Coire in 1/2 hr., see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*. The train passes through a tunnel below the Schattenburg, enters the Obere Klamm, and crosses the Ill. 25 1/2 M. **Frastanz** (1500'; *Kreuz; Löwe*), at the entrance to the *Saminathal*.

The *Gurtisspitze* (5833'), ascended by *Gurtis* in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary).

A rough path leads through the wild and narrow **Saminathal** by *Amerlügen* (see above) and *Alp Gaudenz*, at the entrance to the *Vallorsch Thal*, to the (5 hrs.) *Alp Steg* (4242'). [An easier road leads from Vaduz (see above) by *Triesnerberg* and the *Kulm* (4786') to the same point in 3 1/2 hrs.] To the E. of Steg opens the *Malbun-Thal* (1 1/2 hr. to the last chalets, 5620'), out of which passes lead E. over the *Sareiser Joch* to the *Gamperton-Thal*, and N. over the *Schaaner Fürkele* to the *Vallorsch-Thal*. From the (1 hr.) Fürkele the *Schönberg* (6903'), a very fine point, may easily be ascended in 1 hr.; also the *Gallinakopf* (7205'), by the *Matler* and *Guschgfiel* Alps, in 2 hrs. (interesting); the descent may be made by *Gamp* to *Latz* in the Gallinathal and to (4 hrs.) *Frastanz*. — A cart-track leads from Steg through the upper Samina-Thal to the (3/4 hr.) last Alp *Valina* (4580'), whence the *Naafkopf* (*Grauspitze* or *Rothewand*, 8425'), the highest mountain in the principality of Liechtenstein, may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. — From Valina over the *Jess-Fürkele* (*Samina-Joch*, 7795') to (6 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prättigau, an attractive route.

The valley, from this point to Bludenz called the *Inner-Walgau*, now expands. The train crosses the *Gallinabach* and follows the left bank of the Ill to (30 M.) **Nenzing** (1656′; *Sonne; Zur Gamperdona*), a large village at the mouth of the *Gamperton-Thal*. On a hill ½ hr. to the W. is the ruin of *Ramschwag* (2103′; fine view).

The picturesque ***Gamperton-Thal** will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the *Mankbach*, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the *Exkopf* and *Ochsenkopf* on the right and those of the *Fundelkopf* on the left, to (5 hrs.) *St. Rochus* (4470′), a picturesque Alpine village in a beautiful basin called the *Nenzinger Himmel* (rustic quarters). The ascent of the *Naafkopf* (8425′) from St. Rochus, by the *Vermales-Alpe*, 4-5 hrs. (guide) is interesting; so also that of the *Fundelkopf* (*Matschonspitze*, 7868′; 4 hrs.; with guide). Passes: W. over the *Sareiser-Joch* to the *Malbun-Thal* and *Samina-Thal* (see above); E. over the *Matschon-Joch* and the *Palüd-Alpe* to (4 hrs.) *Brand* (see below); S. over the *Grosse Furka* (*Barthümmel-Joch*, 7795′), between the *Naafkopf* and *Ochsenberg*, or over the *Kleine Furka* (*Salaruel-Joch*, 7420′), between the *Hornspitze* and *Panülerschroffen*, to *Seewis* in the Prättigau.

The train crosses the *Mankbach* and the Ill, and reaches stat. *Strassenhaus*. (Route to the *Walser Thal*, see below).

36 M. **Bludenz** (1905′; **Post*; **Arlberger Hof*, near the station; **Kreuz*; **Krone*), at present the terminus of the line, which is being extended over the Arlberg, with an old château, is prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandnerthal*, with the ice-peak of the Scesaplana in the background.

The ***Hohe Frassen** (*Pfannenknecht*, 6483′; 3½ hrs.; guide, not absolutely necessary, 4 fl.), ascended from Bludenz (several finger-posts), affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps. The path ascends to the N.W. to the hamlet of *Obdorf*, descends across the *Galgentobel*, ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turns to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post) and reaches (2 hrs.) a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the houses of *Muttersberg*, afterwards traverses underwood again, and ascends to the (1 hr.) *Pfannenknecht-Alp* (Inn) and to the (½ hr.) top.

To the Lüner See and the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion. To (2½ hrs.) Brand there is a narrow carriage-road, thence to the (3 hrs.) lake a footpath, generally good. Leaving the station, we cross the Ill to (¼ hr.) *Bürs*, cross the *Alvierbach*, and ascend its left bank, chiefly through wood, to (1 hr.) *Bürserberg* (2350′), prettily situated on the right side of the wild *Gschisertobel*, or *Schesatobel*. The charming **Brandner Thal** is now traversed; on our left rise the *Wasenspitze* (6588′) and *Zimbaspitze* (8660′); opposite us is the *Scesaplana* with the *Brandner Glacier*; to the left, below us, is the deep gorge of the Alvierbach. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Brand* (3276′; *Kegele), prettily situated at the base of the *Mottenkopf*. (Over the *Matschon-Joch* to the *Gamperton-Thal*, see above). We now cross the stream and follow its right bank to the *Lagant Alp*. On the right are the precipices of the Scesaplana, with several cascades, and farther on those of the Zirmenkopf or Seekopf, with large masses of debris at their base; on the left is the Saulenkopf. At the head of the valley a waterfall, the discharge of the Lüner-See, issues from the rock on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend in zigzags over slopes of loose stones at the base of the Seekopf to the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the picturesque dark-green ***Lüner See** (6312′), 4 M. in circumference, the largest lake among the Rhætian Alps. On the W. side is the (3 hrs.) *Douglasshütte* (Inn, bed 1 fl., hay-bed 35 kr.), so called in memory of J. S. Douglass, a manufacturer from Thüringen (see below), who lost his life while chamois-hunting in 1874.

The ascent of the ***Scesaplana** (9718′; 3-4 hrs.), the highest peak of

the Rhätikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger. (Guides, F. Heine and Neyer of Bludenz; Ad. Beck, Joh. Sugg, B. Mayer, and L. Kegele of Brand. Fee from Bludenz 9, from Brand 7, or with descent to Seewis 15 or 12½ fl.; over the Ewenpass and through the Gauerthal to Schruns 8½ fl.). The route from the club-hut skirts the lake for a short way, and then ascends to the right, at first over grassy slopes, and afterwards over debris and rocks (*Todten-Alp*). Lastly we climb through a rather steep gully to a small glacier, which we round to the right, and then follow the arête without difficulty to the summit. The magnificent view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm on the N., the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps to the N.E., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps to the E., and to the S. and W. the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the Gotthard and the Bernese Alps, the Prättigau, the valley of the Rhine, the Appenzell Mts., and the Lake of Constance; immediately below us on the N. are the extensive Brandner Glacier and the Brandner-Thal. — The descent through the *Schafloch* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prättigau is steep; better from the Lüner-See over the *Cavelljoch* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — From the Lüner-See through the *Rellsthal* or the *Gauerthal* to *Schruns*, see p. 166.

From Bludenz to the *Montavon*, see p. 165.

THROUGH THE GROSSE WALSERTHAL TO THE SCHRECKEN, 11-12 hrs., a fine route on the whole (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schrecken). A carriage-road leads from *Strassenhaus* (see above) by *Ludesch* to (2 M.) *Thüringen* (1800'; *Hirsch), a village with large factories, at the entrance to the valley. We now ascend a cart-track to the right, which runs high up on the right side of the valley of the *Lutzbach*, making numerous descents into the transverse ravines from the N., and leading to (1½ hr.) *St. Gerold* (below which, on the right, is a monastery belonging to the Abbey of Einsiedeln) and (½ hr.) *Blons* (2975'; opposite lies *Raggal*). It then descends past the mouth of the *Garsella-Tobel* to the Lutzbach, and remounts to (1½ hr.) **Sonntag** (2915'; **Löwe; Krone*), the capital of the valley, where the cart-road ends. (Thence by *Fontanella* and over the *Faschina-Joch* to *Damüls* and *Au*, see p. 8.) [The shortest route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walserthal leads by *Latz* and *Ludescherberg*, and round the flank of the *Hohe Frassen*, to (2½ hrs.) *Raggal* (Rössl), at the entrance to the *Marulthal* (route to Alp *Lagutz*, *Formarin*, etc., see p. 11); it then descends into the deep *Lasanka-Tobel*, whence it remounts to *Plazera*, *Garsella* (where it crosses the *Lutzbach*), and (2 hrs.) *Sonntag*.] — From Sonntag we follow the right side of the valley to (1½ hr.) *Buchboden* (3012'; Inn, plain), opposite the entrance to the *Huttler-Thal*. (By the Alp *Klesenza* to *Lagutz*, see p. 11.) In the *Rothenbrunnen-Tobel* (on the left bank of the Lutzbach), 1 hr. above Buchboden, are the chalybeate baths and inn of *Rothenbrunn* (3160'; rustic). Beyond Buchboden we follow the right bank for ½ hr. more, and then ascend sharply to the left (path bad at places), past the *Alp Itschgerney* (on the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) **Schadona-Sattel** (5977'), between the *Rothhorn* on the right and the *Künzelspitze* (ascent, see p. 9) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Walserthal, the Scesaplana to the S.W., the Kleinspitze to the S., and the pyramidal Widderstein to the E.; far below us lies the little church of the *Schrecken*, which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

At the nunnery of *St. Peter* the road quits the Ill (route to the *Montavon*, see p. 165) and ascends the *Klosterthal*, skirting the *Alfenzbach*. Before us rises the *Rogelskopf* (7448'), to our right the *Davennakopf* (5527'). We pass (2 M.) two inns. On the left bank lies *Stattür*, from which a road leads to the Montavon (to Lorüns 1¾ M.). Near (3 M.) *Bratz* (2326'; *Löwe; Rössl), a fine cascade of the *Fallbach* is seen on the left. The road crosses the Alfenzbach thrice, and reaches (4½ M.) —

9½ M. **Dalaas** (2854′; **Post*), a large village, prettily situated. On the N. is the *Saladinuspitze* (7306′), on the E. the *Burtschakopf* (7356′). — To the (4 hrs.) *Formarin-See*, see p. 11.

From Dalaas to the Montavon over the **Christberg** (4875′) a very fine route (guide unnecessary). The ascent is steep but shady: 1¼ hr., a chapel in the wood; ½ hr., top of the pass, with a crucifix, and fine view of the Silberthal. Lobspitze, Sulzfluh, Scesaplana, etc. Descent to the left by the fence to the church of *Christberg*, and thence by a good path to the W. across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1 hr.) *Inner-Bartholomäusberg*, or *Innerberg* (3773′; refreshments at the pastor's), from which we descend to the left to (¾ hr.) *Schruns* (p. 165). A finer route from Innerberg leads to the right to (½ hr.) *Ausser-Bartholomäusberg* (p. 165), and then to (¾ hr.) Schruns.

Above Dalaas we recross the Alfenz (on the left the *Pfaffenspitze;* farther on, the *Schafberg*), and reach (2¾ M.) *Wald.* Crossing the *Spreubach*, the discharge of the *Spullersee* (see below), we next reach (2¾ M.) —

15 M. **Klösterle** (3468′; *Zum Arlberg; Löwe*). To the right, at the head of the narrow *Nenzigast-Thal*, is the *Kalte Berg* (9498′) with the *Wildebene Glacier* (ascent fatiguing, 6 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 161). — To the *Spullersee* and *Schafberg* (5 hrs.), see p. 11.

The road now ascends more rapidly through a wild and sequestered valley. On the left rise the *Rhonspitze* and *Erzberg.* At (1¾ M.) *Lungen* is the W. end of the great *Arlberg Tunnel*, with its workmen's houses and sheds. The tunnel, 6 M. 700 yds. in length, was begun in June, 1880, and is to be completed within five years, together with the line from Bludenz to Langen and from St. Anton to Landeck. It ascends with a gradient of 15 : 1000 to its highest point (4300′; 1595′ below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence, with a gradient of 1 : 500 to St. Anton.

18½ M. **Stuben** (4652′; **Post*), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Flexensattel* to *Lech*, see p. 10.)

The road ascends in windings, which afford fine retrospects of the Klosterthal as far as the Scesaplana, with the Erzberg and Rogelspitze on the right, and the *Peischelkopf* on the left, and then turns into the upper Alfenzthal, where it has been hewn at places through the perpendicular rocks. It then traverses a bleak valley to the (4¾ M.) **Arlberg Pass** (5895′), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and the boundary between the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side, ¼ M. from the summit, is the old hospice of *St. Christopher* (now an inn), with a small chapel.

The road descends into the *Rosanna-Thal* in a wide bend. Fine view, on the right, of the *Patteriolspitze*, the *Faselfadferner*, *Sulzkopf*, and *Kuchenspitzen;* before us rise the mountains of the Stanzer-Thal as far as the *Eisenkopf* and *Parseier Spitze.* Then a steep descent, past the mouth of the *Moosthal*, to (4½ M.) —

28 M. **St. Anton** (4200′; **Post*), the highest village in the

Rosanna-Thal, which above St. Anton is called the *Fervall-Thal*, and below it the *Stanzer-Thal*. Immediately above the village is the E. end of the Arlberg Tunnel, with its workshops and restaurants.

The **Moosthal** also repays a visit (guide not indispensable). Fine view from the (3 hrs.) last chalet (*Hintere Rossfall-Alpe*, 5216′) of the imposing head of the valley (Kartell Glacier, Rautekopf, Kuchenspitzen; right the Ochsenherglerkopf and Sulzköpfe). A rough pass leads hence over the *Schneidjöchl* to (5 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (comp. p. 169).

Mountain Ascents from St. Anton. (Guides, Schwarzhannes, Auer, and Reich.) The *Rendelspitze* (9245′; 4½ hrs.; with guide) is ascended without difficulty hy the *Fervall-Alpe*, or through the Moosthal (fine view). — An attractive hut more fatiguing ascent is that of the *Ochsenberglerkopf* (9510′; 5-6 hrs.; with guide)', through the Moosthal — The *Kalte Berg* (9500′; 7-8 hrs.; guide): a toilsome ascent through the *Maruithal* and over the *Wildebene Glacier* (grand view; ascent shorter from *Klösterle*, p. 160). — More difficult, and fit only for experts with steady heads, are the *Patteriol* (10,020′), the *Kuchenspitze* (10,380′), and particularly the *Küchelspitze* (10,265′).

Through the **Fervallthal** and over the *Freschenlücke* or the *Silberthaler Winterjöchl* to *Schruns* in the Montavon (10-11 hrs.), see p. 166. — The Fervallthal, which is wooded and monotonous in its lower part, divides at the *Vordere Branntweinhütte*, 2½ hrs. from St. Anton, into the *Schönfervall-Thal* on the right, and the *Fasulthal* on the left; between the two rises the huge *Patteriolspitze* (10,020′). A fatiguing pass leads through the wild **Fasulthal** and over the *Schafbuchjoch* (about 8200′) to (8 hrs.) *Mathon* in the Patznaun (p. 169); in ascending we enjoy fine views to the right of the Patteriol, Fasul Glacier, etc., and to the left of the Kuchenspitze and Küchelspitze. — In the **Schönfervall** a path leads on the right hank of the Rosanna to the (1 hr.) *Hintere Branntweinhütte*, where the route to the *Silberthaler Winterjöchl* diverges to the right (see p. 167). About 1 hr. farther up, beyond the Ochsenhütte, the path quits the Rosanna-Thal (the upper part of which is called the *Ochsenthal*), and ascends to the (1 hr.) flat saddle on the *Scheidsee* (the *Verbellner Winterjöchl;* 7420′), grandly situated: to the E. is the Patteriol, N. the Valschavielkopf or Albonakopf, W. the Strittkopf. Descent hy the *Verbellabach*, with a fine view of the Hochmaderer and Litzner group, to the (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ganifer Alp*, where the path joins the route from the Zeinisjoch (p. 168), and to (1 hr.) *Patenen* (p. 167).

An easy route leads N. from St. Anton (or from St. Jakob, see below) over the *Almejurjoch* (7300′) and through the *Almejurthal* to *Kaisers* and (6 hrs.) *Steg* in the Lechthal (p. 10; guide unnecessary for mountaineers). The pass affords a fine retrospect of the Fervall group.

Beyond St. Anton we cross the Rosanna twice and follow its left bank (*St. Jakob* lying on the left) to *Vadisen* and (5¼ M.) *Pettneu* (3976′; Adler). On the left rises the *Stanzkopf* (9038′), on the right the *Blankahorn* (10,345′), with its small glacier (the lower W. peak is called the *Riffler;* 9878′).

Over the *Kaiserjoch* to (6 hrs.) *Steg*, in the Lechthal, see p. 10. — Through the *Malfon-Thal*, opening on the S., and over the *Blankajoch* (8810′) to (6-7 hrs.) *Kappl* in the Patznaun, a rough route (comp. p. 169).

Pleasant excursion from (2¼ M.) *Schnan* (3870′), the next village, to the *Schnaner Klamm*, a gully of the Schnanerbach (there and back, 1 hr.).

37 M. **Flirsch** (3750′; **Post*) is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenkopf* (9252′); to the right are the *Mittagspitze* (8630′) and the *Blankahorn* (see above). The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. On the right, below

(4 M.) *Strengen* (3307′; Traube), opens the *Patznaunthal* (p. 168), from which the *Trisanna* descends and unites with the Rosanna to form the *Sanna*. Above their confluence rises the very picturesque château of *Wiesberg*, at the foot of which is the covered wooden bridge leading to the Patznaun. In the distance to the E. rises the pyramidal Tschürgant. On the hill to the right lies *Topadil*. We next pass the pretty village of (2½ M.) *Pians* (Post, near the church), above which, to the left, lies *Grins*, and, farther off, *Stanz*. To the E. a fine view of the Innthal. The road crosses the Sanna near the hamlet of *Bruggen*, and then crosses the Inn by a wooden bridge to (3 M.) —

46½ M. **Landeck** (2668′; *Post*, *Schwarzer Adler*, same owner, the latter poor; *Goldner Adler*), a large village on both banks of the Inn, at the union of the Arlberg, Upper Innthal, and Vintschgau roads. It is commanded by the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now inhabited by poor families. A few spare hours here may be devoted to a walk on the road ascending the Inn, which forms several rapids above the village (p. 185), or to visiting the Lötzenbach Fall (see below). Fine view from the loftily-situated *Parish Church*, which dates from 1471: to the N. the *Stanzerwand* and *Silberspitze;* to the W. the *Thialspitze*, with the *Blankahorn* and its glacier in the background; to the E. the slopes of the *Venelberg*.

The *Thialspitze* (7860′; 4½ hrs.; guide) and the *Venetberg* (8228′; 5 hrs.; guide) are worth ascending. — The **Parseier Spitze** (9910′; 7-8 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps, is ascended by *Grins* and the *Tawinferner* (difficult; very striking view).

A pleasant excursion may also be made to the *Lötzer Klamm*. We follow the old road on the right bank of the Inn to (2 M.) *Zams* (2535′; Inn) and then cross the Inn to the footpath on the left bank, which leads to the left to (½ M.) the hamlet of *Lötz*, where the **Fall of the Lötzbach* in a wild gorge deserves a visit (entrance closed; key at the mill, 10 kr.). Lötz may also be reached direct from Landeck in 1 hr. by a good path on the left bank of the Inn, passing *Perjen*. The **Lötzer Thal** (*'Zamser Loch'*) divides farther up, by the *Unterloch-Alp*, into the *Madriol-* or *Metriol-Thal* to the right and the *Patriol-Thal* to the left. Rough passes lead from the latter over the *Blankenjoch* and through the *Parseier Thal*, and over the *Hengstjoch* and through the *Reththal*, into the *Alperschonthal* and to (8-9 hrs.) *Lend* in the Lechthal (p. 9).

The Railway from Landeck to Innsbruck follows the right bank of the Inn. To the right lies *Zams* (see above). The nunnery of the Sisters of Charity on the hill-side has branches in many parts of Austria. The train now skirts the wooded slopes of the *Venetberg*. To the right, on a lofty rock, rises the fine ruin of the *Kronburg* (3450′); before us towers the barren pyramid of the *Tschürgant* (p. 163). — 6 M. *Schönwies;* on the opposite bank lies *Starkenbach*. The train then passes *Mils*, with a modern church; adjacent is the waterfall of the *Larsenbach*. On the hill to the right is the village of *Imsterberg*. The wide *Gurglerthal* (p. 177), between the Wetterkreuz and the Tschürgant, now opens to the N. On the slope to the left lies the picturesque village of Imst.

11 M. **Imst** (2710′; **Post*, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr., B. 50 kr.,

omn. to meet the trains; *Lamm; Sonne*, moderate), a large village, divided by the *Malchbach* into the *Obermarkt* and *Untermarkt*. The (1/4 hr.) *Calvarienberg* affords the best view of the neighbourhood: to the N. the Muttekopf, Platteinkogl, Heiterwand, Rauchberg, and Wanneck; to the E. the Tschürgant; to the S. the Pitzthal, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg.

The road from the station to the village passes (1 M.) *Brennbichl*, where, at Mayr's Inn, Fred. Augustus, King of Saxony, died on 9th Aug. 1854. The spot where the king was thrown from his carriage and received a fatal kick from one of the horses is marked by a small chapel with a green roof just beyond the bridge over the Inn.

From Imst to *Nassereit*, see p. 22; to the *Pitzthal*, see p. 179. — Walkers from Imst to the *Oetzthal* (p. 170) follow the Innsbruck road to Brennbichl and (2 1/4 M.) *Karres*, where a footpath diverges to the right and leads to (2 M.) *Roppen* (p. 170).

The **Tschürgant** (7766'; 5 1/2 hrs.; with guide) is frequently ascended from Imst. A bridle-path leads by *Karrösten* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Karröstner Alp*; thence to the summit a steep climb of 2 hrs. more (no water on the route). The striking view comprises the Oetzthal and Pitzthal glaciers, the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innthal from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The ***Muttekopf** (9090'; 7 hrs.; with guide) is another very fine point of view. The last part of the ascent is fatiguing (2 hrs. below the summit is a hut with hay-beds). — Over the *Hochtenn* to the *Lechthal*, see p. 10. — Guides, *Alois Mayr* and *Anton Schrott* of Imst.

The train crosses the *Pitzenbach* by a boldly-constructed bridge (to the left the high-lying village of *Karres*, with its slender Gothic church-tower) and reaches (14 M.) *Roppen*, a village situated on both banks of the Inn, the station for travellers coming from Landeck to the Oetzthal (comp. p. 170). Fine view of the Oetzthal to the right. We next traverse a long bridge over the *Oetzthaler Ache*, which has here strewn the valley of the Inn with huge masses of debris. 17 M. *Oetzthal* (2165'), at the entrance to the Oetzthal (see p. 170). To the right rises the Achenkogl (p. 170); to the left are the Tschürgant, the Weisse Wand, and the long ridge of the Simmering. On the right, near *Haimingen*, rises the *Petersberg*, with the ruined castle of that name, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, Countess of the Tyrol, who ceded her dominions to Austria in 1363. On the same hill is the handsome modern château of *Welfenburg*, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Rodenegg.

21 M. **Silz** (2130'; **Post* or *Steinbock*), with a handsome modern church. 24 M. *Stams*, with an extensive Cistercian monastery, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc.

The **Stamser Alpe** (6090'; with guide, in 3 1/2 hrs.; Inn), ascended from Stams, affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. Descent by *Ochsengarten* (p. 171) to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Oetz* (p. 170). — From Stams a road leads to the N., crossing the Inn, to the hamlet of *Mötz*, whence it ascends to (3 M.) *Mieming* (p. 22).

On the left bank of the Inn rises the beautiful *Mieminger Mittelgebirge*, which is crossed by the road from Nassereit to Telfs (p. 22); above it towers the *Hohe Mundi*.

28 M. **Telfs**; the village (2070'; **Post*; **Löwe*), one of the

largest in the upper valley of the Inn, with an extensive cotton-factory, lies on the left bank. The corner-house opposite the 'Löwe' is embellished with a marble bust of *Joseph Schöpf*, the painter (d. 1822), who was a native of Telfs.

The chapel of *St. Moritz* on the Calvarienberg, ½ hr. to the W., affords a beautiful view (to the S. the Hochederspitze, 9170'). Other fine points are the pilgrimage-church on the *Birkenberg*, 1 hr. to the N., and the ruin of *Hörtenberg*, 1 hr. to the S. (beyond *Pfaffenhofen*), formerly the seat of the district-judges, destroyed by lightning in 1703. — Good roads lead N. from Telfs by *Buchen* to (7 M.) *Leutasch*, and by *Mösern* to (8 M.) *Seefeld* (p. 37).

The train continues to follow the right side of the wide valley, which below this point is named the *Unter-Innthal*, or Lower Valley of the Inn. On the left is the Hohe Mundi; in front the Reitherkogl and the Solstein. 32 M. *Flaurling.*

At (36 M.) **Zirl** (2034'; **Stern*; **Löwe*) the Scharnitz-Mittenwald road descends from the hill to the left in long windings (see R. 7). High above the road is the castle of *Fragenstein* (p. 37). Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) *Calvarienberg:* to the S. are the jagged peaks of the *Selrain* (p. 171); to the N. is the huge gorge of the *Ehbach*, descending from the Solstein.

The **Grosse Solstein** (8333'; 6 hrs.; with guide) is ascended from Zirl by the *Erlsattel* (p. 36) without serious fatigue. Extensive and striking view. — The ascent of the higher *Kleine Solstein* (8710'), to the N. of the Grosse, is difficult.

On the left, about 1 M. beyond Zirl, is the **Martinswand** (3650'), rising 1660 ft. perpendicularly above the valley. — In 1493 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while pursuing a chamois above the Martinswand, missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he clung to a projecting rock, but was unable to move from the spot. His peril being observed from below, the pastor of Zirl, with numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture, according to tradition, an angel suddenly came to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, and conducted him by unknown paths to a place of safety. The 'angel' was a chamois-hunter, who was afterwards ennobled under the name of Hollauer. The scene of the emperor's perilous adventure is marked by a cross in a small cavern, 900' above the Inn, accessible by a steep path, now protected at places by iron railings.

The train crosses the *Selrainer Bach*, which splits up into several branches before flowing into the Inn. 38 M. *Kematen* (2000'; *Tiefenthaler), the station for the *Selrainer Thal;* about 1½ M. to the S.W. is the loftily-situated village of *Oberperfuss* (p. 140). 41 M. *Völs.* Then —

45 M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 134.

Vaduz
Schönberg
LIECHTENSTEIN
Sevelen
Triesen
Heupielberg
Ochsenkopf
Fundelkopf
Schafberg
Balzers
Plasteikopf
Naafkopf
Gonzen
SARGANS
Mels
Wangs
Vilters
Ragatz
Pfäffers
MAYENFELD
Augstenberg
RHÄ
Ochsenberg
Seewis
Malans
Schiersch
Vättis
Zizers
Igis
Untervatz
Trimmis
Haldenstein
Masans
CHUR
Calfreisen
Maladers
Felsberg
Ems
Rhein
Geograph. Anstalt von
Geograph. Meile
Kilometres

BLUDENZ
Bürs
Bürserberg
Rungelin
St. Leonhard
Braz
Brunnenfeld
Alvenzbach
Stallehr
K L O S T E R T H.
Davenna K.
Zwölferkopf
Tanzkopf
Dalaas
Gantegg
Wald
Loräns
Kennenberg
Mittagspitz
St. Anton
Unt.-Strass
Albnein
Christberg
Wasenspitz
Falkenstein
Innerbartholomäberg
Mittagstein
Buchen
Vandans
Bartholomäberg
Silberthal
Wildberg
Gantschier
Tschagguns
Schruns
Lobspitz
Rellsth.
Hohe Mann
Hochjoch
Zelfen
Mittagsp.
Zamangsp.
Gaislerspitz
Schwarzhornsp.
Ausser-Gweilkopf
Dürrekopf
St. Gallenkirch
Gargellen
Gweilkopf
Zapfkopf
Vand
Sarotlaspitz
Kühnihorn
Gaschurn
St. Antönien
Ascharina
Kreuz
Mittagsp.
Gargellnerkopf
Valiseru
Patenen
Rätschenh.
Madriser Sp.
Jägglishorn
Calanda
Madrisch
Rothbühel Sp.
Hochmaderer
Strittkopf
Küblis
Saas
Konters
Serneus
Seegl.
H. Litzner Sp.
Klosters
Dörfli
Rothe Furka
Sonnenrück
Bernetth.
Casannaspitz
Monbiel
Landquart
Sardasca
Schwarzhorn
Laret
Gatschieferspitz
Weisshorn
Roggenhorn
Thälihorn
Verstanklahorn
Schweiz. Stunde
Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

35. The Montavon and Patznaun Valleys.

See also Map, p. 6.

The **Montavon** (*davo*, 'behind'), or Upper Illthal, a beautiful and fertile valley, is inhabited by a race of Rhætian origin, as the names of many of the places still indicate, but German only is now spoken. This valley, which is separated on the S. from the Prättigau in the Grisons by the *Rhätikon Chain*, affords a number of attractive excursions, for which *Schruns* forms the best headquarters. The **Patznaun**, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures and famous for its cattle, has been little visited by tourists. — STELLWAGEN from Bludenz to Schruns several times a day in 1½ hr. (60 kr.). An interesting route (particularly for those who have seen the Arlberg) is from Bludenz through the Montavon and Patznaun to Landeck (2-3 days, guide not indispensable). Light carriages may be used as far as Patenen.

Bludenz (1910′), see p. 158. The road into the Montavon diverges to the right from the Arlberg road at the hamlet of *Brunnenfeld*, beyond *St. Peter* (p. 159), and crosses the *Alfenzbach* above its junction with the Ill. It then traverses the defile of *Stebösi*, crosses the Ill, and reaches (3 M.) *Loriins*. (Pleasant walk thence on the left bank by *Vandans* and *Tschagguns* to Schruns in 2 hrs.) The Ill is again crossed to (1½ M.) *St. Anton* (Adler; Schäfle), a hamlet on a hill of debris at the base of the *Davennakopf*. The road then follows the right bank (opposite is *Vandans*, at the mouth of the *Rellsthal*, commanded by the bold *Zimbaspitze*, see below), past the hamlet of *Gantschier* and the Capuchin monastery of *Gauenstein*, to —

¾ M. **Schruns** (2250′; **Löwe*, at the upper end of the village; **Taube; Stern; *Hotel-Pension Gauenstein*, or 'Schlössle' ¾ M. to the N.W., with a fine view, R. 70, B. 40 kr.), the chief place in the Montavon, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the *Litzbach*, which descends from the *Silberthal*, and a favourite summer-resort.

WALKS. On the shady road leading up the valley (E.) towards the Fratte (see below). — To the W. to the (¼ hr.) monastery of *Gauenstein*, with a charming view from the terrace (adm. on week-days 9-10 and 4-5). Several pleasant forest-paths on the hill-side. — By (¾ M.) *Tschagguns* (Löwe), on the left bank of the Ill, at the entrance to the *Gauerthal*, to the (10 min.) *Landschau*, a fine point of view. — Across the Litzbach, or (better) past the monastery and through the wood, to (1 hr.) *Ausser-Bartholomäusberg* (3527′; rustic Inn below the church), another good point of view. Thence to the summit of the *Rellsereck* in 1¼ hr., a pleasant walk. To (1¼ hr.) *Innerberg* and over the *Christberg* to (3 hrs.) *Dalaas*, see p. 160.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. (Guides, *Christian Zudrell* and *Joseph Bitschnau*.) The *Davennakopf* (*Schwarzhorn*, 5520′; 3½ hrs.; guide) is a fine point of view, easily ascended by Ausser-Bartholomäusberg. — The *Tanzkopf* (6810′; 4 hrs.), by Inner-Bartholomäusberg, also easy. — *Mittagspitze* (7100′; 4 hrs.), by Tschagguns and *Alp Alpilla*, somewhat fatiguing; *Schwarzhornspitze* (8060′; 6 hrs.), toilsome. — *Zimbaspitze* (8660′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 15 fl.), from Bludenz by the Brandner-Thal and Sarotla-Thal, very difficult, and fit for adepts only.

The ascent of the **Sulzfluh** (9200′; 7 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads from *Tschagguns* to the left by *Ziegerberg* into the *Gampadel-Tobel*. It ascends thence, steeply at places, by the *Gampadel-Alp* and the *Walser Alpe*, by a new path, to (4 hrs.) the *Tilisuna-Hütte* (small inn), lying above the small blue *Tilisuna-See* (6660′).

Thence over pastures and a broad rocky plateau, and lastly across the gradually-sloping and nncrevassed *Sporer Glacier*, to the (3 hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. Descent by the *Bilkengrat* into the *Gauerthal* (see below) by a steep new path.

The *Lünersee (guide) is reached by a route through the *Rellsthal* (from *Vandans* a steep ascent on the left bank of the Rellsbach) to the *Lüner Alpe*, and then following the crest of the *Schafgafall (Lüner Krine)* to the lake (5½ hrs. to the Douglasshütte, see p. 158). A far preferable route ascends from *Tschagguns* to the S.W. through the *Gauerthal*, between the *Mittagspitze* on the left and the *Hohe Mann* on the right, passing several farms, beyond which we enjoy a fine view of the imposing head of the valley *(Schwarzhorn, Sulzfluh, Drusenfluh)*. We next reach the *Untere* and the (3 hrs.) *Obere Sporer-Alp*, a group of thirty huts in a basin on the S. side of the *Geisspitz*. (New path to the Tilisuna Hut, 2 hrs.; see above.) Then a steeper ascent through the *Ewentobel*, and past a few patches of snow, to the (2 hrs.) *Ewenjoch* (about 7875'; view of the Scesaplana on the W. and the Paznaun Mts. on the E.). The path now descends, past the imposing *Schweizerthor* (7054'; peep of the Grisons), ascends again to the (1½ hr.) *Alpvera Jöchl* (7550'), and lastly descends to the left to the (1 hr.) *See-Alpe* and on the S. bank of the Lüner-See to the (½ hr.) *Douglasshütte*. Ascent of the *Scesaplana*, and descent through the *Brandner-Thal* to *Bludenz*, see p. 158. (Guide from Schruns to the Lünersee, the Scesaplana, and Bludenz, 13 fl. 80 kr.)

To the Prättigau, several passes. Through the *Rellsthal* and over the *Schweizerthor* (7054') to (9 hrs.) *Schiers* (steep descent). — Through the *Gauerthal* and over the *Drusenthor* (7220') to Schiers. 9 hrs., interesting. The pass lies between the Sulzfluh and Drusenfluh. — Through the *Gampadel-Thal* and over the *Plasseggen-Joch* (7615'), or over the *Partnun-Joch (Pass im Graben*, 7283'), to *Küblis* in 9 hrs., two attractive routes. (On the *Partnuner Staffel*, below the small lake of that name, is the *Hôtel Sulzfluh*, finely situated; 5865'.) — The *St. Antönier* and *SchlapinerJoch*, see below.

To St. Anton on the Arlberg through the Silberthal, 10-11 hrs.; guide and provisions necessary. We ascend the right bank of the Litzbach to the first houses of *Bartholomäusberg* (the church lying above, to the left), and turn to the right, up the valley, to the scattered village of (2½ hrs.) **Silberthal** (2920'; rustic *Inn*). On the E. rises the *Lobspitze* (8545'; ascent through the *Wasserstubentobel*, 6 hrs., fatiguing), on the S. are the steep slopes of the *Hochjoch* (8255'). The valley now contracts; the path ascends, generally through wood, first on the right and then on the left bank of the rapid Litzbach to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Unter-Kafluna*, where the valley divides into the *Kaflunathal* on the left and the Silberthal on the right. Between the two valleys are the wooded *Muttberg* and, farther to the E., the *Trostberg;* on the left towers the *Lobspitze*, on the right the rugged *Gaissler-Spitzen*. The path through the Silberthal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach and ascends through wood, past the *Dürrwald-Alp* and *Fresch-Alp* (on the right the *Maderer*, 9055') to the (2½ hrs.) **Freschenlücke** *(Silberthaler Winterjöchl*, 6378'), between the *Trostberg* on the left, and the *Valschavielkopf* or *Albonakopf* on the right; fine view of the bold Patteriolspitze (10,020') to the E. About ¼ hr. to the N.W. of the pass is the small *Pfannensee*. Descent to the *Schönfervall* and (3 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 160). — A rough and steep path ascends on the right side of the *Kaflunathal* (see above; in a wild gorge to the right flows the Kaflunabach) to the (3½ hrs.) **Kafluner Winterjöchl** (7336'), between the Trostberg on the right and the *Kalte Berg* (p. 161) on the left. Steep descent through the *Pfluntlhal* to the (2 hrs.) Vordere Branntweinhütte in the *Fervall* and to (2 hrs.) *St. Anton*.

Above Schruns the valley contracts; on the left is the *Zamangspitze* (7820'), on the right the *Geweilkopf*, or *Quellenkopf* (8045'). The road crosses the Ill by means of the 'Landbrücke', and, beyond the hamlet of *Mauren*, ascends rapidly through the *Fratte*, a defile which divides the Montavon into the *Ausser-* and

Inner-Fratte. At *Galgenuel* we pass the entrance to the *Gargellenthal*, whence the *Suggadinbach* issues (with the *Madriser-Spitze* in the background), recross the Ill, and reach (5 M.) **St. Gallenkirch** (2730′; *Adler; Rössle; Kreuz*), situated on a height at the mouth of the *Zamangtobel*. To the S. the *Vernielbach* forms a small cascade; to the E. rises the *Vallülaspitze* (see below), at the head of the valley.

A tolerable path leads through the smiling **Gargellenthal** to *Reute* and (3 hrs.) *Gargellen* (5160′; rustic inn), a prettily-situated hamlet, to the S. of which is the *Madriser-Spitze* (9075′), with a small glacier. At the (¼ hr.) hamlet of *Vergalden* the valley divides into the *Vergaldner Thal* on the left and the *Valzerfenz-Thal* on the right. A much-frequented route leads from Gargellen to the W. across the *St. Antönierjoch* (7664′) to (5-6 hrs.) *Küblis;* another to the S. over the *Schlappina Joch* (7100′) to (5 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prättigau. The *Heimspitze* (9095′; 4 hrs.; guide), ascended through the Vergaldner Thal, and the *Madriser Spitze* (9075′) are two fine points. — Over the *Vergaldner Jöchl* (8386′) to the Gannera-Thal and Gaschurn, 6-7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The hilly road follows the right bank, passing several solitary farm-houses and *Gurtepohl*, to (4 M.) **Gaschurn** (3120′; **Rössl*; guide, Kleboth), with a modern Romanesque church, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Gannerathal*.

Excursions. To the S. the *Schafboden* (7700′; 3 hrs.), ascended by the *Alp Ganeu* and the *Hochmaderer* (9255′; 5-6 hrs.), reached by the *Gannera-Thal* and the Alp of that name, both fine points. The *Albonakopf* (*Valschavielkopf*, 8835′; 5 hrs.), to the N., is ascended through the *Valschaviel;* descent to the *Scheidsee* (p. 161), and through the *Verbellner Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Patenen.* — Over the *Gannera-Joch* (8070′) to *Klosters* in the Prättigau, 8 hrs., fatiguing.

2½ M. **Patenen** (3435′; *Essigwirth; Tschofen*; guide, *Chr. Lerch*), the last village in the Montavon, lies in a sequestered basin.

The **Vallüla**, or *Flammspitze* (9220′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), fit for experts only, is ascended by the *Vallüla-Alp* (or from the Bielerhöhe in 3½ hrs.). View strikingly grand.

From Patenen to *St. Anton* on the Arlberg over the *Verbellner Winterjöchl* (13 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), see p. 161.

From Patenen to the Patznaun, two passes. The shorter and more frequented crosses the **Zeinisjoch** (bridle-path, to Galtür 4 hrs). From the church of Patenen the path to the left gradually ascends meadows to the wood, in which it mounts abruptly to the (1 hr.) *Verbellabach.* It follows the right bank of the torrent for ½ hr., crosses to the *Inner-Ganifer Alp* on the left bank (on the left a fine waterfall), and ascends in steep zigzags, past a (¼ hr.) finger-post ('Weg nach Tirol'), to the (1 hr.) flat summit of the pass (6075′; *Inn and chapel), between the *Fluhspitze* and *Fädnerspitze* on the N., and the *Breitspitze* and *Ballunspitze* on the S. side. The path then traverses marshy pastures, and by a large mass of rock descends into the valley of the *Trisanna*, which it crosses to (1½ hr.) *Galthür* (see below). — The longer, but much more interesting route leads through the **Vermunt-Thal** (to Galtür 6 hrs.). Above Patenen (¼ hr.) it crosses the Ill; in 5 min. more it returns to the right bank, and then ascends the *Gross-Vermunt-Thal* to a steep rocky barrier (*Kardatsch*), over which the Ill is precipitated in an imposing double fall (**Stüberfall*). To visit the fall (which with a guide can be done with little loss of time), we cross to the left bank, 40 min. from the second bridge mentioned above, and ascend rapidly to the (35 min.) top of the rocky barrier, from which we may look down into the abyss. The path returns to the right bank ¼ hr. farther up and regains the direct route to the pass. View here of the picturesque *Litznergruppe*

(*Blattenspitze*, *Seehorn*, *Klein-Litzner*, *Gross-Litzner*, and *Lobspitzen*) to the S., the *Hochmaderer* to the W., and the *Cresperspitze* to the E. The path, marshy at places, ascends gradually through the upper Vermunt-Thal, which soon turns to the E. (view, to the right, of the *Cromer Thal* with the Litzner glaciers), and reaches the (1½ hr.) *Atp Gross-Vermunt* (new *Club Hut;* Alpine fare and wine), ¼ hr. below the **Bielerhöhe,** or **Pillerhöhe** (6710′), which affords a survey of the grand environs. On the right rises the Lobspitze, on the left the pyramidal Hohe Rad; between the two lies the Ochsenthal with the Gross-Vermunt Glacier, the source of the Ill, commanded by the Piz Buin and Silvrettahorn; to the left of the Hohe Rad is the serrated chain between the Vermunt-Thal and the Jamthal. Descent on the left bank of the Pillerbach through the wild *Klein-Vermunt-Thal* (on the left the precipitous *Vallüla*, on the right the *Hochnörderer-Spitze*), and past two small lakes to (2¼ hrs.) *Wirl*, and (¾ hr.) *Galtür* (see below).

Over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda in the Lower Engadine, 10 hrs. from Patenen (guide 13 fl.), a fatiguing but magnificent route. To the (3½ hrs.) *Gross-Vermunt-Alp*, see above. Here we ascend to the S. on the right bank of the Ill, past the ruined 'Veltliner Hüsli' (and past the mouth of the *Klosterthal* on the right), to the source of the Ill (7140′), at the end of the extensive *Vermunt Glacier*. We then ascend on the N. margin of the glacier, and lastly cross the glacier itself, to the (3-4 hrs.) ***Vermunt Pass** (9205′), between the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,495′) on the E. and the *Piz Buin* (10,870′), the highest peak in the Vorarlberg, on the W. (Ascent of the latter trying, but not dangerous for adepts: from the Vermunt-Alp, 6-7 hrs.) Descent through *Val Tuoi* or *Glozza*, the last hour with a fine view of the Engadine, to (2½ hrs.) *Guarda* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

At *Wirl*, the highest village in the **Patznaun-Thal,** the routes from the Zeinisjoch and the Pillerhöhe unite. A cart-track leads through the sequestered valley, surrounded with lofty mountains, and crosses the *Vermuntbach* to (¾ hr.) *Galtür* (5040′; *Rössle, rustic), at the entrance to the *Jamthal*. Retrospect of the Gorfen, Ballunspitze, and Vallüla.

A fatiguing pass leads through the deep **Jamthal** over the *Jamthaler Jöchl (Futschöl Pass*, 9070′) to the *Val Tasna*, and to (8-9 hrs.) *Ardetz* in the Lower Engadine. On the *Schnapfen-Thaja* in the upper Jamthal, 3 hrs. from Galtür, a little above the influx of the Jambach into the Futschölbach, is the new *Jamthalhütte*, built by the German Alpine Club in 1882. This is the starting-point for the *Fluchthorn* (11,120′; 5 hrs.; difficult), *Augstenberg* (10,590′; 4½ hrs.), *Piz Fatschalv* (10,430′; 5 hrs.), *Piz Buin* (10,870′; 5 hrs.), *Jamthalerferner-Spitze* (4½ hrs.), *Grenzeckkopf* (9990′; 3 hrs.), etc. — The brothers *Lorenz* of Galtür are good guides.

The course of the *Trisanna* is now gradually descended to (1 hr.) *Mathon* (4760′; Inn), at the mouth of the *Larainthal*, with its glacier. Beyond Mathon the road is level. At the hamlet of *Patznaun* it crosses the stream to (1 hr.) **Ischgl** (4730′; **Wälsch-wirth; Post*, well spoken of), a well-to-do village, finely situated on a green hill at the entrance to the *Fimberthal*. To the N. is the *Madleinerthal*, with the *Seekopf* (9970′).

Through the Fimberthal to Samnaun and Stuben, an attractive route (10-11 hrs.). The path ascends the steep Calvarienberg, and then through a wooded valley, after 40 min. crossing the *Fimberbach* and passing a chapel. By the (20 min.) *Pürschtig-Alp*, the huge *Ftuchthorn* (11,120′; see above) comes in sight at the head of the valley; on the right is the *Berglerkopf* (9445′). In ¾ hr. more we reach *Im Boden* (5950′; rustic inn), a meadow on the left bank of the stream, where we cross the Fimberbach and ascend to the E. through the *Vesilthal*, and past the *Gampen-Alp*, first

on the left and then on the right bank of the Vesilbach. At the head of the valley, the *Vesilhütte* remains on the right. The path (which can be missed without a guide) turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (2¼ hrs.) **Zeblesjoch** (8340′), between the *Vesilspitze* (*Piz Vadret*, 10,147′) on the right and the *Paulinerkopf* or *Pellinkopf* (9340′) on the left. View limited: to the S.W. is the towering Fluchthorn, S.E. the Stammerspitz and Muttler, E. the Piz Mondin. We descend rapidly (keeping to the left) over a patch of snow, loose stones, and turf, cross the brook after ½ hr., and follow the left side of the valley. At the bottom of the valley we return to the right bank and cross pastures to (1½ hr.) *Samnaun* (6010′; rustic inn), the first village in the **Samnaunthal**, a Swiss valley. To the S. rise the Muttler and Stammerspitze. Then on the left bank of the *Schergenbach* by *Raveisch* and *Ptan*, and past the villages of *Loreth* and *Compatsch* (Piz Urezza Inn), which remain above us to the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Spisser Mühle* (5330′), the boundary of the Tyrol, and the Austrian custom-house. The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, in which the *Schergenbach* forms a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, and then ascends on the left bank through wood to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Noggls*, opposite the imposing *Piz Mondin* (10,380′). Where the route divides, 20 min. farther on, we descend to the left to (1½ hr.) *Stuben* (p. 186; the path to the right leads to *Finstermünz*, but the old bridge over the Inn at Alt-Finstermünz is no longer passable; comp. p. 187).

From Ischgl over the *Fimber-Pass* (*Engadiner Joch*, 8545′) to *Remüs* in the Lower Engadine, 8-9 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

A fatiguing pass (for mountaineers only) leads N. from Ischgl through the *Vergröss-Karr*, over the *Schneidjöchl* (about 9150′), between the Gross-Kartell-Ferner and the Seekopf, and down the *Moosthal* to (8 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 160).

Below Ischgl the road recrosses to the left bank, and leads past the hamlets of *Platt*, *Ulmich*, *Sinsen*, *Wiesen*, and *Höfen* to (5 M.) **Kappl** (4085′; *Hirsch*), the chief place in the valley.

From Kappl over the *Blankajoch* (8810′) to the *Malfonthal* and *Pettneu* (p. 161), 7 hrs., with guide, a toilsome but attractive route. The *Blankahorn* (10,345′), which commands a beautiful view, may be easily scaled from the pass in 2½-3 hrs. — The *Petziner-Spitze* (8350′; 5 hrs.; with guide) is easy and interesting.

Fatiguing passes lead S. from Kappl through the *Visnitz-Thal* and the *Gribele-Thal* to the (6 hrs.) *Spisser Milt* in the Samnaun (see above).

Lower down, the Patznaun-Thal narrows to a wild ravine. The path follows the left slope. On the hill above, to the left, lies the village of *Langestei*. Beyond (3½ M.) *Wald*, on the right, are passed the mouths of the *Flathhal* and the *Istalanz-Thal;* on the slope is the hamlet *See*, whence a path, affording fine views, leads over the *Furka* (9120′) to (7 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 186). Beyond the (2½ M.) *Gfäll Inn* we descend abruptly, and then (1¼ M.), opposite the castle of *Wiesberg* (p. 162), cross the *Trisanna*, which unites with the *Rosanna* a few hundred yards lower down to form the *Sanna* (p. 162). Just below the confluence of the streams we cross the Sanna by a covered bridge, and ascend to the (½ M.) Arlberg road, which leads to (2¼ M.) *Pians* (p. 162; travellers coming from Pians should observe the finger-post by the solitary house on the left).

36. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 180, 172.

Approaches. Since the opening of the Oberinnthal Railway in the summer of 1883, travellers from Innsbruck visit the Oetzthal from station *Oetzthal*, 3½ M. from Oetz (omn. from the 'Kasselwirth' on the arrival of each train from Innsbruck, ½ hr.) while those coming from Imst viâ Landeck alight at *Roppen* (p. 163), 4¼ M. from Oetz (indifferent road). Diligence from the Oetzthal station to Längenfeld daily in summer, except Sundays, in 5 hrs.; from Längenfeld to Sölden 'Carriolpost' with three seats (fare 1 fl.), daily, in 4 hrs. — Carriages. With one horse from the Oetzthal station to Umhausen 6, with two horses 12 (from Imst to Oetz 5 or 8, to Umhausen 8 or 10), to Huben 10 or 20 fl. (Tolerable road from stat. Oetzthal to Umhausen; bad from Imst to Oetz and from Umhausen to Huben.) — Distances. From Oetzthal stat. to Oetz 3½ M. (from Imst 10 M.), Umhausen 8½, Längenfeld 14, Sölden 21½, Zwieselstein 21 M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 4, to Gurgl 3 hrs. (from Gurgl over the Ramoljoch to Vent 7 hrs.); from Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser Frau 7½, over the Niederjoch 6 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 4 hrs. — Guides, see the different excursions. From Umhausen to Gurgl or Vent 5½ fl. (unnecessary). The guide is bound to carry 7½ kilogr. (about 16lbs.) of luggage; for each additional kilogramme 1 kr. per hr. is charged. — Mule (not always to be had) from Sölden to Vent or Gurgl 5 fl.; from Vent to Unser Frau over the Hochjoch with sumpter-saddle 5, with riding-saddle or side-saddle 7 fl. — For good walkers the shortest and most attractive route to the Inner Oetzthal from Innsbruck leads through the *Stubaithal* and over the *Bildstöckljoch* (comp. p. 184). The route through the *Selrain* (see below) is inferior.

The ***Oetzthal,** the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged, so that enquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. Where there are no inns accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés.

From stat. *Oetzthal* (p. 163) a good road leads past *Brunau* and across the *Stuibenbach*, which here forms a waterfall, to (3½ M.) *Oetz*. — From *Roppen* (p. 163; carriages at Klaker's Inn) the road leads through the village and then ascends rapidly (while an easier and shorter footpath ascends from a chapel in the village to the right over meadows). At the top of the wooded hill between the Inn and the Oetzthaler Ache it becomes level and affords a fine view of the grand scenery. By the church of (3 M.) *Sautens* we descend to the left, cross the (¼ M.) Ache, and follow the road on the right bank to (1 M.) **Oetz** (2690′; **Kasselwirth* and another), a thriving village, amidst fields of maize, at the base of the *Achenkogl* (9860′). Pleasant walk to the (¾ hr.) *Pipurger See* (3130′), on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache.

The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower Oetzthal leads through the **Selrain-Thal**, which joins the Innthal at Zirl (p. 164). We follow the road from Innsbruck on the right bank of the Inn, and beyond the (2½ M.) bridge over the *Geroldsbach* diverge to the left (*Völs* remaining on the right), and proceed by *Götzens* and *Birgitz* to (5 M.) *Axams* (2830'; Neuwirth). We then cross the *Sendersbach* to *Grinzens*, ascend to the left over the hill (W. the *Rosskogel*, N.W. *Oberperfuss*; p. 140), and descend on the other side to (4 M.) *Selrain*, or *Bad Rothenbrunn* (2955'; good quarters with a chalybeate spring), in the deep and narrow *Selrainthal*, watered by the *Melach*. Ascent of the *Rosskogl* (8658'; 4 hrs.; guide), interesting. Guides, *Joh. Hepperger* and *Alois Jordan* of Rothenbrunn, and *Jos. Pairst* of Oberperfuss. — At (1½ hr.) *Gries* (3960'; Inn) the Selrainthal divides into the *Lisenzerthal* to the left and the *Selrainer Oberthal* to the right. We ascend the latter to (1¼ hr.) *St. Sigmund* (4925'); thence through the *Gleirscher-Thal* and over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* (8980') to *Umhausen* in the Oetzthal 8-9 hrs., fatiguing (guide requisite). Beyond St. Sigmund the path in the Oberthal leads by *Haggen* (Inn) to the flat saddle of the *Stockach-Alpe* (6590'), a little beyond which is (2½ hrs.) *Kühtai* (6460'; Inn), with a hunting-lodge of Count Wolkenstein, finely situated. (Ascent of the *Birchkogl*, 9275'; 3 hrs., with guide; repaying.) Thence we may either descend by *Ochsengarten* and through the *Nederthal* to (4 hrs.) *Oetz* (see above); or (better) ascend to the S., past the (1 hr.) two small *Finsterthal Lakes* (7080'), to the *Finsterthal-Joch*, to the W. of the *Kraspesspitze*, and descend through the *Horlachthal* to (3 hrs.) *Umhausen* (see below). — Ascending the **Lisenzer Thal** (see above) from Gries, we reach (1½ hr.) *Praxmar* (5340'; Inn). At the head of the valley is the imposing *Lisenzer Glacier*, commanded by the *Fernerkogl* (10,807'); a good view of it is obtained from the *Längenthaler Alp* (6500'; rustic quarters), 1½ hr. above Praxmar, in the upper W. branch of the valley. The route hence across the *Winnebach Ferner* and the *Griesjoch* (8650'), and down past the *Winnebach-See* to (5 hrs.) *Gries*, is attractive on the whole. Another pass (fatiguing) leads from Praxmar S.E. by the *Lisenzer Alpe* (*St. Maria Magdalena*, 5325') and through the *Hornthal* to the *Hornthaler Joch* (9160'; fine view), and then descends abruptly to the (6 hrs.) *Stöcklen Inn* in the Stubaier Oberbergthal (p. 182). — Ascent of the *Fernerkogl* (10,807') laborious (7 hrs. from the Längenthaler Alp; rope and axe necessary; superb view).

At *Habichen* beyond Oetz we cross the Ache and ascend the new road winding along the *Gsteig*. Fine retrospect of the rich valley and the wild slopes of the Tschürgant (p. 163). Near *Tumpen* the road recrosses the stream, and skirting the lofty and almost perpendicular *Engelswand*, leads to (5 M.) **Umhausen** (3399'; **Krone*, kept by *Johann Marberger; Ferd. Marberger*), at the entrance to the *Horlachthal* or *Hairlachthal*. (Over the *Gleirscher Jöchl* to Selrain, see above.)

Pleasant walk to the (¾ hr.) ***Stuiben Fall** (guide unnecessary). The path crosses the *Horlachbach* at the church, and ascends its right bank in the direction of the gorge, from which the spray of the fall rises to a great height. After ½ hr. we cross the stream (fine larch-wood), and ascending for ¼ hr. more, arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps, together 490' in height. Travellers proceeding to Längenfeld need not return to Umhausen, but may descend, at the bridge below the fall, to the right by the conduit and through meadows and fields of flax to the carriage-road on the bank of the Ache (guide advisable).

We now enter the wild defile of *Maurach*, an old moraine with dreary slopes of clay and loose stones, and cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which

lie the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf*, and, farther on, *Längenfeld* and *Huben*. In the foreground the *Hauerkogl* (8163′); farther back the *Hallkogl*, *Berglerkogl*, and (left) *Gamskogl*. By a chapel at the end of the Maurach a short-cut diverges to the left, which passes *Au* and *Dorf* on the right.

$5^3/_4$ M. **Längenfeld** (3820′; *Oberwirth*, by the church; **Unterwirth Gstrein* or *Hirsch;* guide, *Georg Schöpf*) lies at the mouth of the *Sulzthal*, from which the rapid *Fischbach* descends.

The **Sulzthal** is worthy of a visit. A good path, from Unter-Längenfeld (the beginning of which should be asked for) ascends rapidly through wood on the right bank of the deep ravine of the Fischbach (crossing the brook and soon recrossing it), afterwards becoming level, to the village of ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Gries* (4960′; Inn at the curé's), opposite the grand *Schrankogel*. It then leads through wood and across the extensive *Vordere Sulzthal-Alpe*, passing some waterfalls and the rocky gorge of the Fischbach, to the (2 hrs.) *Hintere Sulzthal-* or *Gries-Alpe* (6535′; rustic quarters), at the head of the valley, into which descend the *Grosse Sulzthalferner* and the *Schwarzenberg-Ferner*. (A pond near the chalets contains lukewarm sulphur-water.) The *Schrankogel* (11,475′; $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.; with guide), is ascended from this point (toilsome, but free from danger; magnificent view). — From the Sulzthal over the *Mutterberger Joch* to the *Stubaithal*, see p. 184; over the *Schwarzenberg Joch*, see p. 182. — A route free from difficulty crosses the *Sulzthalferner* and *Daunkoglferner* to the Dresden Hut (p. 184; 6 hrs. from the Griesalp). The pass ('Daunjoch'; splendid view) lies to the S. of the *Hintere Daunkopf* (10,558′). — To the *Selrain*, see above.

From Längenfeld to the Pitzthal a route which presents no difficulty crosses the *Hundsbacher* or *Breitlehner Jöchl* (8660′); to Trenkwald (p. 179) 7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr. — From Huben over the *Loibiser Jöchl* to Piösmös, see p. 179.

At (2 M.) *Huben* (good quarters at the curé's) the *Hohe Geige* (11,125′) appears on the right, beyond the Hallkogl. Above Huben the valley contracts, and the road becomes so bad that driving is not advisable. At the *Brand* (Inn) we cross the Ache and ascend through wood; then descend to the stream again, cross it twice, and reach ($6^1/_4$ M.) **Sölden** (4596′; **Grüner zum Alpenverein*, near the church, with a veranda commanding a fine view; **Oberwirth Schöpf;* **Unterwirth Josef Gstrein*), a village charmingly situated on the slope to the right. Good survey from the *Poschachbühel*. To the S. rises the *Nöderkogl* (10,364′), separating the Gurgler from the Venter Thal.

To the *Stubaithal* over the **Bildstöckljoch*, see p. 184; to *Neustift* 12-13 hrs. (guide to Mutterberg 6 fl.). — To the *Pitzthal* by the *Pitzthaler Jöchl*, see p. 180 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). — Guides at Sölden, *Chrysost. Brugger*, *F. Praxmarer*, *N. Santer*, and *Rup. Scheiber*.

Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends through a grand and wild rocky ravine of the Ache, called the *Kühtreien*. At the ($2^1/_2$ M.) hamlet of *Zwieselstein* (4776′; Prantl), at the foot of the Nöderkogl, the valley divides into the *Gurgler Thal* (p. 177) which ascends to the left, and the *Venter Thal* to the right.

Ascent of the *Nöderkogl* (10,365′; 5 hrs.; guide) from Zwieselstein rather fatiguing, but the view remarkably fine. Descent to (3-4 hrs.) *Ober-Gurgl* steep at places.

Gluckhaus
Kaunser Thal
Kauns
Nöder B.
Weisssee Sp.
Karles Sp.
Gepatsch Gl.
Gepatschjoch
Der Sumpf
Im hinteren
Graslen
Kesselwandsp.
Kesselwand Joch
Hintereis Sp.
Langtaufer Gl.
Langtaufer Sp.
Langt. Joch
Weisskugel
Im Quell Sp.
Freibrunner Sp.
Hochjoch
Kreuz Sp.
Similaun
Mutmal Sp.
Röthen Sp.
Querkogel
Hochwild Sp.
Langthaler Gl.
Gurgler Gl.
Ob. Gurgl
Rabenstein
Moos
Platt
Plan
Vent
Rofen Thal
Platteisp.
Taschach
Taschachsp.
Mittelberg
Mittagskogel
Karlskg.
Tiefenbach J.
Wildsp.
Weisser Kogl
Breslauer H.
Mutzkogl
Noder K.
Winterstall
Zirm K.
Gampels K.
Pillberg
Kaisers Thal
Pitze Th.
Zwieselstein
Mariahilf
Kistamp
Königshofer B.
Beil Sp.
Timbler Joch
Vernag
Rofen
Schönau
Plattei Sp.
Diem K.
Hangerer
Pfelders Th.
Schnals Th.
Finail Th.
Vernagt Gl.
Hochvernagtsp.
Brochk.
Kesselwand
Gepatsch
Texel Sp.
geogr. Meile (15=1°)
Kilomètres
English Miles.
Österr. Postmeile.
1:250,000

The path into the **Venter Thal** turns to the right, by a finger-post, before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (5377′; good quarters at the curé's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Opposite is the range separating the Venter Thal from the Gurgler Thal, on which several glaciers are visible high above us. Above Heilig-Kreuz we cross the brook by the second bridge to the hamlet of *Winterstall* on the right bank, and soon return to the left bank, which we follow to (2 hrs.) **Vent** or *Fend* (6205′; good quarters at the curé's), an Alpine hamlet on a green pasture at the foot of the *Thalleitspitze* (11,165′), and (like Gurgl, p. 177) an admirable starting-point for glacier-excursions.

Excursions and Ascents. (Guides: *Joh. Falkner*, *Jos. Gstrein*, *Tob. Kuprian*, *G. Praxmarer*, *Jos.* and *Method. Scheiber*, and *Chrys. Grüfler*. Here and at Gurgl the guides will not start on Sundays till after mass.) Fine views from the *Feldkögele*, 1/2 hr. to the N.; from the mountain-pastures of *Stablein* on the W. side of the valley (an ascent of 1-1 1/2 hr. is enough); from the *Mutboden* (8678′), 2 1/2 hrs. to the N., on the left side of the valley (guide); and from the *Muteck*, on the E. side of the valley at the foot of the Ramolkogl (route to the left from that to the Ramoljoch, and past *Langeben* (2 1/2 hrs.; guide). — The ascent of the *Wilde Mannle* (9910′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 20 kr.), the S. spur of the Wildspitze, by Stablein, is easy and interesting. — The *Plattei* (2 1/2 hrs.), see p. 176. — To the *Sanmoar Hut* (2 3/4 hrs.), see p. 175.

The ascent of the ***Kreuzspitze** (11,332′; 5 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), one of the finest and easiest of the longer excursions from Vent, is made either from the Hochjoch or from the Niederjoch. From the Niederjoch route we diverge to the right by the (2 3/4 hrs.) *Sanmoar-Hütte* (or, lower down, by the Klotzhütte; see below), and ascend steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) *Kreuzhütte* or *Brizzihütte* (9577′), and over detritus and rocks to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent *Panorama of the Oetzthal Mts., with a distant view of the Zillerthaler Ferner, Venediger, Glockner, Dolomites, Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, etc. — Descent to the *Hochjoch Hospice* (2 hrs.), first by the S. arête, then through a couloir to the *Kreuzferner* and across the glacier (much crevassed, caution advisable; two guides necessary when the snow is unfavourable); lastly by a new path over stony slopes to the inn.

The ***Vordere Ramolkogl** (11,630′; 5 hrs., last part laborious; guide 4 fl.) is another magnificent point of view. We follow the route to the Ramoljoch (see p. 178) for 2 hrs., then diverge to the left towards the foot of the mountain, ascend by a tolerably good path into the *Rothe Kar*, traverse slabs of rock and loose stones, and lastly mount the arête (for 1/4 hr., sometimes difficult) to the (3 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from the Kreuzspitze, but more open towards the E. — Direct descent over the *Kleine Ramolkogl* to the Ramoljoch very difficult, and not advisable.

The **Wildspitze** (12,388′; 6 1/2 hrs.; two guides, 8 fl. each), the highest peak of the Oetzthal Alps, presents no unusual difficulty to adepts. The new and easy path ascends the steep pastures of *Stablein* to the W. to the (3 hrs.) *Breslauer Hütte* (about 9550′; built by the German Alpine Club in 1882), in a beautiful and commanding situation at the S. base of the *Oetzthaler Urkund* (11,266′). It then crosses the *Mitterkar-Ferner*, and ascends the ice-slopes on the N.W. to the (3 hrs.) S. peak (12,369′), which is connected with the N. peak (19′ higher) by a narrow arête (where the overhanging masses of snow necessitate caution). The distant view is magnificent, but for a view of the Oetzthal the Kreuzspitze is preferable. Descent by the *Rofenkar* or the *Mitterkar Glacier* to Vent in 3 hrs.;

over the *Taschach* or the *Mittelberg Glacier* to the *Pitzthal*, difficult (see below).

The *__Weisskugel__ (12,272'; fatiguing) is ascended from the Hochjoch Hospice (where the previous night should be spent) in 7-8 hrs. (two guides, 10 fl. each, or with descent to Kurzras 11 fl.). The route crosses the *Hintereis Glacier* (the *Langtauferer-Spitze*, 11,640', remaining on the right) to the *Hintereis-Joch* (p. 175), between the *Innere Quellspitze* (11,470') and the Weisskugel. Thence to the right by a snowy arête (1 hr. long) to the summit. The *View is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to (4-5 hrs.) *Kurzras* (p. 176), to the *Matscher-Thal* (p. 189), or to the *Langtauferer-Thal* (p. 187).

The **Schalfkogl* (11,598'; 6. or from the Sanmoar Hut 4 hrs.; two guides, 5 fl. each; comp. pp. 175, 178) and the *Fluchtkogl* (11,772'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 175) are also fine points. More difficult are the *Finailspitze* (11,515'; 4 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice; two guides, 6 fl. each) and the *Hintere Schwärze* (11,903'; 4 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hnt, by the Marzellferner; two guides, 6 fl. each). The **Similaun*, see p. 175.

From Vent over the **Ramoljoch* to (7 hrs.) *Gurgl*, a very interesting route, and not difficult, see p. 178.

Over the Taufkarjoch to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal, 8-9 hrs. (two guides at 7 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very grand. From Vent to (2 hrs.) *Stablein*, see above. Thence to the right, past the *Wilde Mannle* and over fragments of rock and glacier-deposits, to the (1½ hr.) *Taufkar Glacier*, which we cross; lastly a steeper ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) summit of the *__Taufkarjoch__ (about 10,500'), between the *Taufkarkogl* on the left and the *Weisse Kogl* (11,210') on the right (both of which may be ascended from the Joch without difficulty). Admirable view of the E. Oetzthal Mts. (Ramolkogl, Firmisanspitze, Schalfkogl, Hintere Schwärze, Thalleitspitze; immediately to the left the imposing Wildspitze). We descend across the extensive snow-fields at the head of the large **Mittelberg Glacier* (on the left the *Hohe Wand* and *Rechte Fernerkogl*), then skirt the *Linke Fernerkogl* and traverse the crevassed lower part of the glacier. Above the ice-fall we cross it to the right to the *Karles Glacier* (observing on the right the *Hangende Ferner* with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the (2½ hrs.) *Rothe Karle* (*Karlskopf*, 9490'), a buttress of rock affording the finest *View of the huge Mittelberg Glacier and its imposing ice-fall. To the W. are the snow-clad mountains separating the Pitzthal from the Kaunserthal, and the green Riffelsee at the base of the Verpailspitze; far below lies the Pitzthal. We descend to the right by a new path skirting the ice-fall, over rock, debris, and steep stony slopes; in the valley it crosses the lofty moraine, traverses the flat tongue of the glacier, and leads through underwood on the left bank to (2½ hrs.) *Mittelberg* (p. 179). — This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by crossing the *Oelgrubenjoch* to the *Gepatschhaus* (p. 185), and thence either returning over the *Gepatsch Glacier* to Vent or crossing the *Weissseejoch* to the *Langtauferer-Thal* and *Mals* (comp. p. 185).

To the Pitzthal over the **Sextenjoch** (10,620'; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two guides at 7 fl.), a fatiguing route. The pass lies between the *Hochvernagt-Ferner* and the *Sechsegerten-Ferner*, to the N.E. of the *Hochvernagtspitze* (11,575'). — The **Taschach Joch** (10,670'; 10 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two gnides at 7 fl.), between the *Hochvernagt-Ferner* and the *Taschach-Ferner*, and the **Seiterjöchl** (10,140'; to Mittelberg 8 hrs.; guides 7 fl.) between the *Innere Schwarze Schneide*, and the *Linke Fernerkogl*, are also trying routes, inferior to the Taufkarjoch.

To the Kaunserthal over the **Gepatschjoch** (10.580'; 10 hrs. to the Gepatschhaus; two guides at 8½ fl.) a difficult route; better over the **Kesselwand-Joch** (10-11 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the Hochjoch Hospice we cross the *Hintereisferner* to the ridge between it and the *Kesselwandferner*; then, skirting the grand ice-fall of the latter, ascend steep grassy and stony slopes to the flat upper part of the glacier, and thus reach the *Kesselwandjoch* (10,710'), where we obtain a survey of the huge *Gepatsch-Ferner*. The direct descent over the 'Sumpf', or fissured

surface of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a circuit to the left, in the direction of the *Weissseespitze*, and then turn to the right to the *Rauhe Kopf* (9790'), on the flanks of which are the imposing ice-falls of the glacier. Descent toilsome and steep; lastly over the flat tongue of the glacier to the Gepatschhaus (p. 185). — Another route to the Kesselwandjoch leads from *Plattei* (see above) over the *Hochvernagt-Ferner* and the *Guslar-Ferner* to the *Guslarjoch* (10,910'), between the *Kesselwandspitze* (11,160') and the *Fluchtkogl* (11,770'; ascended from the Joch in 1 hr.; View), and then across the *Kesselwandferner* to the *Kesselwandjoch* (see above).

To LANGTAUFERS over the **Langtauferer Joch** (10,400'), an interesting route (to Hinterkirch 10-11 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the Hochjoch route we cross the *Hintereis Ferner* to the Joch, which lies between the *Vernagelwand* and the *Langtauferer Spitze*. Descent over the *Langtauferer Ferner* to the *Malager-Alpe* and to *Hinterkirch* (p. 188).

To THE MATSCHER-THAL over the **Hintereisjoch** (11,345'; the highest pass of the Oetzthal), a fatiguing but grand expedition (from the Hochjoch Hospice to the Glieshof 9 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.); comp. *Weisskugel* (p. 174). — To KURZRAS over the **Steinschlagjoch** (about 9850'), 6 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice, an attractive glacier-journey. We cross the *Hintereisferner* to the snowy crest to the left of the Hintereisjoch; then a very steep descent to the *Steinschlagferner* and to Kurzras (p. 176).

The route over the **Niederjoch** (9800'; to Unser-Frau 6¾ hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.) crosses the *Niederthaler Ache* and ascends its left bank, passing the Ochsenhütte, to the (1½ hr.) *Klotzhütte*. It then mounts more steeply, above the tongue of the *Marzellferner*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Sanmoar-Hütte* (8274'; bed 90 kr.), splendidly situated opposite the great *Schalfferner*, which unites with the Marzellferner below, and encircled by the *Marzellspitzen*, *Mutmalspitze*, *Schalfkogl*, and *Diemkogl*.

Fine survey from the mountain-terrace of *Kilfeben*, at the foot of the Diemkogl (1 hr.). — The Sanmoar Hut is the starting-point (provisions had better be brought from Vent) for the *Kreuzspitze*, the *Similaun*, the *Hintere Schwärze*, and the **Schalfkogl** (11,600'). The route to the latter (comp. p. 178) ascends the Schalfferner to the (3 hrs.) *Schalfkogljoch*, between the Schalfkogl and the *Kleinleitenspitze*, and then mounts by the arête, which becomes very narrow, to the (1 hr.) summit. (A shorter but steeper ascent is over the *Diemjoch*, between the *Hintere Diemkogl* and the Schalfkogl; the direct ascent from Vent, over the Diemferner, also crosses this Joch.) — From the Sanmoar Hut to the *Ramoljoch*, see p. 178.

Beyond the hut we soon reach the *Niederjoch Ferner*, which presents no difficulty, and in 1½ hr. more the summit of the pass, where we obtain a view of the Ortler chain. We now descend by a narrow path, over steep rocky slopes, into the *Tisenthal*, passing the chalets of *Raffein* and *Tisen* (wine), and reach *Ober-Vernagt* and (2½ hrs.) *Unser-Frau* in the Schnalser Thal (p. 177).

The ***Similaun** (11,808'; one guide sufficient for adepts) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in 2 hrs. (steep at places; ice-axe necessary). The best route ascends the snowy slopes to the left before the Niederjoch is reached. The grand view extends E. to the Gross-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. — Other passes from the Sanmoar Hut to the Schnalserthal (all toilsome and fit for proficients only): the *Similaunjoch*, between the Similaun and the Marzellspitzen; the *Marzelljoch*, between the Marzellspitzen and the Hintere Schwärze; the *Rossbergjoch*, to the E. of the Hintere Schwärze; and the *Karlesjoch*, to the W. of the Karlesspitze.

Most travellers prefer the easier route from Vent across the

Hochjoch (9430′; to Kurzras 6½ hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.; mules, see p. 170). From Vent to (½ hr.) *Rofen* (6570′) we traverse pastures. This hamlet is inhabited by the *Klotz* and *Gstrein* families, who once accorded an asylum to Frederick 'with the empty pockets' (p. 133). When this prince re-established his authority, he exempted the hamlet from taxation, a privilege which it enjoyed down to 1849. Above Rofen (5 min.) the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank, passing (¼ hr.) a memorial-stone to Cyprian Granbichler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. In ½ hr. more we reach the moraine of the *Hochvernagt-Ferner*, piled high up on the right side of the valley, which we cross in ¼ hr. (On the other side of the valley is the broad and stony bed of the glacier. A small part only of the glacier is seen higher up.)

The **Hochvernagt Glacier**, which has receded greatly of late, has frequently advanced rapidly (as in 1677, 1680, and 1770) so as to fill the whole valley and dam up the discharge of the Hintereis and Hochjoch glaciers. A lake called the *Rofensee* was thus formed, the overflow of which has caused great devastation on several occasions. The last disaster of the kind occurred in 1846, when the ice in the valley was no less than 650′ in thickness. At the upper Rofenhof a borer is still shown which was sent from Vienna in 1772 to tap the glacier! — The glacier is well surveyed from the *Plattei* (8885′), on the margin of the Vernagtthal, 2½ hrs. from Vent (guide 2 fl.).

An ascent of 1 hr. more (with view of the Langtauferer Spitze and the Weisskugel) brings us to the *Hochjoch-Hospiz* (7970′; not open before 10 a.m. on Sundays; 20 beds), situated on the brink of the *Hochjoch Glacier*, which descends precipitously into the valley. To the right are the *Hintereis* and *Kesselwand Glaciers*, with their large moraines.

Ascent of the *Kreuzspitze* (3 hrs.), see p. 173; *Finailspitze*, see p. 174; *Weisskugel*, see p. 174; *Kesselwandjoch*, see p. 174; *Langtauferer Joch*, *Hintereisjoch*, *Steinschlagjoch*, see p. 175. Over the *Finailjoch* (about 10,200′) to Unser-Frau (a route which may be combined with the ascent of the Finailspitze) 5 hrs.; laborious, but interesting.

Beyond the hospice we cross the moraine for ¼ hr. and reach the glacier, the passage of which occupies 1½-2 hrs.; the ascent to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the pass (9430′) is at first steep and afterwards gradual. Retrospect of the Rofenthal and Wildspitze; to the S.E. the Schnalserthal with the Salurnspitze, and beyond it the Martell mountains; N.E., the Stubai glaciers.

We reach the end of the glacier in 20 min. more and descend on the right side of the *Oberbergthal* by a good bridle-path, which winds down to (1¼ hr.) *Kurzras* (6600′; rustic **Inn* at the *Kurzenhof*, a horse to be had), the highest cluster of houses in the **Schnalser Thal,** splendidly situated.

Over the **Langgrub-Joch** (9977′) to the *Matscher Thal* (to the *Glieshof* 8 hrs.), fatiguing, see p. 189 (guide 5 fl. 40 kr.). — A route which is trying at places leads S. over the **Taschl-Joch** (9137′), affording an admirable view, into the *Schlandernaun-Thal* and to (7-8 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) *Schlanders* on the Vintschgau post-road (p. 190; shortest way from the Oetzthal to the Martellthal). — The **Weisskugel** (12,272′) may be ascended from Kurzras in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fl. 80 kr.), by the *Steinschlag* and *Hintereis*

Glaciers, and the *Hintereisjoch*; very fatiguing (comp. p. 174). — Guides: *Gabr.* and *Jos. Spechtenhauser*, *Joh.* and *Rochus Raffeiner*, and *Joh. Garber*.

A well-trodden path leads from Kurzras on the left bank of the *Schnalser Bach*, through meadows and larch, to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Vernagt*, where it unites with the Niederjoch route (on the left the Finailspitze and Similaun, on the right the Salurn-Spitze), and to (½ hr.) **Unser Frau** (4760′; **Mitterwirth zum Adler*). The valley contracts. After 1 hr. the path crosses to the right bank of the brook, and ascends to (¼ hr.) *Carthaus* (4355′; *Weisses Kreuz), an old monastery. To the N., far below, is seen the mouth of the *Pfossenthal* (p. 179). Passing the church of *St. Catharina*, on a steep height on the opposite bank, we next reach (1¼ hr.) *Ratteis* (2808′; Reiner; one-horse carriage to Meran in 3 hrs., 6 fl.; Stellwagen to Naturns at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. in 1 hr., fare 70 kr.; back at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. in 1½ hr., fare 1 fl.). At this point begins the new road (toll 2 kr.), completed in 1875, which is frequently hewn in the rock or supported by embankments of masonry. It soon crosses the stream and leads through the wild and picturesque defile to the (3 M.) Vintschgau post-road (p. 190), reaching it 1¼ M. from *Naturns* (*Post). Thence to (9½ M.) *Meran* diligence daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. in 1½ hr.; one-horse carriage 3, two-horse 5 fl.

The **Gurgler Thal**, beginning at *Zwieselstein* (p. 172), is the S. ramification of the Oetzthal. Crossing the *Gurgler Ache* at Zwieselstein, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank, and (1 hr.) above the mouth of the *Timbler Bach* (p. 217) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of *Pill* and *Königsrain*, and reach (2 hrs.) **Ober-Gurgl** (6266′; quarters at the Curé's), the loftiest village in the Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery (to the S. the Gurgler Ferner, Falschungspitze, Firmisanschneide, etc.).

Excursions. (Guides: *B. Grüner*, *Alois* and *Peter Paul Gstrein*, *Nic.*, *Tob.*, and *Vinc. Santer*, *Alois* and *Martin Scheiber*.)

To the Gurgler Ferner and the Langthaler Eissee, 2½ hrs., interesting. The **Gurgler** or **Grosse Oetzthaler Ferner**, the third-largest of the Oetzthal group of glaciers, forms a barrier across the mouth of the *Langthal* and dams up the discharge of the Langthal glacier. A lake 1650 yds. long and 660 yds. broad is thus formed when the snow melts in spring. This is the **Langthaler Eissee** (7820′), which, like the Rofensee (p. 176), formerly caused disastrous inundations, but now finds a regular outlet in summer under the Gurgler Ferner. The path (guide advisable) ascends from Gurgl to the left, crossing the torrents issuing from the *Gaisberg-Ferner* and *Rothmoos-Ferner*, to the *Grosse Alpe* (occupied by cattle from Schnals), and then, rounding the *Langthaler Eck*, high above the tongue of the Gurgler Ferner, enters the Langthal (see above). A small part only of the Gurgler Ferner is seen from this point; a better view is obtained by descending to the glacier below the Eissee and traversing its right side (guide necessary) to the (1½ hr.) *Steinerne Tisch* (about 9500′). A good survey of the Gurgler Glacier and the Eissee is obtained from the Ramol route (see below).

A walk to the **Gaisbergferner** is recommended (1½ hr.; guide 1 fl.

80 kr.). From the bridge over the Gaisberg-Ache (see above) we ascend to the left to the glacier, which may be safely explored from the N. lateral moraine. Grand surroundings (Granatenkogl, Säberspitze, Kirchenkogl, etc.; in the opposite direction the ridge separating Gurgl from Vent).

The **Mutberg** (8725'; 1½ hr.; with guide), which rises between the Gaisbergthal and the Rothmoosthal, affords an excellent survey of these two valleys with their glaciers and of the huge snowy peaks of the Gurgl and Passeir chain. Beyond the bridge over the Gaisberg-Ache the path ascends the grassy slopes to the right.

ASCENTS. The ascent of the ***Schalfkogl** (11,600'; 10 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.), with the descent to Vent, is recommended to good walkers. Before reaching the Köpfle on the Ramol route (see below) we diverge to the left and ascend the slope, over grass and rocks, and then over snow, passing the *Firmisan-Schneide*, and thus reach the summit on the N. side. Admirable survey of the Oetzthal glaciers. Descent across the *Schalfferner* to the (2½ hrs.) *Sanmoar Hut* (comp. p. 175); or across the *Diemferner* and an immense old moraine, and over steep and fatiguing slopes, to (4 hrs.) Vent.

The *Hintere Spiegelkogl* (11,250'; 5 hrs.), *Firmisanspitze* (11,378'; 8-9 hrs.), *Hohe Wilde* (11,405'; 8-9 hrs.), *Hohe First* (11,190'; 7-8 hrs.) and *Liebener Spitze* (14,160'; 5-6 hrs.) are all difficult and fit for adepts only.

PASSES. Over the ***Ramöljoch** (10,440') to *Vent*, a magnificent route, free from difficulty (6-7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). Crossing the Ache near the 'Widum', or parsonage, we ascend by a tolerable path on the left side of the valley, enjoying an admirable view of the Gurgler and Langthaler Glaciers and of the bed of the Eissee (empty in summer). We then mount more rapidly over rock and debris to the (3 hrs.) *Köpfle* (10,105'), a projecting rock, and again for a short way over loose stones to the *Ramol Glacier*, which we ascend without difficulty to the (¾ hr.) Joch, a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the *Kleine Ramolkogl* on the right and the *Hintere Spiegelkogl* on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the vast expanse of névé at the head of the Gurgler and Langthaler glaciers, over which tower the Hochwildspitze, Falschungspitze, and other peaks, while the Gross-Glockner is said to be visible in the distance; to the W. is the majestic Wildspitze. We descend over the considerable and easily-passable *Spiegel Glacier* and the moraine on its right side, and then by a better path over grassy slopes high np on the right side of the *Niederthal*. Fine view, to the left, of the Niederjoch glacier, as far as the pass to the 'right of the dazzling Similaun; more to the right is the Kreuzspitze, and facing us is the Thalleitspitze. The path then descends in zigzags, finally through pine-wood, into the Venter-Thal, and crosses the Ache to (3 hrs.) *Vent* (p. 173). — The ascent of the **Vordere Ramolkogl* (p. 173) adds 3½ hrs. to this ronte (best from the Spiegel Glacier; from the Joch very difficult).

[FROM GURGL TO THE NIEDERJOCH. Instead of descending to Vent, the traveller may follow a new path direct from the Ramoljoch to the Sanmoar Hut and thus save about 2 honrs. The path crosses the Spiegelferner to a heap of stones on the left side-moraine, then traverses debris and grass, skirting the base of the Vordere Spiegelkogl, and enters the grand and wild *Diemthal*, enclosed by the Firmisanschneide, Schalfkogl, and Diemkogl. Below the Diemferner we cross the brook, descend rapidly into the Niederthal, cross the bridge over the Ache, and ascend to the Klotzhütte and the (3½-4 hrs. from the Joch) *Sanmoar Hut* (p. 175). A good walker, starting from Gurgl early, and crossing the Ramoljoch and the Niederjoch, may therefore reach Unser Frau in one day (12 hrs.).]

TO THE PASSEIR over the *Timbler-Joch* (8135'), 5 hrs. from Gurgl or Zwieselstein to *Schönau*, see p. 217 (guide 4 fl.; from Schönau over the *Schneeberg* to *Ridnaun* and *Sterzing*, see p. 194).

TO THE SCHNALSER-THAL over the **Gurglerjoch** or **Eisjoch** (9950'), a difficult route, to Carthaus 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6 fl.). The route crosses the whole of the *Gurgler* or *Grosse Oetzthaler Glacier* (see above) to the (5 hrs.) pass between the *Falschungspitze* (10,984') on the W. and the *Hohe Wilde* (11,408') on the E. View limited. Descent, very steep

and disagreeable, to (2½ hrs.) *Eishof*, the highest chalets in the *Pfossenthal* (6785′), and through the Schnalser-Thal to (3 hrs.) *Carthaus* (p. 177). — Another fatiguing pass ascends the Langthaler Ferner, crosses the **Langthaler Joch** (10,340′), and descends to *Lazins* (5690′) at the head of the *Pfelders-Thal* (7-8 hrs.; two guides at 5 fl.); thence either down the valley to (½ hr.) *Plan* and (2½ brs.) *Moos* in the *Passeir* (p. 216), or through the *Lazinserthal* and across the *Spronser Joch* to *Dorf Tirol* and (6 hrs.) *Meran* (p. 209). — Over the *Rothmoosferner-Joch* (about 9850′), from Gurgl to Plan 7 hrs., a grand but laborious route.

37. The Pitzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 172.

A visit to the **Pitzthal**, a valley running parallel to the Oetzthal on the W., is recommended not only to mountaineers, who will find a good many attractions here, but also to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track leads as far as *Mittelberg*, about 25 M. from Imst (horses or mules may be hired at Imst, Wenns, and St. Leonhard). Those who do not wish to return to Imst or to cross any of the glacier-passes (although the Oelgrubenjoch is easy, even for the inexperienced) may reach the Innthal by the Pillerjoch, or the Oetzthal by the Breitlehner Joch (see below).

Stat. *Imst*, on the right bank of the Inn, 1¼ M. to the S. of the village, see p. 162. A narrow road (soon to be improved) ascends to the left from the station to (2¼ M.) *Arzl* (Inn), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the *Burgstall* (3440′). To the left runs the *Pitzenbach* in its deep ravine. We now ascend the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, to (3¾ M.) **Wenns** (3195′; **Post*), a prettily-situated village.

Over the Pillerjoch to Landeck or Prutz, 6 hrs., an easy and pleasing route. Good path by the village of *Piller* (4415′) to the *Gache Blick* (5160′), the top of the pass, on the brink of the deep Innthal. Descent either to the right by *Fliess* to *Landeck* (p. 162), or to the left to *Prutz* (p. 186).

The road now descends to the left, crosses the brook, and ascends the narrow valley (passing *Jerzens*, on the left, above) to the inn of *Schön*. It again crosses the brook several times and leads past the hamlets of *Rietzenried*, *Wiesen* (with the *Stuibenfall* on the right), *Zaunhof*, and *Hairlach* to (11 M.) **St. Leonhard** (4580′; *Unterwirth*; **Alte Post* at *Piösmös* on the right bank of the brook). On the right is the fall of the *Fitscherbach*, descending from the *Rofelewand*; to the left (S.E.) rise the *Hohe Geige* (11,125′) and the *Puikogl* (10,960′). *Jos. Kürschner* of Piösmös is a good guide.

The *Rofelewand* (10,995′; 6 hrs., with guide; fatiguing), ascended by the *Arzler Alp* and the *Todtenkar-Ferner*, commands a striking view. — Over the **Loibiser Joch** to Huben 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.), repaying, and shorter than the Breitlehner Joch (see below), but for proficients only. From Piösmös the path ascends the steep terraces of the E. slope of the valley, and then traverses snow and the *Reisergletscher* to the Joch, between the *Loibiskogl* and the *Reiserkogl*. Steep descent to the *Breitlehn-Alp* and to *Huben* (p. 172).

Passing the fall of the *Leklebach* (on the right) and *Trenkwald*, we next reach (5 M.) *Plangeross* (5280′; Inn), the last village, and (2½ M.) **Mittelberg** (5880′; **Schöpf's Inn*), the last farm, beautifully situated within view of the **Mittelberg Glacier* (p. 174), the imposing fall of which is 1 hr. farther up the valley. A visit

to the glacier is interesting. We reach the end of it in 1/4 hr., and then cross its flat and easily-passable tongue to the (1 hr.) right lateral moraine. (To the Karlskopf, see below).

Excursions and Ascents from Mittelberg. (Guides: *T. Ennemoser*, *Jos. Santeler*, *Alois*, *Dominic.* and *Leander Schöpf*. *Alois*, *Franz*, *Jos.*, and *Isaias Dobler*, and *Ed. Neuderer*.) To the ***Taschach Glacier** (guide to the club-hut 3 fl.; a most interesting excursion when combined with a visit to the Riffelsee, see below). The route leads S.W. from Mittelberg, on the right side of the *Taschachthal*, to the (1 3/4 hr.) end of the glacier, and traverses the arched tongue to the left lateral moraine (caution necessary, as deep crevasses are sometimes encountered). The path then ascends grassy slopes to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Taschachhütte* (7988'; admission during the day 20, bed 60 kr.), built and well fitted up by the German Alpine Club on a spur of the *Pitzthaler Urkund*, and affording a fine view of the *Taschach Glacier*, with its imposing ice-falls and its environment of glistening snow-peaks (on the left the *Hintere Brochkogl*, 11,926'); on the W. is the *Sechsegerten Glacier* (see below). — To the **Riffelsee** (7330'; 2 hrs.; guide 1 1/2 fl.), attractive. The path ascends abruptly from the *Taschach-Alp*. The height to the E. of the lake (*Am Mutten*, 7675') affords a fine survey of the Mittelberg and Taschach glaciers, and of the Hohe Geige, Puikogl, and other peaks. We may descend into the upper Taschach-Thal (fine views of the Taschach and Sechsegerten glaciers). reach the path to the Taschachhütte (see above) near the end of the glacier, and return by it to Mittelberg. — The **Mittagskogl** (10,360'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) affords a fine survey of the three glaciers.

The ascent of the *Wildspitze* (12,388') from Mittelberg takes 7-8 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to Vent 10 fl.); last part of the way very steep (comp. p. 173). — The *Hohe Geige* (11,125'; guide 5 fl.), *Vordere Brunnenkogl* (11,145'; 5 1/2 fl.), *Hintere Brunnenkogl* (11,270'; 5 1/2 fl.), *Blickspitze* (11,055'; 6 fl.), and *Puikogl* (10,960'; 5 1/2 fl.) may also be ascended from Mittelberg.

Passes. To Sölden over the **Pitzthaler** *(Söldener)* **Jöchl** (9945'), 7-8 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route traverses the lower end of the Mittelberg Glacier, and then ascends to the left over steep slopes of grass, debris, and rock to the Joch on the S. side of the *Pollesferner*. Descent over the *Rettenbach Glacier* and through the *Rettenbachthal* to Sölden (p. 172). — To Vent over the **Taufkarjoch* (comp. p. 174; two guides at 7 fl.), a much finer route. Ascent to the *Rothe Karle* by a new path constructed by the German Alpine Club. — The *Seiterjöchl*, *Tiefenbachjoch*, *Sextenjoch*, and *Taschachjoch*, see p. 174 (the last two grand but trying). — The *Breitlehner Jöchl*, the easiest pass, and free from snow (6 hrs. from Trenkwald to Huben), see p. 172.

To the Kaunserthal over the ***Oelgrubenjoch** (9868'), 7 1/2 hrs., a fine route, and not difficult (guide 6 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) *Taschachhütte*, see above. We descend on the W. side of the hill to the left to the *Sechsegerten Glacier*, which we ascend without difficulty (enjoying, farther up, a fine retrospect of the Wildspitze and the lofty crest of névé stretching from it towards the W.) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Joch*, a flat snow-saddle between the *Innere* and *Aeussere Oelgrubenspitze* (the former easily ascended from the Joch in 3/4 hr.; superb view). The usual resting-place of the guides is a little below the Joch, on the W. side. View limited. (To the left, below, is the small *Oelgruben Glacier*, with its huge moraines.) Descent by an improved path, over debris and grassy slopes, to the (2 hrs.) *Gepatschhaus* (p. 185). — Other passes into the Kaunserthal: the **Madatsch-Joch** (about 8000'), between the *Watzekopf* and the *Schwabenkopf* (from Plangeross to Feuchten 6-7 hrs., not difficult; guide 5 fl.); the **Verpeiljoch** (9190'), between the *Schwabenkopf* and the *Sonnenkogel* (from Trenkwald to Feuchten 8 hrs., laborious; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the **Tiefenthal-Jöchl** or **Wallfahrts-Jöchl** (9050'), between the *Peuschelkopf* and the *Tristkopf* (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten 7 hrs., trying; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the **Niederjöchl** (7835'), from Rietzenried to Kaltenbrunn, past the *Krumpensee*, in 5 hrs. (not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

Silz
Hainringen
Höppery
Fattegarten
Narrenkopf
Oberschgarten
Birchkgl.
Grieskogl
Brechen
Seebach
Pedenn
Wetterkreutzkopf
Ötz
Gaiskogl
Sigmund
Acherkogl
Mittelkamerkopf
Gamskogl
Roseltbrl.
Hoher Wasserfall
Kreuzjoch
Narrenkogl
Umhausen
Nederegg.
Wanderkogl
Feller
Streukogl
Rairlucher Seekopf
Dorf
Tirl
Längenfeld
Brunnenkogl
Platzlegerkogl
Gaiskogl
Lehnbichlkopf
Gamskogl
Leichkogl
Pfaffingerkopf
Schrankgl.
Hohenkogl
Allerspitz
Hellkogl
Wilder
Hohe Geige
Grieskopf
Plangerass
Söldner Kogl
Söldner
Nebelkgl.
Schaufelsp.
Wasserfallkogl
Rosskarpf
Mittelberg
Schwarze Schneide
Brunnenkogl
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1:250000

INNSBRUCK
Hall
Wilten
Amras
Ampass
Aldrans
Sistrans
Natters
Mutters
Götzens
Axams
Birgitz
Grinzens
Seitraln
Sellrain
Sulzens
Windeck
Sulzspitz
Patsch
Patscherkofl
Mühlthal
Telfes
Medratz
Gleinser Joch
Mieders
Fulpmes
Schlickerwd.
Schwarzhorn
Burgstall
Hohe Schöna
Neustift
Kesselspitz
Blaseberg
Mairel
Tienzens
Steinach
Brennersp.
Zwölferspitz
Grossbach
Kelderersp.
Kirchdachsp.
Volderau
Schaufelspitz
Greithsp.
Halltbrut
Nördl. Rothenspitz
Kastenberg
Hohthor
Schöne Grube
Nessluchjoch
Eggerjoch
Gries
Venaders
Sattelbg.
Brenner
Niederbg.
Obernberg
Kreuzjoch
Gschnitz
Tribulaun
Pflerscher
Weisswandsp.
Rosslauf
Hoh Lorenzbg.
Rothsp.
Pfitscher Joch
Lorenzspitz
Maraisksp.
Wurmlloch
Pfitscher Thal
Antiesen
Ahrn Th.
Brixen Th.
Sill Th.
Wipp Th.
Inn Th.
Eisack Th.
Pfitscher Alpen
Gebirge
Kilometer

10.

38. The Stubaithal.

Comp. Map, p. 184.

The *__Stubaithal__, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, which may in a wider sense be included in the Oetzthal Group, presents within a small compass a series of superb Alpine scenes. ROAD to a point 5 M. beyond Neustift. STELLWAGEN from Innsbruck (Rother Adler) daily at 2 p.m. to Vulpmes in 4½ hrs., fare 1 fl. (from Vulpmes at 5 a.m., in 3¼ hrs.). One-horse carriage from Innsbruck to the Stefansbrücke 3 fl., two-horse 4 fl. 80 kr.; to Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr. or 9 fl., Vulpmes 8 or 13, Neustift 10 or 17½ fl.

PEDESTRIANS should follow the Brenner road to the Stefansbrücke, and the old road thence to Ober-Schönberg; or take the train to Patsch, and follow the route described at p. 193. Another interesting route ascends to the right from the *Gärberbach Inn* (see below) to (½ hr.) *Mutters*, and leads on the slope of the *Saile*, by *Kreith* (Inn), through fine larch-wood, to (2 hrs.) *Telfes* and (½ hr.) *Vulpmes* (see below).

The Brenner road ascends the *Berg Isel* in long windings (p. 137; the old road, to the left at the first bend, is shorter), and then leads high up on the left side of the deep *Sillthal* (in which, to the left, below us, runs the Brenner Railway with its tunnels), past the (2 M.) *Gärberbach Inn* and the *Schupfen Inn* (the headquarters of Andreas Hofer in 1809), to the (2 M.) *Stefansbrücke*, which in a bold span of 140′ crosses the *Rutzbach*, descending from the Stubaithal. At *Unter-Schönberg* (2310′; *Inn), beyond the bridge, the road divides: the old Brenner road (by the side of which is a marble tablet, with a Latin inscription giving the history of the road since the Roman period) ascends somewhat steeply to the right; the new road winds to the left round the slope and leads through the Sillthal to (3¼ M.) **Ober-Schönberg** (3290′). The old road is shorter, and for walkers far more interesting. By the (2 M.) *Custom House*, the first house in Ober-Schönberg, we obtain a fine *Survey of the Stubaithal, with the Sailespitze on the right, the Waldrasterspitze or Serlesspitze and the Habicht on the left, and the ice-crowned background (Wilde Freiger, Pfaffenkamm, Sulzenauferner); below us lie the ravine of the Rutzbach and the villages of Mieders, Vulpmes, etc. On the hill, about 200 paces farther, is *__Domanig's Inn__*, which commands a splendid view, particularly from the 'Aussicht', 2 min. distant.

We now descend gradually to (2 M.) **Mieders** (3190′; **Traube*), the capital of the valley and seat of the district-court, prettily situated at the foot of the rugged *Waldraster-Spitze* or *Serles-Spitze*.

Route by *Maria-Waldrast* to (3½ hrs.) *Matrei*, see p. 191. — Ascent of the **Waldrasterspitze** (8907′; 5 hrs.; with guide), by Maria-Waldrast, laborious (path recently improved). Fine view.

Crossing the Rutzbach, and passing the village of *Telfes* on the right, we next reach (2½ M.) **Vulpmes** (3040′; **Lutz; Post*), on the *Schlickerbach*, with busy iron manufactories.

The **Hohe Burgstall** (8560′; 5 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty, either from the N. side by the (2 hrs.) *Schlicker Alpe* (5138′) and by the saddle between the Kleine and the Hohe Burgstall; or from the S. by the *Froneben* (or *Schanzlin*) *Alpe*

and the *Kaserstatt-Alpe*. Descent to the *Bärenbad*, or direct to *Neustift* (see below).

Instead of going to Vulpmes we may follow the road on the right bank to *Medraz* (small baths), *Neder*, at the entrance to the *Pinniss-Thal* (see below), and (4 M.) **Neustift** (3240′; **Zum Salzburger; Hofer*), the last village in the valley. At *Milders*, 3/4 M. farther up, the valley forks into the *Oberberg* on the right and the *Unterberg* on the left.

GUIDES: *Pancraz Gleinser* (*'Marxer-Kraze'*), *Alois Tanzer* (*'Urbas-Loisl'*), *Peter Tanzer* (*'Urbas-Peter'*), *Friedr. Jennewein*, *Franz Pfurtscheller*, *Ant.* and *Thom. Siller*, *Matth. Schönherr*, *Seb. Rainalter*, *Joh. Danler*, and others, all of Neustift.

OVER THE PINNISS-JOCH TO GSCHNITZ, an interesting pass (7-8 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.). We return to (2 M.) *Neder* (see above), and ascend the *Pinniss-Thal* to the *Alp Auf der Iss* (*Issenanger*, 4600′) and the (2 hrs.) *Pinniss-Alp* (5010′; better night-quarters at the *Karalp*, 1/2 hr. farther up). Then a steep ascent to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Pinniss-Joch** or **Alfachjoch** (7756′; fine view of the Tribulaun, etc.), and descent to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Gschnitz* (p. 193). The ascent of the **Habicht** (10,740′), a famous point of view, may be combined with this excursion (laborious; for mountaineers only; guide 5 fl.). The previous night is spent on the *Karalp* (see above). We ascend early to the Pinniss-Joch, and then mount to the right by an improved path (ropes and iron pegs at the most difficult points) over the arête and a steep glacier to the (5 hrs.) summit.

The **Oberberg** is worthy of a visit (to the Alpeiner Glacier 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). The path follows the right bank of the Oberbergbach to the (1 hr.) *Bärenbad* (4124′), a very primitive little bath. (Ascent of the *Hohe Burgstall* 4 hrs.; descent to the Schlicker-Alp, see above). Then past the *Seeduck Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Stöcklen Inn* (four beds) and the (1/4 hr.) *Ober-Iss Alp* (6000′), finely situated. (Over the *Hornthaler Joch* to the *Lisenzer Thal*, see p. 171.) Lastly a steep and stony ascent, with the wild gorge of the Oberbergbach on the left, to the (1 hr.) **Alpeiner Alp** (6700′), where we enjoy a fine view of the extensive *Alpeiner Gtacier*. The end of the glacier (7300′), which may be safely visited, except when fresh snow has fallen, is reached from the Alp in 1 hr. by ascending the left bank of the stream. A little above the chalet are some fine 'Gletscherschliffe', or marks of glacial friction, and on the tongue of the glacier are a number of 'glacier-tables'. On the left rises the Sommerwand; before us are the Wilde Thurm and the Wilde Hinterbergl. A fine, but toilsome route (guide and rope necessary) leads hence over the **Schwarzenbergjoch** (10,0 0) to *Gries* and (7-8 hrs.) *Längenfeld* in the Oetzthal (p. 172). Another, shorter but more difficult, crosses the Joch (9800′) between the *Wilde Hinterbergl* and the *Brunnenkogel*, and descends steeply into the *Schrankar* and to the *Vordere Sulzthalalp* (p. 172).

Through the *Unterberg*, or main valley, which stretches to the S.W., a road gradually ascends on the right bank of the brook, passing the hamlets of *Schaller*, *Kressbach*, and *Gasteig*, to (3 M.) *Volderau*. It then crosses the brook, leads through wood, and near *Valbeson* (to which point driving is possible) it recrosses the stream, and rounds a projecting rock to (1 1/4 hr.) **Ranalt** (4180′; *Alt's Inn*), the last hamlet in the valley, finely situated.

Interesting excursion to the ***Pfandler Alp** (7055′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl.). The path ascends steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley to the (2 hrs.) Alp, and then leads to the W. to the (1/2 hr.) *Tambichlgrat* (8030′), a spur which affords a fine view of the Stubai Mts., the Wilde Freiger, Sonklarspitze, Zuckerhütl, Sulzenau, etc. The descent may be made by a path lately repaired to *Schellegrübl* (refreshm.), *Schöngelair* (see below), and Ranalt.

The **Valbesonthal** also deserves a visit. On the right bank of the Valbesonbach the path ascends rapidly, passing the *Ochsenalpe* (with a grand waterfall 650′ in height), to the (3 hrs.) *Hohe Moos-Alp* (7460′), once a lake, with a fine view of the head of the valley (Hohe Moos-Ferner, Ruderhofspitze, Kreilspitze, Knotenspitze, etc.). Keeping to the right and skirting the Moosalp, we next reach the foot of the glacier, and ascend rapidly on the right side to the (2½ hrs.) *Grabagrubennieder* (about 9200′), where we obtain a fine view of the Pfaffengruppe, etc. Descent either to the left to *Schellegrübl* and over the Pfaudler Alp (see above) to (2 hrs.) Ranalt, or to the right to the *Alp Grabanock* and *Mutterberg* (see below).

[About 20 min. above Ranalt diverges the **Langethal**, terminating in the large *Grübl-Ferner*, a valley from which several interesting passes diverge (guide necessary for all, see p. 182; *Josef Pfurtscheller* of Ranalt). Pleasant excursion from Ranalt, past the deep gorge of the *Langenthalbach* (waterfall), to the (3 hrs.) *Grübl-Alp* (6520′), where a view of the head of the valley is obtained. (To the foot of the glacier 1½ hr. more.)

To the Gschnitzthal over the **Simming-Jöchl** (about 8880′), between the *Innere Wetterspitze* and the *Simmingfeuerstein*, with descent across the lower part of the *Sinming Glacier*, an attractive route (7 hrs. to *Lapones*, the highest Alp, p. 192). A shorter but more laborious pass is the **Trauljoch** (9140′), between the *Innere Röthenspitze* and the *Aeussere Wetterspitze* (6 hrs. to Lapones). Other passes are the **Wettersteinscharte** (9035′), between the *Innere* and the *Aeussere Wettersteinspitze*, and the **Röthenspitzjoch** (about 8880′), between the *N.* and the *S. Röthenspitze*. — To the Pflerschthal over the **Pflerscher Hochjoch** (10,340′), difficult (to *Inner-Pflersch* 10-11 hrs.; p. 193). — To Ridnaun (p. 194). This laborious route crosses the W. branch of the *Grübl Glacier* to the **Rothgrat-Scharte** (about 9550′), lying to the E. of the *Hoch-Grindl* (9910′), and descends across the *Hangende Ferner*, and past the *Pfurnsee*, to the *Agls-Alpe* and (9 hrs.) *Ridnaun* (p. 194; the ascent of the *Wilde Feuerstein*, 10,700′, may be combined with this pass). — To the Passeir. This route ascends the W. Grübl Glacier to the **Freigerscharte** (9678′), lying to the E. of the *Wilde Freiger* (11,247′), then traverses the *Ueblenthal Glacier* to the **Botzer-Scharte** (9416′), between the Botzer and Königshofer Spitze, and lastly descends steeply to the *Timbler Alpe* (see below; or over the *Hohe Ferner*, the *Röthen-Ferner*, and the *Timbler Ferner* to the *Schwarzsee-Scharte*) and thence to (9-10 hrs.) *Schneeberg*, a long but very grand glacier-tour, unattended with danger (able guides required). The *Wilde Freiger* (11,247′), an admirable point of view, may be ascended from the Freiger-scharte in 1½ hr.]

The main valley bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank of the stream, and leads past the Alps of *Schöngelair* and (1½ hr.) *Graba* (4900′; opposite the imposing **Sulzenauer Fall*, 130′ broad, 460′ high) to the (¾ hr.) **Mutterberger Alpe** (5640′; hay-beds), finely situated on the right bank.

The **Sulzenau.** From the Alp *Graba* (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope on the left of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) *Sulzenau-Alpe* (6060′), in a rock-girt basin (on the left the *Apere Freiger*, on the right the *Apere Pfaff*). In the back-ground two glacier-streams form cascades. — A difficult route leads hence over the *Sulzenau-Ferner* and the **Pfaffennieder** (10,400′), the saddle between the *Oestliche Pfaffen* and the *Wilde Freiger*, to the *Ueblenthalferner* (see above), and then either over the *Schwarzwandscharte* (10,070′) or over the *Hohe Stellen-Scharte* (10,105′) to the (8-9 hrs.) *Timbler Alpe* (p. 195). From the Ueblenthalferner we may also cross the *Botzerscharte* (see above) to Schneeberg, or descend on the left side of the glacier through the *Ueble Thäler* to the *Agls-Alpe* (p. 194) and to *Ridnaun*. Experienced guides essential. — The **Sonklarspitze**

(12,300′) may be ascended from the Sulzenau by the Pfaffennieder and the *Sonklarscharte* in 7 hrs. (difficult).

Over the Mutterberger Joch to Längenfeld, 8 hrs., toilsome (guide 5 fl.). From Mutterberg we ascend abruptly to the W. to the highest chalet and through the *Glamergrube* (the small *Mutterberger-See*, 8250′, lying above us on the right); then mount a fatiguing slope of snow to the (4 hrs.) **Mutterberger Joch** (9890′), between the *Bockkogl* on the right and the *Daunkopf* on the left. View limited. The path now descends the dry bed of a torrent to a large expanse of detritus, crosses the *Sulzthaler Ferner* (in view of the magnificent *Schrankogel;* p. 172), and leads down the left lateral moraine into the *Sulzthal*, to (2 hrs.) the *Hintere Griesalpe*, (1½ hr.) *Gries* (4960′; quarters at the Caplan's), and (1 hr.) *Längenfeld* (p. 172).

Beyond Mutterberg the path, at first rather steep, ascends to the S.W. to the (1½ hr.) **Dresdner Hütte** in the *Obere Fernau* (about 7550′; built by the German Alpine Club; bed 60 kr.).

The ***Eggessen Grat** (8648′), to the N. of the hut, ascended without difficulty in ¾ hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent environs. To the S. is the Pfaffenkamm with the Apere Pfaff and Zuckerhütl, more to the right the Schaufelspitze, W. the Bildstöckljoch and Daunkopf, N. the Höllthalspitzen, Ruderhofspitze, etc.

Over the Bildstöckljoch to Sölden, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass, and not difficult (guide from Ranalt 8 fl.; a single traveller should take two guides, who had better be engaged at Neustift; provisions obtainable at Ranalt). The route ascends from the Dresdner-Hütte to the right over grassy slopes, then over moraine-deposits and rocky debris to the *Schaufel Glacier*, which is crossed (at the end rather steep) to the (2½-3 hrs.) ***Bildstöckljoch** (10,270′), a rock-strewn ridge to the W. of the *Schaufelspitze* (see below). Fine retrospect of the N. Stubai group, the Ruderhofspitze, Schwarzenberg, etc.; below, the Mutterberger-See (see above). We now descend slightly to the left, passing a small ice-tarn, to the W. side of the Joch (the best resting-place), affording a striking view of the upper Oetzthal chain (Wildspitze, Weisskugel, Hintere Schwärze, etc.). The route next descends to and crosses the *Windach Glacier* (in ½ hr.; caution necessary on account of the crevasses; the rope should be used), and then leads down a steep water-course, over several patches of snow, and lastly over grassy slopes (a long and steep descent) to the (2 hrs.) *Windach-Alp* (6500′), with its well-built houses (milk), in the *Windach-Thal;* then through wood, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to (1½ hr.) *Sölden* (p. 172). The route in the reverse direction, from Sölden to the Dresdner Hütte, takes 9 hrs. (guide to the Mutterberger-Alp 7 fl.). — The ***Schaufelspitze** (10,920′) may be ascended without much difficulty from the Windacher Ferner in 1½ hr. (or the ascent may be combined with the Bildstöckljoch route, to which it adds 1 hr.; guide from Ranalt to the Schaufelspitze and Sölden 9 fl.). Superb view (Zillerthal, Oetzthal, and Stubai Alps. and Dolomites).

The **Zuckerhütl** (11,480′), the highest peak of the Stubai Alps. may be scaled from the Dresdner Hütte viâ the *Fernau Glacier*, *Fernau-Joch*, and *Pfaffenjoch* in 5½ hrs., a laborious ascent, but free from danger. The *Pfaffenschneide* should be avoided by a detour on the N. side; we then cross the Scharte between the Zuckerhütl and the Oestliche Pfaff and reach the top from the E. side. View very imposing. Descent over the *Pfaffen-Ferner* to the Windach-Thal steep and toilsome (to Sölden 5 hrs.).

Over the *Daunjoch* to the *Sulzthal* (from the Dresden Hut to the Griesalp 6 hrs.), see p. 172.

Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes. Leipz.
INNSBRUCK
Inn
Sill
Ötzthaler Ache
Ötzthal
Stubaier Alpen
Lechthaler Alpen
Oberinnthal
Unterinnthal
Wipptal
Sellrain
Gschnitzthal
Zillerthal
Pitzthal
Kaunergrund
Kaunerthal
Gurglthal
Langthal
Tauferer Thal
Ahrnthal
Pusterthal
Defereggen
Lienzer Dolomiten
Ehrenberg
Fernpass
Mieming
Imst
Landeck
Zams
Pfunds
Nauders
Finstermünz
Serfaus
Fiss
Ladis
Prutz
Ried
Tarrenz
Telfs
Mötz
Silz
Haiming
Oetz
Umhausen
Längenfeld
Sölden
Gurgl
Vent
Obergurgl
Hochgurgl
Zwölfer Kopf
Hochjoch
Hochfeiler
Wildspitze
Weisskugel
Similaun
Finail
Hochvernagt
Gepatschhaus
Kaunergrat
Kaunerberg
Kaltenbrunn
Pillerhöhe
Pillersee
Pillerthal
Kitzbühel
Kufstein
Wörgl
Hopfgarten
Itter
Brixen
Westendorf
Kirchberg
Kössen
Reith
Seefeld
Leutasch
Mittenwald
Scharnitz
Zirl
Hall
Absam
Thaur
Rum
Kranebitten
Igls
Patsch
Matrei
Steinach
Gries
Brenner
Sterzing
Mauls
Franzensfeste
Elvas
Brixen
Klausen
Lüsen
Villnöss
Gröden
Sarnthein
Bozen
Meran
Lana
Algund
Tirol
Schloss Tirol
Passeier
Ulten
Schnalser Thal
Martell
Stilfser Joch
Ortler
Suldenspitze
Königsspitze
Cevedale
Monte Cristallo
Sulden
Trafoi
Prad
Glurns
Mals
Reschen
Reschensee
Nauderer Berg
Samnaun
Ischgl
Kappl
Galtür
Paznaun
Silvretta
Piz Buin
Vermunt
Verwall
Arlberg
St. Anton
Stuben
Zürs
Lech
Warth
Hochtannberg
Schröcken
Mittelberg
Damüls
Mellau
Bregenz
Dornbirn
Feldkirch
Bludenz
Montafon
Gaschurn
Partenen
Vandans
Brand
Rellstal
Klostertal
Arlbergbahn
Innthalbahn
Brennerbahn
Pustertalbahn
Ehrenbergbahn
Fernpassstrasse
Arlbergstrasse
Reschenstrasse
Stilfserjochstrasse
Grossglockner
Venediger
Rainerhorn
Hochgall
Hochfeiler
Zillertaler Alpen
Tuxer Alpen
Kitzbühler Alpen
Wilder Kaiser
Rofan
Karwendel
Wetterstein
Mieminger Kette
Ötztaler Alpen
Lechtaler Alpen
Allgäuer Alpen
Verwallgruppe
Silvretta
Rätikon
Ortlergruppe
Adamello
Presanella
Dolomiten
Sella
Langkofel
Schlern
Rosengarten
Latemar
Cristallo
Sorapis
Antelao
Marmolata
Civetta
Pelmo
Tofana
Cortina
Misurina
Toblach
Innichen
Sexten
Lienz
Matrei
Kals
Heiligenblut
Zell am See
Saalfelden
Leogang
Hochkönig
Berchtesgaden
Reichenhall
Traunstein
Rosenheim
Kufstein
Kramsach
Brixlegg
Jenbach
Schwaz
Hall
Innsbruck
Seefeld
Mittenwald
Garmisch
Partenkirchen
Zugspitze
Ehrwald
Lermoos
Biberwier
Nassereith
Imst
Telfs
Zirl
Mötz
Arzl
Roppen
Karres
Prutz
Ried
Serfaus
Fiss
Ladis
Landeck
Zams
Pfunds
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Absam
Thaur
Rum
Kranebitten
Igls
Patsch
Matrei
Steinach
Gries
Brenner
Sterzing
Mauls
Franzensfeste
Elvas
Brixen
Klausen
Lüsen
Villnöss
Gröden
Sarnthein
Bozen
Meran
Lana
Algund
Tirol
Schloss Tirol
Passeier
Ulten
Schnalser Thal
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Allgäuer Alpen
Verwallgruppe
Silvretta
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Berchtesgaden
Reichenhall
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Rosenheim
Kufstein
Kramsach
Brixlegg
Jenbach
Schwaz
Hall
Innsbruck

ALPEN
Brennerbahn
MERAN
BOZEN
GLURNS
BORMIO
Ortler
Val Non
Val di Sole
1 : 520,000
Deutsche oesterr. Meilen
Kilomètres
English Miles
Oesterreichische Postmeilen

39. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

79 M. DILIGENCE daily at 2 p.m in 15½ hrs. (11 fl.). STELLWAGEN daily at 6 a.m. from Landeck to Mals (arr. 7 p.m.), and from Mals to Meran (7.30 a.m., arr. 4.15 p.m.). — The Finstermünz Pass and the Reschen-Scheideck will even repay the pedestrian.

Landeck (2668′), see p. 162. — The road passes the Schloss and skirts the right bank of the *Inn;* on the left are the slopes of the *Venetberg* (8228′). The river forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids; in the background rise the peaks of the Alps of Kauns. On the left bank is a waterfall of the *Urgbach*, high above which lies the village of *Hochgallmig*. To the left are *Fliess* and *Schloss Bideneck*. (Over the *Pillerjoch* to the Pitzthal, see p. 179.) The road ascends to the *Alte Zoll* (Inn), and descends to the (5 M.) *Ponttatzer Brücke* (2770′), where the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809.

On a precipitous rock, to the right above Prutz, stand the ruins of Schloss *Laudeck*, near which is the village of *Ladis* (3880′), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths (moderate). About ½ hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4530′), a well-organised bath-house, with a famous mineral spring, beautifully situated (better reached from Ried, see p. 186). The mineral water of Obladis has an outlet on the road-side, where it may be tasted.

8 M. **Prutz** (2825′; *Rose*), where the road returns to the right bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the *Kaunser Thal*, the mountains of which have been visible for some time.

The **Kaunser Thal** runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. A tolerable path leads over the hill formed by the deposits of the *Faggenbach* at its exit from the valley, crosses the stream near the church of *Faggen*, and ascends on the right bank to (¾ hr.) *Kauns* (3530′) and (1¼ hr.) *Kaltenbrunn* (4140′; Eckhardt), a prettily-situated resort of pilgrims. (Over the *Niederjöchl* to the *Pitzthal*, see p. 180.) The path then leads past *Nufels* and *Vergetschen* (on the left the fine waterfalls of the *Gsallbach*) to (1½ hr.) *Feuchten* (4160′; Inn), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Verpeiljoch* or the *Madatschjoch* to Plangeross, see p. 180.) Farther up, the route crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing the chalets of *Wolfkehr*, *Platt*, and *Riefenhof* (occupied in summer only). Above the (2½ hrs.) *Rostitz-Alp* we cross to the left bank, then return to the right, and ascend the steep *Gepalschloch* to the (2 hrs.) **Gepatschhaus** (about 6230′; *Inn*, erected by the German Alpine Club, and enlarged in 1882; eight rooms), picturesquely situated on a hill clothed with Alpine cedars, opposite the imposing *Gepatsch Glacier*, the largest in the Tyrol (upwards of 7 M. long). About 20 min. farther up, on the left bank of the *Faggenbach*, which forms three falls after issuing from the glacier, is the extensive *Gepatsch-Alp*.

EXCURSIONS FROM THE GEPATSCHHAUS. (Guides, *Praxmarer*, *Wörtz*, *Auer*).

A good view of the Gepatsch Glacier is afforded by the *Nöderberg* (see below; 2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.); more extensive from the *Wannetberg* (9282′; 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), reached by crossing the flat and safe tongue of the glacier and ascending to the left. — The *Aeussere Oelgrubenspitze* (10,980′; 4½-5 hrs.; horse to the beginning of the last steep ascent 4½ fl.), a splendid peak, is ascended by a new path made by the Ger. Alp. Club. — The *Weissseespitze* (11,580′; 5½-6 hrs.), see below. — The *Glockthurm* (10,994′; 4½-5 hrs.), fatiguing. Ascent through the *Krummgampenthal* to the Scharte between the *Krummgampenkopf* and the Glockthurm; then

by the arête, over rock and debris, to the top (striking view). Descent, if preferred, by the *Krummgampenferner* and the *Glockthurmjoch* to Radurschel (see below), or by the *Krummgampenschartl* to Langtaufers.

PASSES (comp. Map, p. 172). To MITTELBERG in the Pitzthal over the *Oelgrubenjoch* (9868'), 8 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), see p. 180. — To VENT (p. 173) over the *Gepatschjoch* (10,580'), 10-11 hrs., difficult; better over the *Kesselwandjoch* (p. 174). — To LANGTAUFERS over the **Weissseejoch** (9660'; 6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.; mule to the Joch 4 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. From the Gepatsch-Alp we ascend to the right over grassy slopes to the first terrace of the *Nöderberg*, affording an admirable view of the glacier (see above), over which rise the Fluchtkogel and Kesselwände. To the W. is the *Glockthurm* (10,994'). We next cross the Faggenbach, turn to the right round the flank of the Nöderberg, and traverse the moraine of the *Weisssee Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Weisssee* (8517'), at the foot of the imposing *Weissseespitze* (11,580'; ascent from the lake in 4 hrs., fatiguing but very interesting; direct descent on the S.W. side very steep, and not recommended; better descend to the *Falginjoch*, between the Weissseespitze and the Karlspitze, and over the Falginferner to Malag). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and debris, and then traverses the *Seejoch Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) Joch, between the *Vordere Karlesspitze* and the *Nasse Wand*. (Another pass, marked by a small shrine, to the right of the Nasse Wand, may be traversed if the snow beyond the Weissseejoch is troublesome.) The descent from the pass leads at first over a very steep, and generally hard-frozen slope of snow (caution necessary; better to follow the stony slope to the right of the snow); then over debris and turf (¾ hr. a good spring), and by a better path into the *Malag-Thal*, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the Langtauferer-Thal (*Freibrunnerspitze*, *Weisskugel*, *Langtauferer Spitze*). Above the hamlet of *Malag* we turn to the right and descend to (2½ hrs. from the Joch) *Hinterkirch* in the *Langtauferer-Thal* (p. 187), and to (2 hrs.) *Graun* (p. 187). — To the RADURSCHEL-THAL over the *Kaiserjoch* (9625'), somewhat laborious (to the *Radurschel-Haus*, see below, 5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). The *Riffeljoch* (about 9500'), to the N. of the Glockthurm, and the *Glockthurmjoch* (about 9500'), to the S. of it, are both very trying.

9½ M. **Ried** (2850'; **Post*; *Kreuz*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Sieymundsried*, the seat of a district-court. The road to Obladis (p. 185) diverges here to the right. On a hill on the left bank lies *Serfaus* (4700'), whence an interesting route leads over the *Furka* (9120') to (6-7 hrs.) *See* in the Patznaun (comp. p. 169).

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the *Stallanzer Bach*. On the right, the ruined church of *St. Christina*. It then descends, close by the river, to (4¼ M.) *Tösens* (3044'; Wilder Mann), crosses (½ M.) the Inn again, and next reaches (4¼ M.) —

18½ M. **Pfunds** (3185'), consisting of two villages, *Stuben* (*Traube; Post) on the high-road on the left bank of the Inn, and *Pfunds* or 'Das Dorf' on the right bank, picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Radurschel* or *Pfundser Thal*. To the S.W. towers the *Piz Mondin* (10,374'), belonging to the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. rise the *Glockthurm* (10,994') and other peaks of the Oetzthal snow-mountains.

The **Radurschel Thal**, at first a narrow ravine, expands higher up into a beautiful Alpine valley with luxuriant pasturage and wooded slopes. In the background to the S.E. rises the lofty *Glockthurm* (10,994'). A good path, steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the *Pfundser Tscheythal* (left) and the (1½ hr.) *Sadersthal* (right); then on the right bank (passing after ¾ hr. a

shooting-lodge on the left bank, at the entrance to the *Nauderer Tscheythal*) to the beautifully-situated *Radurschelhaus* (5880′; beds). To the E. rises the *Glockthurm* (ascent, see p. 185; from Radurschel very trying). About ½ hr. farther up is the fine *Alpl-Fall*, formed by the Radurschelbach. — From the Radurschelhaus over the *Kaiserjoch* (9625′) to the (5 hrs.) *Gepatschhaus*, see above. Other passes lead from the head of the valley to the S. over the *Radurschelјoch* (9800′), to *Hinterkirch* in Langtaufers (see below); from the *Nauderer Tscheythal* to the S. over the *Tscheyer Schartl* (9200′) to Langtaufers, and W. over the *Tscheyjoch* (8750′) to Nauders; and from the *Saderstal* over the *Saderer* or *Labauner Joch* (7870′) to Nauders (6 hrs. from Pfunds, easy and interesting; the ascent of the *Labauner Kopf*, see below, may easily be combined with this pass).

Above Pfunds (1¼ M.) the road crosses the Inn, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries, and occasionally supported by buttresses of masonry. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. The finest point is at (23 M.) ***Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730′; *Hotel*, R. 80, B. 25 kr.), a group of houses on the road-side, 420′ below which is the *Alt-Finstermünz*, with a tower and a bridge over the Inn, which was half destroyed by an inundation in 1879. These, with the narrow defile through which the river emerges from the Engadine, and the mountains of the Engadine in the background, form a most picturesque scene. Farther on, a fine waterfall is passed. The end of the defile is guarded by small fortifications *(Fort Nauders)*.

The road now quits the Inn and ascends in a long bend to —

27 M. **Nauders** (4468′; **Post*; **Löwe*, moderate; *Mondschein*), a large village, almost entirely rebuilt since a great fire in 1880, with the old *Schloss Naudersberg*, the seat of the local authorities.

High-road to the W. to the *Engadine* by *Martinsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. The *Piztat* (9200′; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest point of the range separating our route from the Inuthal, the base of which is skirted by the road, affords a fine view of the Engadine Mts., and another good point is the *Labauner Kopf* or *Schmalzkopf* (8928′; 4 hrs.; with guide), to the N.E., in the direction of the Radurschel (see above).

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Stille Bach* to (4 M.) the **Reschen Scheideck** (4898′), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (½ M.) *Reschen* (4888′; *Stern, rustic), which lies near the small green *Reschen-See*, a very striking **View is disclosed. The background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler chain; on the left the *Laaser Spitze* and the *Tschengelser Hochwand*, farther distant the *Cevedale*, then the lofty pyramid of the *Königsspitze*, and lastly, to the right, the *Ortler* (p. 231), forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mals.

The *Etsch*, Ital. *Adige*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the *Mittersee* and *Haidersee*. We next reach (1½ M.) *Graun* (Traube), a poor village at the entrance to the *Langtauferer Thal* (in the background the Weisseespitze and Vernagelwand).

The smiling **Langtauferer Thal** is traversed by a good track on the right bank of the *Carlinbach*, passing *Bedross* and *Kapron* (Inn), to (3 hrs.)

Hinterkirch, or *Grub* (6150′; rustic Inn, 5 min. below the church; Nögler the landlord, also a guide). At the chalets of *Matag* (6260′), ½ hr farther up, the magnificent glacier-girt head of the valley (Langtaufere Spitze, Weisskugel, Freibrunnerspitze, etc.) is disclosed to view.

EXCURSIONS FROM LANGTAUFERS. (Guides, *Jos.* and *Joh. Blaas* and *Joh Thöni.*) The *Weisskugel* (12,272′) may be scaled in 7 hrs. by the *Bärenbart Ferner* and the *Bärenbart-Joch* (between the *Bärenbartkogl* and the Weisskugel), or in 7-8 hrs. by the *Langtaufer Glacier*, the *Weisskugeljoch*, and the *Hintereisjoch*, a laborious ascent (comp. p. 174). — The *Freibrunnerspitze* (11,056′), through the *Langgrub* and over the *Rothebenferner* in 5-6 hrs., also fatiguing; magnificent view. — *Schafkopf* (9830′), to the N. of Hinterkirch, in the direction of Radurschel, 3 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — *Danzebell* (10,300′), from Kapron through the *Kühthal* in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; magnificent view. The descent may be made through the *Planail-Thal* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Mals*.

PASSES. Over the *Weissseejoch* to *Gepatsch* (6 hrs.), see p. 186. — Over the *Langtauferer-Joch* to *Vent* (10-11 hrs.), see p. 175. — Over the *Matscher Joch* (10,500), E. of the Freibrunnerspitze, to the *Matscher-Thal* (to the Glieshof 8-9 hrs.), a trying glacier-tour (p. 189). — To *Radurschel*, see p. 187.

The road crosses the *Carlinbach*, here confined by embankments, and leads past the *Mittersee* to (3½ M.) —

36½ M. **St. Valentin** *auf der Haide* (4695′; *Post*), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the *Haidersee*. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous *Malser Haide*, which the road traverses, still commanding a view of the majestic Ortler. On the left opens the *Planailthal*. To the right, at the foot of the hills, lies the village of *Bargeis* (3975′; Kreuz), with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, once a summer-seat of the bishops of Coire, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the right. We next pass *Schleis*, with the entrance to the *Schlinigthal* on the right.

42 M. **Mals** (3428′; *Post*, or *Adler; Bär; Hirsch*), a village of Roman origin, is the chief place in the *Upper Vintschgau* (Ital. *Val Venosta*, so named from the Venosti who once inhabited the valley). The church contains a good picture by *Knoller*, representing the Death of Joseph. Very picturesque view near the mill, 3 min. from the Post (through the old ruin and past the tower).

PEDESTRIANS on their way to Prad and Trafoi may avoid the sunny and fatiguing route through the Valley of the Adige from Mals to Prad viâ Spondinig by proceeding southwards from Mals to (1¼ M.) *Glurns* (see below), crossing the artificial bed of the *Adige*, and skirting the base of the mountains to (4 M.) *Lichtenberg* (*Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (see below), to (1½ M.) *Agums*, a village with a ruined castle, and lastly to (¾ M.) *Prad*. — **Glurns** (3000′; **Sonne; Steinbock*), a small town enclosed by walls, with an ancient church, is the starting-point for several interesting excursions. (Guides, *Alois Blaas* and *Jos. Plangger*). Ascent of the **Glurnser Köpfl* (7838′; 3½ hrs.; guide 3, with descent to Gomagoi 4 fl.), very attractive, and not difficult; splendid view of the Vintschgau, the Ortler, and the Oetzthal snow-mountains. The *Piz Ciavalatsch* (9040′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5, with descent to St. Maria in the Münsterthal 5½, to Trafoi 6 fl.) affords a striking view of the Ortler. Other ascents: *Norkenspitze* (*Hohes Joch*, 8485′; 4½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.); *Piz Maipitsch* (10,400′; 7½ hrs.; 5 fl.); *Piz Seesvenna* (10,568′; 8-9 hrs.; 6 fl.), etc. — Porter to Spondinig 1 fl., Matsch 1 fl. 30 kr., Prad 1, Gomagoi 2, St. Maria in the Münsterthal 2 fl. — Carriages also to be had.

To the Münsterthal. A narrow road leads to the W. from Glurns (or from Mals viâ *Laatsch*) on the right bank of the *Rambach*, crossing the stream after 2½ M. (road on the right bank, by *Rifair*, to be avoided), to (4 M.) *Taufers* (4040'; *Post), a loftily-situated village at the entrance to the *Avigna-Thal*, with three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles. A good road leads thence to the (¾ M.) Swiss frontier and (¾ M.) *Münster*, Rom. *Mustair* (4100'; Piz Ciavalatsch; Hirsch), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine abbey-church. The road now descends and crosses the Ramhach, passes the *Ava da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads by *Sielva* to (2 M.) **St. Maria** (4553'; *Weisses Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail*), a large village at the entrance to the *Val Muranza*, which is traversed by the path to the Wormser Joch (p. 220). From this point over the *Ofener Pass* to *Zernetz* and through the *Val da Scarl* to *Schuls*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg*. The road leads through *Tartsch* (to the S. of which, beyond the *Tartscher Bühel*, a fine point of view, lies *Glurns;* see above) to (3¾ M.) *Schluderns* (3010'), at the mouth of the *Matscher Thal*. To the left rises the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of armour (not always accessible).

The Matscher Thal. A rough cart-track leads from Schluderns through the ravine of the *Salurnbach* (a better road leads from Mals by *Tartsch*, 5 M.) to (4 M.) *Matsch* (5100'; Telser; Innerwirth) in the Matscher-Thal, prettily situated on a mountain terrace, with a fine view of the Vintschgau, Ortler, etc. About ½ M. below, on a rocky knoll in the ravine of the Salurnbach, are the ruins of *Ober-Matsch* and *Unter-Matsch*. The track leads hence through pleasant pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Glieshof* (5965'; accommodation) and the (½ hr.) *Innere Matscher-Alpe* (6560'), where a good view of the grand head of the valley is obtained: to the N. the *Matscher Ferner* with its imposing ice-fall, the *Freibrunnerspitze*, *Bärenbartkogel*, *Weisskugel*, etc. — In the upper Matscher Thal, at the foot of the *Oberetten-Ferner*, a club-hut is to be opened in 1883, from which the Weisskugel (see below) may be ascended in 4 hrs.

Ascents. (Guides, Jos. Tschigfrey and Franz Guntsch of Matsch.) The *Remsspitze* (10,500'; 5 hrs., guide 4 fl.), and the *Hohe Kreuzjoch* (9776'; 4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) are two fine points, free from difficulty. — *Freibrunnerspitze* (11,056'), from the Glieshöfe over the *Matscher Glacier*, 6 hrs. (guide 5, or with descent to the Langtaufers 8 fl.). *Salurnspitze* (11,256'), over the *Langgrubjoch* (see below), 6 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to Kurzras 8 fl.); *Weisskugel* (12,272), over the *Hintereisjoch*, 7-8 hrs.(guide 7, with descent to the Hochjoch Hospice 10, to Kurzras 10, Vent 12, Langtaufers 13 fl.): three difficult ascents, fit for adepts only.

Passes. Over the *Matscher Joch* to Langtaufers, see p. 188; over the *Hintereisjoch* to Vent, see p. 175. Guide to the Hochjoch Hospice 8, Vent 10, Kurzras 7 fl. — Over the *Langgrub-Joch* (9977') to the *Schnalser Thal* (from the Glieshöfe to Kurzras 7-8 hrs.), a fatiguing but interesting route (guide 5 fl.). Over the Langgrub-Joch and the *Hochjoch* to the Hochjoch Hospice 11-12 hrs. (guide 8 fl.); beyond the former Joch the traveller need not descend to Kurzras, but may skirt the slope to the left and reach the Hochjoch route farther up.

In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, rises Count Khuen's castle of *Lichtenberg*, half in ruins (see above). At (3¾ M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2916'; *Hirsch), the Stelvio road (p. 217) diverges, intersecting the plain to the right. Then (2 M.) —

51½ M. **Eyrs** (2950'; *Post*), on the boundary between the *Upper* and the *Lower Vintschgau*. On the opposite side is *Tschengels*, with its slender church-spire and old castle, commanded by the *Tschengelser Hochwand* (11,060'). In the vicinity are the small

baths of *Schgums*, newly fitted up. At (3½ M.) *Laas* (2850′; Inn) the *Laaser Thal* opens to the right. (Over the *Rosimjoch* to *Sulden*, see p. 232.) To the E. rises the ice- peak of the *Laaserspitze* (10,824′). The road crosses a large mound of debris (the top of which commands an extensive view over the Vintschgau, and of the Laas Mts. with the Hochofenwand and Vertainspitze on the S.) and then descends to *Kortsch* (2600′) and (3½ M.) —

58½ M. **Schlanders** (2365′; **Post*), at the entrance to the *Schlandernaun-Thal* (p. 176). At *Göflan*, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road (2½ M.) crosses the Adige below *Goldrain* (with the Schloss of that name on the right), and then the rapid *Plima*, which descends from the *Martellthal* (p. 232) on the S. On a hill at the mouth of that valley stand the castles of *Unter-* and *Ober-Montan*. Opposite, on the N. slope, is *Schloss Annenberg*, high above which stands the pilgrimage-church of *St. Martin auf dem Kofel*. Beyond (2 M.) **Latsch** (2110′; **Hirsch*) the road recrosses the Adige, and runs high above the narrow and rocky bed of the river, to (2½ M.) *Castelbell* (Mondschein), where we reach a vine-growing region. To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque ruined château of Castelbell, which was burned down in 1842. The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to *Tschars* (opposite *Tabland*), (2½ M.) **Leimer's Bad Kochenmoos*, with a sulphur spring (passing travellers also received), and (½ M.) *Staben* (1800′), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the half-ruined castle of *Juval*, past which the route into the Schnalser Thal formerly led (p. 176).

Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the *Schnalser Thal* (on the left bank of which runs the new road to *Ratteis*, p. 177), and leads to (1½ M.) —

70 M. **Naturns** (1675′; **Post*), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank is *Schloss Dornsberg*. Beyond (4 M.) *Rabland* the valley contracts. A saddle, called the *Töll* (1667′), separates the Vintschgau from the Adige district. The road passes an *Inn* (to the N.W. of which lies *Partschins* at the base of the *Tschigatspitze;* in the valley, the *Partschins Waterfall*, p. 214), and soon crosses the (1½ M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down. On the right bank of the Adige are the small baths of *Egard*. The road now descends the slope of the *Marlinger Berg* (p. 214) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful Valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass on the right the *Forst Brewery*, ¼ M. beyond which is *Schloss Forst* on the left (p. 214). The road here crosses the Adige, and soon reaches (2¼ M.) —

79 M. *Meran* (1050′), see p. 209.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

DUXER GEBIRGE
ZILLERTHALER ALPEN
GROSSVENEDIGER GRUPPE
RIESER FERNER
Hohe Feiler
Möseler Sp.
Löffel Sp.
Gr. Venediger
Hochgall
STERZING
BRIXEN
BRUNECK
Mühlbach
St. Lorenzen
Matrey
Brenner Pass
Sterzing
Taufers
Welsberg
Innichen
Deutsche geogr. Meilen (15 = 1°)
Kilomètres
English Miles
Oesterreichische Klafter

40. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 184, 254.

80 M. Railway. Express in 5 hrs. (fares 8 fl. 45, 6 fl. 38 kr.); ordinary trains in 6½ hrs. (fares 6 fl. 18, 5 fl. 37, 3 fl. 59 kr.). Good refreshment-room at Franzensfeste. Best views to the right as far as the Eisak bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left.

The **Brenner**, the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (22 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs five times between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:44. The huge viaducts for which the Semmering line is remarkable have been avoided on the Brenner line, and its construction has accordingly been much less costly. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and stat. *Gossensass.*

Innsbruck (1912′), see p. 132. The train passes the Abbey of *Wilten* (right), passes through a tunnel 750 yds. long under Berg Isel, then through a second, and crosses the *Sill* by a stone bridge, 78′ in height. Further on it runs high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the high-road, which soon crosses the *Rutzbach*, a stream descending from the Stubaithal, by means of the bold *Stefansbrücke* (p. 181; below is the *Schupfen Inn*, p. 181). To the S. is seen the beautifully-formed *Waldraster-* or *Serles-Spitze* (8907′). Five tunnels are passed through. 5½ M. **Patsch** (2550′); the village lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the train. To the W., beyond the Sill, is the wooded *Burgstall*, which conceals the mouth of the *Stubaithal.*

From Patsch to Stubaithal (comp. R. 38). We descend from the station to the Sill, which is crossed by a bridge, ascend the steep left bank to the Brenner road, follow this road to the left to the *Ober-Schönberg* post-station, and turn to the right to the (¾ hr.) village (*View, comp. p. 181). Or we may cross the Brenner road and ascend the forest path in a straight direction (½ hr.; keep to the right at the top).

Three more tunnels, including the *Mühlbach Tunnel* (1035 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matreier Schlossberg. On the right, close to the railway, flows the Sill in its artificial rocky channel. The train crosses the Sill to —

12 M. **Matrei** (3240′; *Stern; Krone*), a beautifully situated village, with the château of *Trautson*, the property of Prince Auersperg. Roman antiquities are frequently found here.

A tolerably easy path leads from Matrei to the W., by the pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Waldrast** (5357′; *Inn), on the E. flank of the *Waldraster* or *Serles-Spitze*, to (3½ hrs.) *Mieders* (p. 181). Fine view from Waldrast; more extensive from the *Gleinser Jöchl* (6080′), to the N., ascended by a bridle-path in ½ hr. — Ascent of the *Waldraster Spitze*, see p. 181.

The railway and the road follow the valley of the Sill. To the left is the church of *St. Katharina*, at the mouth of the *Navisthal.* The Sill is again crossed. 14½ M. **Steinach** (3430′). The village (**Post; *Steinbock; Wilder Mann; Rose*) lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the *Gschnitzthal.*

The **Gschnitzthal** is worthy of a visit. Road as far as (2½ M.) *Trins* (3885′; *Heidegger), a pleasant village at the S. base of the *Blaser* (7346′).

The (5 min.) *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley. We then pass Count Sarnthein's château of *Schneeberg* in the narrowing valley, and reach (2 hrs.) *Gschnitz* (4070′; quarter's at the Curé's; guide, Pitracher), at the base of the *Kirchdachspitze* (9370′). To the S. rises the *Tribulaun* (10,168′), to the N. the *Habicht* (10,740′), and at the head of the valley the *Feuerstein* and *Schneespitze* with the *Simming Glacier*. About 1½ hr. farther up the valley (in which we pass a fine cascade on the left) is the highest Alp, *Lapones* (4635′), 2½ hrs. from the foot of the *Simming Glacier*. From the Alp over the *Simmingjöchl* or the *Trauljoch* to Ranalt in the Stubaithal, see p. 183. — From Gschnitz over the *Pinniss-Joch* to Neustift, and ascent of the *Habicht* (from Gschnitz 7 hrs., with guide), see p. 182. — A toilsome, but repaying route leads from Gschnitz to the S. through the *Sandesthal* and over the *Pflerscher Pinkl* (about 8880′) to (7 hrs.) *Inner-Pflersch* (p. 193). Immediately to the E. rises the huge *Tribulaun* group. The highest peak (*Pflerscher Tribulaun* or *Scharer*, 10,160′) may be ascended from Gschnitz by the *Sandesjoch* in 7-8 hrs., with a guide (difficult; ascended for the first time in 1874; very grand view).

The train now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley (in view of the Habicht, to the right, for a short distance), and then, near the village of *Stafflach* (*Lamm; M. Hörtnagl, a good guide), which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the *Schmirner Thal*. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes.) Below us, to the right, at the mouth of the picturesque *Valser Thal*, with the glaciers of the Dux Mts. in the background, lies the charmingly-situated village of *St. Jodok* (p. 144), where some of the trains stop. The line describes a long curve, crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the *Valser Bach* (view of the Valser Thal now to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (while to the right, 225′ below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Sillthal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the *Padauner Kogl*. 19½ M. **Gries** (4100′). The village (**Aigner*), a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the *Oberbergthal*, which ascends thence to the Tribulaun. (Pleasant excursion to the two lakes at the end of the valley, 3 hrs.)

The ***Padauner Kogl** (6765′), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Gries (or from Stafflach, see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (with guide). From Gries a good forest-path ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Padauner Sattel* (5245′; view of the Olperer, etc.); thence to the (1½ hr.) top a steep climb over moss-grown rocks.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green *Brenner-See* (4300′), and crossing the *Vennabach*. To the left rises the *Kraxentrag*, with a small glacier. The *Sill*, which rises to the E., at the foot of the *Wolfendornspitze*, is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (23 M.) **Brenner** (4485′), situated in a valley destitute of view, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The *Eisak* forms several falls to the right of the station. On the road opposite is the old *Brenner Post-house* (Inn).

Fine view from the *Postalpe* (1½ hr.), on the E. side of the valley.

— The ascent of the *Kraxentrag* (9825′; 5 hrs.; with guide), through the Vennathal, and that of the **Wolfendorn* (9094′; 5 hrs., with guide), by the Lueger Alpe, are very interesting and for experts free from difficulty. (Guide, Griesberger-Sepp.) — The *Hühnerspiel* (9010′) may be ascended from the Melcher Inn (1½ hr. from the Brenner), or from stat. Schelleberg in 4½ hrs. (but better from Gossensass, see below).

From the Brennerbad over the **Schlüsseljoch** (7315′; guide) to *Kematen* in the Pfitsch valley (p. 147), 4 hrs., an interesting and easy route.

The train follows the course of the Eisak, at first traversing a level, grassy valley to the (26 M.) *Brennerbad* (4350′; *Inn), the mineral water of which resembles that of Gastein, and then descending rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (28 M.) *Schelleberg* (4065′). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass (see below), which lies 588′ almost perpendicularly below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the *Pflerschthal*, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the side of the valley by a curved tunnel, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pflerschthal glaciers, and of the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained to the left on entering, and to the right on emerging from the tunnel. Station *Pflersch;* then (33 M.) **Gossensass** (3481′; **Bräuhaus*, fine view from the veranda, pens. 2½-3 fl.).

The **Hühnerspiel** (*Amthorspitze*, 9013′; 5 hrs., with guide; riding practicable), a fine point of view, is ascended from Gossensass by *Hochwieden* (retrospect of the Pflerschthal) and the valley descending between the Hühnerspiel and the Weissspitze. The path then mounts rapidly to the ridge towards the Daxthal, and to the summit without difficulty. Splendid view.

In the **Pflerschthal** a rough road leads by *Anichen* to (2 hrs.) *Boden* or *Inner-Pflersch* (4100′; Inn; quarters also at the Curé's). By the chalets of *Erl* we cross the brook to (½ hr.) *Hinterstein*, the last hamlet, and then ascend steeply past the *Hölle* (grand waterfall) to the (1½ hr.) *Schafalpe Furt* (5440′), at the foot of the crevassed *Feuerstein Ferner* (with a fine ice-fall, the best view of which is obtained by ascending for 1 hr.). The ascent of the *Schneespitze* (10,407′; 5 hrs. with guide; Joh. Kuen of Inner-Pflersch) from this point is laborious, but repaying. Descent over the *Schneespitzjoch* to the *Simmingferner* (and Gschnitz) difficult. — Over the *Pflerscher Hochjoch* to *Stubai*, see p. 183; over the *Pflerscher Pinkl* to *Gschnitz*, see p. 192. — From Inner-Pflersch to *Ridnaun* over the *Pfarmbeiljoch* (about 8200′) uninteresting (6 hrs. to St. Lorenz). Interesting, but more difficult is the *Aglsjoch* (about 8880′), between the Agls-Spitze and the Lorenz-Spitze, affording a fine survey of the great Ueblenthalferner. Descent past the *Pfurnsee* to the *Untere Agls-Alpe* (see below).

The train crosses the Eisak at the influx of the *Pflerschbach*, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, while a tunnel now conducts the river through the projecting rocks, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. To the left, above, is the ruin of *Strassberg;* on the high-road, to the right, the village of *Ried*. We now enter the broad basin of —

37 M. **Sterzing** (3107′; **Goldner Greif* or *Alte Post;* **Neue Post;* **Schwarzer Adler;* **Rose;* **Krone;* *Stoetter's Hotel*, with restaurant, at the station). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets,

lies 1/2 M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisak, which is confined between strong embankments. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here. It is now a favourite summer-resort, but lacks shade.

A good view of the valley is obtained from the hill to the W., behind the *Capuchin Monastery;* also from the castles of *Sprechenstein* (3/4 hr.) and *Reifenstein* (3/4 hr.), the latter of which is well-preserved and worth visiting (see p. 195). — A more extensive view, embracing the Stubai and Zillerthal snow-mountains, the Eisakthal, etc., is afforded by the *Rosskopf* (7175'), reached without difficulty by *Raminges* in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide, Joh. Steiner). — Over the *Penser Joch* to Botzen, see p. 201; over the *Pfitscher Joch* to the Zillerthal, see p. 147; over the *Jaufen* to Meran, see p. 216.

A well-trodden route leads through the **Ridnaun-Thal,** which opens here to the W., and over the *Schneeberg* to the Oetzthal (to Gurgl or Sölden two days). The new road (constructed for the mining-traffic) extends to the Kasten (see below), but is interrupted by three 'Bremsberge' ('brake-hills'), up which the trucks are drawn by a wire-rope. Driving is therefore practicable to the foot of the first 'Bremsberg' only, near Mareith. The road ascends gradually on the right bank of the *Gailbach*, by which the valley is watered, to *Gasteig*, at the entrance to the *Jaufenthal* (p. 216), passes the mouth of the *Ratschinges-Thal*, and reaches (5 M.) *Mareith* (3525'; Inn), with the château of *Wolfsthurn*. It then ascends more steeply (first 'Bremsberg', see above), passing the *St. Magdalenenkirche* (4660'; fine view of the head of the valley, with the Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger), to (1/2 hr.) *Ridnaun* (4430'; Klotz) and (3/4 hr.) *St. Lorenz* (4415'; Inn).

[To the Ueblenthal-Ferner, an interesting excursion (from Ridnaun 4 hrs.; with guide). By the stamping-mill at the entrance to the Lazzachthal (see below) we diverge to the right from the road by a recently improved path, ascending through the *Burgstall-Wald*, and then descend to the Mareither Bach, and follow its left bank to the *Agls-Boden* (above which, to the right, is the *Untere Agls-Alp*). We next ascend steeply to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Obere Agls-Alp* (7235'; poor quarters), 1/2 hr. from the foot of the great **Ueblenthal-Ferner**, the flat tongue of which *(Ebener Ferner)* may be traversed with safety below the ice-fall. (Small ice-lake on the S. side.) The best survey is obtained from the *Ippeleskogl* (1 hr.). Difficult passes (good guides requisite) cross this glacier to the Stubai and Passeir (comp. p. 183). The traveller who intends to ascend the Schneeberg need not return from this point to the Lazzachthal, but may go from the ice-lake to the S., through the *Senneregeten-Thal*, and past the *Trübensee*, to the *Egetenjoch*. He may then either descend to the *Moarer Egetensee*, follow the slope, and reach the path to the Kaindl shaft (see below); or he may go to the W. of the Joch across the *Senneregeten-Ferner* to the pass to the N. of the *Moarer Weissen*, cross the *Timbler Ferner* to the *Schwarzseescharte*, and descend to (9 hrs.) *St. Martin* (see below.)]

By the stamping-mill 1/4 hr. above *St. Lorenz* (4720') the road reaches the second 'Bremsberg' (steep ascent), enters the *Lazzacher Thal*, and ascends through a rather monotonous region (with the Krapfenkar and the Moarer Spitze on the right) to the (2 hrs.) *Kasten-Alpe* (wine, etc.), where the road ends (third 'Bremsberg'). We now (with a guide) ascend the slope to the (3/4 hr.) *Kaindl* (7611'), a shaft 800 yds. long pierced through the crest of the Schneeberg. A light is necessary for the passage of this tunnel (10 min.). The traveller had better get a miner from the Kasten to propel him through the shaft on one of the trucks called 'Hunde'. When the mine is being worked the shaft is not passable, in which case the traveller must cross the hill (3/4 hr. longer), but the view repays the trouble. From the shaft we follow the wire-tramway to (1/4 hr.) **St. Martin am Schneeberg** (7650'; poor inn), grandly situated. The mines (zinc and lead), which were known in the 15th cent., are again actively worked. The *Schwarzseespitze* (9815'; 2 hrs.; with guide) and the *Botzer* (10,630'; 4 hrs.; with guide), two fine points of view, may be ascended from St. Mar-

tin. — We may now descend to (1½ hr.) *Rabenstein* (p. 217), and again ascend to *Schönau* and the *Timbler Joch* (p. 217; 5½ hrs. to Zwieselstein; instead of descending to Rabenstein we may follow the slope on the right bank of the brook direct to Schönau). Or (2 hrs. longer, but a far finer route) we may ascend from St. Martin to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Gürtelscharte* (8520'), which affords a capital survey of the *Timbler Mulde* and its grand surroundings. We then descend to the *Timbler Alpe* (7700') and cross the *Schönauer Alpe* to the Timbler Joch.

The train crosses the *Pfitscher Bach* (p. 147), and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the opposite bank rise the castles of *Thumbarg* and *Reifenstein* (a good specimen of a mediæval castle), at the mouth of the *Ridnaunthal* (see above), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy *Sterzinger Moos* by a long embankment and reaches *Freienfeld*. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Trens*, and on the other side *Stilfes*. The train crosses the Eisak. On the left bank lie the ruin of the *Wolfsberg* and the village of *Mauls*, where some of the trains stop. We next cross the *Eggerbach*, which descends from the *Penser Joch* (p. 201), and beyond (44 M.) *Grasstein* (2745') enter a narrow defile, in which the Post Inn of *Mittewald* lies to the left (station). Marshal Lefebvre was defeated here by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At *Oberau* 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners. The pass is still called the *Sachsenklemme*.

The mouth of the defile, called the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unterau* (2460 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. These works (**Franzensfeste**), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 48 M. *Franzensfeste Station* (**Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., bed 1 fl.; *Zum Reifer;* also a small inn below the bridge) lies upwards of 1 M. from the fortress. The *Pusterthal Railway*, see R. 54; immediately below the railway-bridge the high-road into the Pusterthal crosses the Eisak by the *Ladritscher Brücke*, an old wooden bridge 160' above the stream.

The group of houses to the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustinian monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1142 (imitation of the Castle of St. Angelo; church richly decorated with stucco, and worth seeing. To the right, near *Vahrn* (stat.; p. 196), opens the *Schalderer Thal* (see below). The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

54½ M. **Brixen,** Ital. *Bressanone* (1830'; **Elephant*, next door to the post-office, ½ M. from the station; **Stern*; *Sonne; Goldnes Kreuz;* **Goldner Adler;* all in the town), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. It contains several churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The *Cathedral*, with its two copper-roofed towers, was completed in 1754. To the right of the portal is the entrance to the **Cloisters*, containing old mural paint-

ings and numerous tombstones, one of the first of which, on the left of the portal, is that of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445). Opposite to it is a finely-executed little relief of the Resurrection in copper, in memory of Hans Kessler, a coppersmith (d. 1654). At the S.W. end of the town, to the right of the entrance to the station, is the *Episcopal Palace*, with a garden. The large, tasteless building at the N. end of the town is a school. Some old frescoes were discovered in 1881 in the small church of *St. John*.

A good view is obtained from *Krakofel*, on the spur between the Eisak and the Rienz, 20 min. to the N.; also from *Köstland* (Bräuhaus), an ascent of 1/2 hr. to the E.; more extensive from *St. Andrä* (1 hr., reached by *Milland*). — Pleasant walk to the N. to (3/4 hr.) the charmingly-situated village of **Vahrn** (**Pension Mayr*, pension 2 fl. 70 kr.; *Waldsacker*), with its fine old chestnuts, commanded by the ruin of *Salern*, and through the richly-wooded *Schalderer Thal* to the (1 hr.) *Schalderer Bad*. (Thence over the *Schalderer Joch* to *Durnholz* 5 hrs., see p. 201.) — Interesting excursion to the S.W., by *Tschötsch* (see below) to (2 1/2 hrs.) **Velthurns** (*Oberwirth*), with a château of Prince Liechtenstein (rooms with fine panelling); thence down to the (1/2 hr.) high-road, or (with guide) by *Leitach* and the nunnery of *Seben* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Klausen* (see below). — The ***Plose** (*Blosebügl*, 7355'; 4 1/2 hrs.) commands an admirable survey of the Oetzthal and Zillerthal Alps, the Dolomites, etc. The easy and interesting ascent (path marked by finger-posts and red streaks) is by Köstland (see above) to (1 1/2 hr.) the small baths of *Burgstall* (Inn, fair), and thence by *St. Leonhard*, mostly through wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Ackerboden* (bed of hay) and the (1 hr.) summit. The higher S. peaks of the mountain (*Fröllspitze* or *Telegraph*, 8205'; *Pfannhorn*, highest peak, 8515') are less frequently ascended (best from the *Aferser Thal* by *St. Georg*).

The Eisak is again crossed. To the right, on the hill, lies the village of *Tschötsch*, the birthplace of Fallmerayer (d. 1861), the orientalist. To the left rises the handsome château of *Pallaus*, and farther on, at the entrance to the *Aferser Thal*, stands the church of *Albeins* (where some trains stop), beyond which a glimpse is obtained of the wild *Geislerspitzen* at the head of the valley. The Eisakthal contracts. On the left opens the *Villnöss-Thal* (p. 197).

60 1/2 M. **Klausen** (1676; **Lamm; Post*), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of *Seben*, crowning the cliffs on the right and commanding a fine view, was successively a Rhætian fortress, a Roman castle (*Sabiona*), an episcopal residence down to the 10th cent., and a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting to the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who was pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the tower. The *Loretto Chapel*, adjoining the *Capuchin Monastery* (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most curious collection of ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol, presented by the founder of the monastery (1699), who was confessor to the wife of Charles II. of Spain. The Capuchin Haspinger (p. 135), one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery. A monument was erected here in 1875 to the Minnesänger Leutold von Säben, a member of the old baronial family.

Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) *Fonteklaus*, a fine point of view; another on the right bank to (1¼ hr.) *Villanders;* also by *Seben* to (2 hrs.) *Velthurns* (see above). — A road leads through the ravine of the *Dinabach* to the (1½ hr.) *Garnsteiner Pochwerk* (stamping-mill), and mounts rapidly thence to (1 hr.) **Latzfons** (3170′; *Inn*), from which we may ascend in 4 hrs. to the *Latzfonser Joch* (about 7900′), an admirable point of view. (A still finer point is the *Kassianspitze*, 8468′, to the N. of the Joch; ¾ hr.) Descent by *Reinswald* to (2 hrs.) *Astfeld* in the *Sarnthal*, or (to the right from the Joch) to (2 hrs.) *Durnholz* (p. 201).

The **Villnöss-Thal**, which opens above Klausen to the E., 12 M. in length, offers special attractions to the geologist. A road, diverging to the right from the Brixen road by the (1¼ M.) *Schmelz*, ascends the ravine (passing *Gufidaun* on the right, above us, and *Theiss* on the left) to the (1 hr.) custom-house of *Mileins* (Inn). In the woods above, on the right, is the small *Bad Froy*. The road now leads past *St. Josef* (the *Flitzthal*, with a mineral spring, lying to the right) and the churches (on the hill to the left) of *St. Jakob* and *St. Valentin*, to (1½ hr.) *St. Peter*, or *Villnöss* (3760′; *Kabeswirth; Zellenwirth; guides, Lor. Grossruhatscher and Pet. Lampacher), the chief place in the valley. An easy and attractive pass leads hence to the S. by the *Raschötz-Alp* to (5 hrs., with guide) *St. Ulrich* in the Grödener Thal (p. 204). Another pass (fatiguing; guide indispensable) crosses the *Kofljoch*, to the E., and the *Würz-Alp*, to the N. of the *Peitlerkofel*, to (8-9 hrs.) *Untermoy* in the Enneberg (p. 276). — The road in the Villnössthal next leads to (1¼ hr.) *St. Magdalena*, grandly situated. To the S.E. tower the wild and lofty *Geisel-* or *Geisler-Spitzen* (the central and highest peak 10,430′; ascended for the first time in 1878); to the S. is the *Sotschediaberg*, to the E. the *Sobutsch* and *Ruefenberg*. From this point over the *Raschötz-Alpe* to *St. Christina* in the Gröden 5 hrs.; to the Enneberg over the *Wurzen-Pass* and the *Petzes-Alp* (to *Campill*, p. 276, 5 hrs., with guide), an interesting route.

64½ M. **Waidbruck** (1518′; **Krone*, at the station; *Sonne*, moderate), lies at the mouth of the *Grödener Thal*. To the left, high above it, rises the *Trostburg* with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count Wolkenstein.

From Waidbruck to the *Grödener Thal*, see p. 203; by *Kastelruth* to the *Seisser Alp*, see p. 205. — A tolerable road (preferable to those from Atzwang and Botzen) ascends from Waidbruck to the W., passing *Lengstein* and the '*Erdpyramiden*', to (4 hrs.) *Klobenstein* (p. 200).

From *Koltmann*, on the right bank of the Eisak, ¼ hr. to the S. of Waidbruck, a tolerable cart-road, steep at the beginning only, leads by *Barbian* to (3 hrs.) **Bad Dreikirchen**, recently fitted up, and suitable for some stay.

The train crosses the Grödener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a defile of porphyry rock, called the *Kuntersweg* (after the supposed constructor of the road in the 14th cent.). 67 M. *Kastelruth*, the station for the village of that name (3395′), situated high up on the left bank (p. 205; 2 hrs.). From (69½ M.) **Atzwang** (1240′; **Post* in Unter-Atzwang; *Inn* in Ober-Atzwang, rustic), at the mouth of the *Finsterbach* (p. 200), a steep road ascends to the right to (2½ hrs.) *Klobenstein* on the Ritten (p. 200). — To *Seiss*, *Ratzes*, and *Völs* (with ascent of the *Schlern*), see p. 205.

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the *Mühlbach* at stat. *Steg* (Inn; to the left, high up, the château of *Prössels;* in the background the *Schlern*), we next reach (74 M.) *Blumau* (1020′; Bräu), at the mouth of the *Tierser Thal* (p. 202). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the

vine-clad slopes of the *Botzener Leitach*. Stat. *Kardaun*, at the entrance to the *Eggenthal* (p. 202; above, to the left, the castle of *Karneid*). The train now crosses the Eisak, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen *(Botzener Boden)*, which resembles a vast vineyard. Botzen, with its fine Gothic tower, is visible in the distance.

78 M. *Botzen.*

41. Botzen and Environs.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240, 254.

Hotels. *Kaiserkrone (Pl. b), Muster-Platz, R. from 80, L. 30, A. 30, D. 1 fl. 50, B. 50 kr.; *Hotel Victoria (Pl. a), at the station, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 50, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; Mondschein (Pl. c), Bindergasse; *Erzherzog Heinrich (Pl. e), Dominikanergasse; *Kräutner's Hotel (Pl. f.), Johannes-Platz, with restaurant (see below). R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Schwarzer Adler (Pl. g), Obst-Platz; Engel, Weintraubengasse; Stadt Meran, Lauben; *Schwarzer Greif, Johannes-Platz, near the station; *Stiegl, with shady garden, moderate. — *Badl (Pl. d), and others at *Gries*, see below.

Restaurants. *Kräutner (beer), Johannesplatz; *Natje, Laubengasse; *Gasthof zum Schluff*, with garden, on the way to the Calvarienberg; *Tschugguel*, Dominikanergasse; *Fraas*, opposite the Mondschein. Wine at the *Pfau*, next to the post-office.

Cafés. *Kusseth*, next to the Kaiserkrone; *Schgraffer*, Johannes-Platz, with shady garden (also restaurant).

Money-Changers. *Tschurtschenthaler*, Obst-Platz, corner of the Lauben; *Schwarz Söhne*, Johannes-Platz; *Lehmann*, Bindergasse; *Moar*, Silbergasse.

Preserved Fruits. *Ringler's Söhne*, Lauben 7. Fresh fruit (a staple commodity): *Südtiroler Früchte-Export-Gesellschaft*, Rauschgasse. Dried Alpine plants (Edelweiss, etc.): *Santer*, Bindergasse.

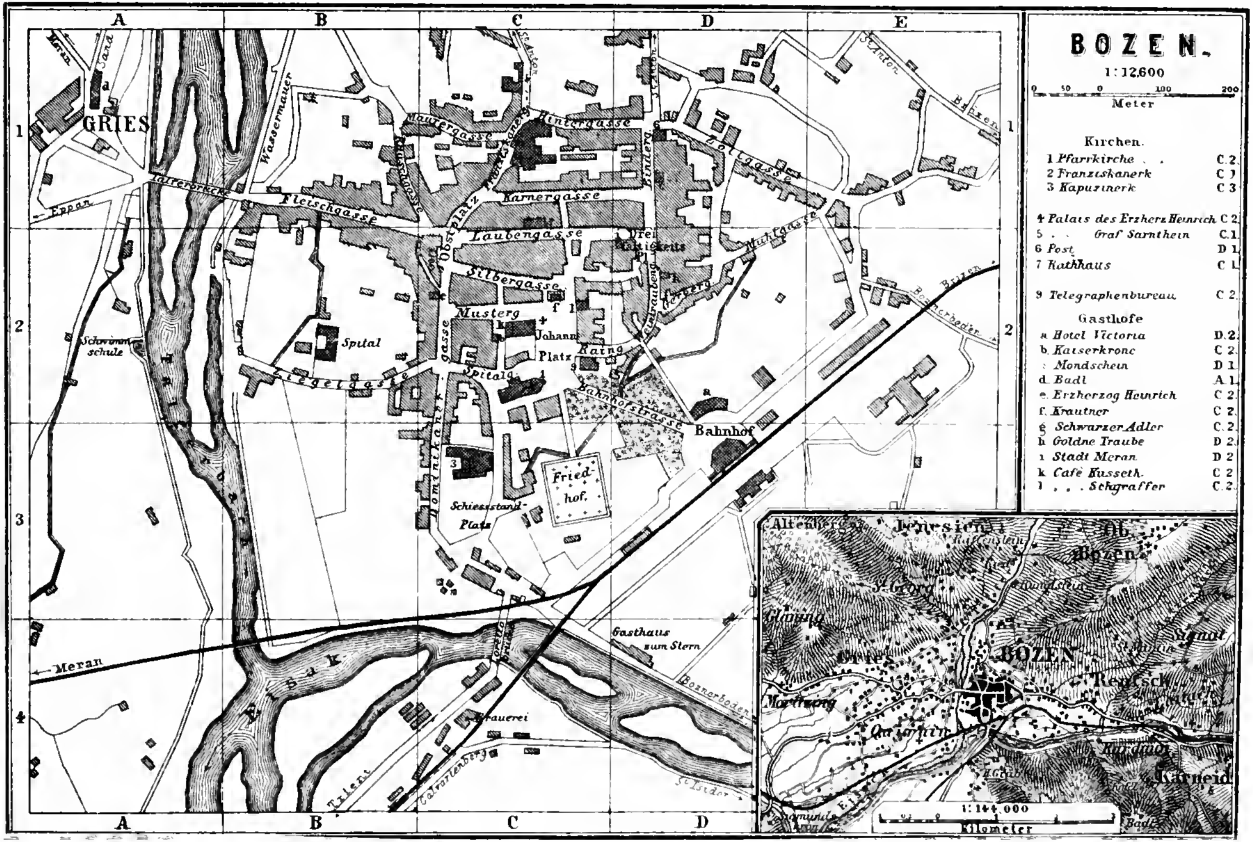
Photographs: *Moser*, Johannes-Platz; *Augschüller* and *Gugler*, not far from the Kaiserkrone.

Baths (swimming and others) at Gries, below the Talferbrücke.

Stellwagen to Kaltern (p. 207), at 6 a.m. and 4. 30 p.m. daily, in 3 hrs. (fare 80 kr.); to Sarnthein (p. 201) at 1. 30 p.m. daily, in 4 hrs., returning in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl.). These omnibuses start from the Mondschein.

Botzen, Ital. *Bolzano* (850′), a town with 10,640 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in the Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarnthal* on the N., and the *Eisak*, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisakthal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schlern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberetsch. Fine view of the environs from the Talfer bridge.

The traffic of the town centres in the *Laubengasse*, with its arcades and shops, and the adjoining *Obst-Platz*. Shady *Promenades* have been laid out between the station and the town. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the *Wassermauer* on the Talfer affords a cool walk after sunset (approached from the Talferbrücke, to the right). In July and August most of


BOZEN.
1:12,600
0 50 0 100 200
Meter
Kirchen.
1 Pfarrkirche . . C.2.
2 Franziskanerk C 1
3 Kapuzinerk C 3
4 Palais des Erzherz.Heinrich C 2.
5 . . Graf Sarnthein C.1.
6 Post D 1.
7 Rathhaus C 1.
9 Telegraphenbureau C 2.
Gasthofe
a Hotel Victoria D.2.
b. Kaiserkrone C 2.
c Mondschein D 1.
d. Badl A 1.
e. Erzherzog Heinrich C 2.
f. Krautner C 2.
g Schwarzer Adler C.2.
h Goldne Traube D 2.
i Stadt Meran D 2
k Café Kusseth C 2
l . . . Schgraffer C.2.
GRIES
Meran
Sand
Eppan
Wassermauer
Fleischgasse
Laubengasse
Silbergasse
Musterg
Spital
Ziegelgasse
Dominikanergasse
Spitalg.
Obstplatz
Kornergasse
Hintergasse
Bindergasse
Bindergasse
Mühlgasse
Johann Platz
Rathg
Bahnhofstrasse
Bahnhof
Friedhof
Schiessstand-Platz
Drei Kaltsketts
Gerberg
St. Anton
Bozen
Bozenerboden
Schwimmschule
Gasthaus zum Stern
Brauerei
Trient
Calvarienberg
St. Isidor
Talfer
Eisak
Meran
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
Altenberg
Jenesien
Ob. Bozen
St. Georg
Glaning
BOZEN
Signat
Rentsch
Moritzing
Kardaun
Karneid
1:144,000
Kilometer
Badl

the wealthier citizens retire to their country-seats on the Ritten, at Kollern, Jenesien, etc., returning to Botzen in September.

The Gothic ***Parish Church** (Pl. 1), of the 14th and 15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and a fine open tower, completed in 1519. Behind the high-altar is the vault of Archduke Rainer (d. 1853), with a marble relief. Altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

On the E. side a gateway, with the inscription '*Resurrecturis*', leads to the **Cemetery** (Pl. C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanelli family, with a Madonna under a Gothic canopy, designed by Schnorr.

The **Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. 2) possesses a finely-carved old German altar (in a chapel adjoining the sacristy). — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of the Archduke Henry, Hr. v. Toggenburg, Hr. Moser, and Dr. Streiter.

ENVIRONS. The ***Calvarienberg** commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.: turn to the left from the high-road by the inn 'Zum Schluff' beyond the Eisak bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious, life-size groups in wood. A more extensive view, is obtained from the square tower at the hamlet of *Virgl*, 1/4 hr. farther up. — This excursion may be pleasantly extended by descending to the S. to *Haslach* and walking through the wood to the (1 hr. from the Eisak bridge) ***Haselburg**, or castle of *Kuebach*, the property of Count Sarnthein, and partly preserved. It is most picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commands an excellent view of the valley of the Adige.

Picturesque excursion to *St. Isidor*, generally called **Badl**, situated on the N. slope of the Virglberg or Kollerer Berg, a somewhat steep ascent of 2 1/2 hrs. to the S.E. of Botzen. The rough cart-road ascends to the left on the bank of the Eisak immediately beyond the Eisak bridge (see above), turning to the right before reaching the church of *Kampil*, and mounting to (1 1/2 hr.) *Kampenn*, with a small château. Thence it again ascends to the right to (1/4 hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Badl', which it reaches in 3/4 hr. more (*Inn, rustic, open in summer only). St. Isidor and *Kollern* (3870'), situated 1 hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters. Beautiful wood-walks and charming views.

Gries (**Hotel-Pension Austria*, also a *Kurhaus*, first-class, pens. 3 fl. 85 kr.; **Badl*, beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths, pens. 2 fl. 70 kr.; **Hotel-Pension Bellevue*; **Kreuz*; apartments at the *Villas Aufschnaiter*, *Melchiori*, *Lagäder*, *Gruber*, etc., all 3/4-1 M. from the Botzen station), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntschnaer Berg*, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests, the mean temperature being 4 1/2° Fahr. higher than that of Meran. The environs lack shade. Lodgings abundant, but those on the dusty Meran road should be avoided. The *Stiftskirche* contains frescoes by Knoller. The summers are very hot here, and a small species of cactus (Opuntia vulgaris) grows wild in the neighbourhood.

The *Guntschnaer Berg*, the S. buttress of an extensive plateau similar to the Ritten, lies between the valleys of the Talfer and Adige and extends nearly as far as Meran. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (*Jenesien*, *Flaas*, *Mölten*, etc.) and farms. **Jenesien** (4130′), occupying a lofty and pleasant situation 2 hrs. from Botzen, a summer-resort of the townspeople, is worthy of a visit. We follow the Sarner-Strasse as far as *St. Anton* (see below), cross the Talfer, and ascend to the (10 min.) *Gescheibte Thurm*, said to be of Roman origin, but probably more recent, and to the (1/2 hr.) village of *St. Georgen*. (Charming view near the church.) *Jenesien*, 1 hr. farther on, is not visible until we are close to it. A little before reaching it we pass a barren hill on the left (the 'Krumme Bühel') which commands a splendid view of the Dolomites. — An excursion to *Glaning* and *Greifenstein* is also interesting. By the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of (1 1/2 hr.) *Glaning* (Inn), lying on a spur of the Alten and affording a picturesque view. We then descend to the (1/2 hr.) ruin of *Greifenstein* or *Sauschloss*, perched on a rock high above the Adige, and return to (1 1/2 hr.) Botzen by *Siebeneich* (p. 208) and the Meran road, or by train.

The **Ritten,** a lofty and extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. The chief villages are *Oberbotzen* and *Klobenstein*. The old Oberbotzen road, steep, stony, and almost shadeless, diverges, 1/4 M. to the E. of Botzen, to the left from the road to Rentsch (see below), and ascends to the (1 hr.) *Maurer* and (1 1/2 hr.) Oberbotzen. The new road, which is preferable (shady in the morning), leads by (3/4 M.) *St. Anton* (p. 201) and ascends to the right to *St. Peter*. Here we turn to the right and ascend by a somewhat steep paved path, and then by a broader road, to a (3/4 hr.) cross, and thence to the left (the track to the right leads to *Ploner*), chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) **Oberbotzen** (3825′; *Inn* by the church, poor; *Unterhofer* at Maria-Schnee, 1/4 hr. farther, better), which commands a fine *View of the Dolomites from the Lattemar to the Geisel-spitzen. *Menz's Gloriette*, or belvedere, affords an admirable view towards the W. (Ortler, Oetzthal Alps). From *Maria-Schnee* a picturesque road (with varying views of the Schlern, etc.) leads to (3/4 hr.) *Wolfsgruben*, with its small lake, and (1 hr.) **Klobenstein** (3765′; **Staffler Inn*, pens. 2 1/2 fl.), the busiest and most beautifully-situated village on the Ritten, with a magnificent view of the long chain of the Dolomites. The best point of view is the *Belvedere*, 1/4 hr. to the E., to the left side of the road to *Lengmoos*, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein: to the extreme left are the Geislerspitzen between the Villnöss and the Gröden, then the Langkofl, Puflatsch, Schlern, Rothwand, Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, etc., the Mendel terminating the range on the W. About 1/2 hr. farther N., in the valley of the *Finsterbach*, are the curious **Erd-pyramiden*, or 'Earth Pyramids', which are columns of the debris of an old moraine, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water, and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. A road from Lengmoos crosses the ravine by a wooden bridge to (3/4 hr.) *Mittelberg*, whence we may proceed to *Lengstein* and the *Waidbruck* station (3 hrs. from Klobenstein).

— The direct route from Botzen to Klobenstein (3½ hrs.) is by a rough road (suitable for driving), by *Rentsch*, *Kleinstein*, and *Unterinn*. From Klobenstein to stat. Atzwang (p. 197), or to Steg, a steep bridle-path (2 hrs.).

The ***Rittnerhorn** (7405'; guide 2 fl., A. Lobis of Klobenstein; horse 4 fl.), ascended from Oberhotzen or Klobenstein in 3½ hrs., is an admirable point of view. The route from Klobenstein ascends gradually to (2 hrs.) *Pemmern* (Inn, poor; Bad), ¼ hr. to the E., hetter), and thence by the *Rittner-Alpe* to the summit. Extensive panorama: to the E. the Dolomites from the Peitlerkofel to the Mts. of the Fleimserthal; to the S. the Alps of Trent, Monte Baldo, Bocca di Brenta, Adamello, Presanella; to the W. the Ortler and the Oetzthal Alps; to the N. the Stuhai and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the Tauern as far as the Grossglockner. Descent, if preferred, by the *Villanderer Alp* and *Villanders* to (4½ hrs.) *Klausen* (p. 196); or by *Barbian* to (3 hrs.) *Waidbruck* (p. 197); to *Sarnthein* through the *Tanzbachthal* or over the *Sarner Scharte*, fatiguing.

***Sarnthal.** Immediately to the N.W. of Botzen opens the *Sarnthal*, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the *Talfer*, and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. The new road to (12 M.) Sarnthein (Stellwagen, see p. 198) leads N. from the Obst-Platz through the Franziskanergasse to the (¾ M.) spinning-mill of *St. Anton* and *Schloss Klebenstein*. (Walkers follow the Wassermauer, passing *Schloss Maretsch*.) On the right, above, is the church of *St. Peter*, and on the left the *Gescheibte Thurm* (see above). The road keeps to the right, following the left bank of the Talfer, and passes below (1 M.) ***Runkelstein**, a château still partly preserved, and adorned with curious mediæval frescoes (King Arthur, Tristan and Isolde). To the left, farther on, rises *Schloss Ried* on a rock in the Talfer; then, high above the road, the ruined *Rafenstein* or *Sarner Schloss*, and on the hill to the right the ruin of *Langeck*. Passing the (2½ M.) inn *Zum Zoll*, we enter (¾ M.) the *Mackner Kessel*, a wild rocky chaos, beyond which the *Johannskofel*, a nearly perpendicular rock, 800' high, on which is perched an almost inaccessible church, arrests the attention. We cross the Talfer, and recross it by the (2½ M.) *Halbweg Inn*. The valley expands farther on, and we next reach (5 M.) **Sarnthein** (3250'; **Gensbacher;* **Schweizer*), the principal village in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of *Reineck* and *Kränzelstein*.

A attractive pass leads from Sarnthein to the W. over the *Kreuzjoch* (6145') and by *St. Katharina in der Schart* (p. 215) to *Meran* (7 hrs.; guide 3 fl.).

At *Astfeld* (3290'; Inn), 2½ M. above Sarnthein, the valley divides; the right (E.) branch is named the *Durnholzer Thal*, the left (W.) branch the *Penser Thal*. In the former lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of *Durnholz* (5150'; quarters at the curé's), with a small lake; the route to it passes *Reinswald*, on the slope to the right, by which the path from the *Latzfonser Joch* descends (p. 197; from Durnholz over the *Schalderer Joch* to *Schalders*, see p. 196). — A tolerable road ascends the Penser Thal to (9 M.) *Weissenbach* or *Ausser-Pens* (4330'; Inn) and (2½ M.) *Pens* (poor Inn). From Pens over the *Penser Joch* (7250') to Sterzing, 7 hrs., uninteresting (guide 3 fl.; Jos. Aichner or Jos. Wassermann of Sarnthein).

***Eggenthal.** From Botzen to Vigo di Fassa. The lower part of the Eggenthal is remarkably picturesque and deserves a visit. (Carr. with one horse from Botzen to the waterfall and back 3 fl.) We may either drive to (2 M.) *Kardaun* (950′), following the Brixen road to *Rentsch*, and there crossing the Eisak and the railway, or we may take the train thither (7 min.). Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) into the narrow ravine, watered by the *Karneidbach*. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of *Karneid*. After 2 M. the road passes through two short tunnels; under the bridge before the first of these the Karneidbach forms a picturesque fall. This is the finest point in the valley, which expands higher up. On the slopes to the left are seen a number of 'earth-pyramids' (p. 200). Passing the church of *Gummer* on the hill to the left, we next reach (4 M.) **Pircha-bruck** (2850 ft.; **Lamm*), charmingly situated, with a superb view of the Lattemar to the right, and the Rothe Wand and Rosengarten to the left. (To Deutschnofen and Weissenstein, see below.) The valley ramifies here. The S. and principal branch leads to (5 M.) *Untereggen*, whence a path crosses the *Satteljoch* (7010′), between the *Reiterjoch* and the *Zangen*, to (5 hrs.) *Predazzo* (p. 255).

The new road ascends the E. branch of the valley to (4 M.) **Welschnofen** (3885′; *Kreuz; Krone*), known in the Fassa as *Nova Italiana*, and occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Lattemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten. From Welschnofen over the *Caressa Pass* to Vigo 4½ hrs. (guide 3 fl.; G. Kauffmann). The route ascends gradually past several farms, and enters the wood. From the (¾ hr.) saw-mill we may either continue to follow the direct path on the right bank of the brook to the (1½ hr.) Alp; or (½ hr. longer, but much more interesting) we may cross the brook and pass the **Karrer-Seen*, picturesquely situated in the wood at the base of the Lattemar. The paths unite on the *Costalunga Alp* (refreshments), a wide depression between the Rothwand and the Lattemar. The path ascends gradually from the Alp to the (40 min.) **Caressa Pass** (*Costalunga Pass*, 5740′), opposite which are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa, the Punta di Vallaccia, etc.; to the W. in the distance is the Ortler range. We may now either descend to the right, through the *Costalunga Valley*, to (1 hr.) *Moëna* (p. 255), or by a good path to the left to *Vallonga* and (1½ hr.) *Vigo* (p. 255).

The **Tierser Thal**, which runs parallel with the Eggenthal on the N., descends towards the W. from the Rosengarten to the Eisakthal at Blumau (p. 197). A road leads as far as the (5 M.) *In der Breien* toll, whence a somewhat steep bridle-path ascends on the N. side of the valley to the (1 hr.) village of *Tiers* (3210′; Rosenwirth). By the chapel of *St. Cyprian* above Tiers the valley branches into the *Tschamin-Thal* on the left (in which lies the rustic *Bad Weisland*), and the *Purgametsch-Thal* on the right. A laborious route (guide necessary; Alois Villgrattner or Joh. Damian of Tiers) ascends very steeply through the Tschamin-Thal to the *Tierser Alpel* (8000′), between the Rosszähne and the Falban; we may then descend either to the N. past the *Mahlknecht* (p. 205) and through

the *Saltrie-Schlucht* to *St. Christina* (p. 204), or to the E. through the *Duronthal* to *Campidello* (p. 256).

A fine route, but difficult at places and fit for mountaineers only, leads through the *Purgametsch* and *Vajolett* valleys to the Fassa (6 hrs. to Vigo; guide 4½ fl.). From Tiers to the *Schwaig* 2 hrs.; then a very steep ascent to the (1 hr.) gap between the *Scalieretti* (9245′) on the left and the *Monte Alto* (see below) on the right; lastly an equally steep descent into the grand and wild *Vajolett Gorge* and through it to (3 hrs.) *Vigo* (p. 155). In the Vajolett Valley, a little below the pass, is a cleft through which we may enter the *Rosengartenfeld* ('Gartel'), a large tract of debris presenting the appearance of a patch of snow when seen from Botzen. From this point the *Monte Alto di Cantenazzi* (10,405′), the highest peak of the Rosengarten group, may be ascended by experts with steady heads in 1½-2 hrs. (difficult; able guides necessary; G. Bernard of Campidello among others). The ascent was first made by Mr. Tucker in 1874 (from the Vajolett Valley).

Another toilsome route (guide 5 fl.) leads from Tiers through the *Tschaminthal* (see above) and the wild ravine of the *Grasleiten* to the depression between the *Kesselkogel* (9785′) and the *Federerkogel* (9085′), and descends to the *Scalieretti Alp* at the head of the Val Vajolett; then either to the left across a rocky saddle to the *Antermoja Lake* and to *Campidello* (p. 156), or down the valley to *Vigo* (p. 155). The *Kesselkogel* (see above) may be ascended by adepts from the Scalieretti Alp or from the Antermoja Lake in 4-5 hrs. (no danger or serious difficulty).

A less fatiguing route from Welschnofen to (7 hrs.) Vigo (p. 155) crosses the *Tschagerjoch* (8500′), between the Monte Alto and the Rothwand. — Ascent of the Schlern from Tiers by the *Tierser Alpel*, see p. 206.

On the plateau between the Eggenthal and the Etschthal, 2 hrs. to the S.W. of Pirchabruck, lies **Deutschnofen** (4430′; *Adler; Rössl*), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached direct from Botzen in 4 hrs. viâ *Kampenn* (p. 199), or from stat. *Branzoll* (p. 232), in 3½ hrs. by *Leifers* and through the *Brandenthal*. Charming excursion from Deutschnofen to the beautifully-situated monastery and pilgrimage-church of (1½ hr.) *Weissenstein* (4950′; *Inn), and thence across the plateau, affording admirable views of the valley of the Adige and the mountains beyond it, to (1½ hr.) *Aldein* (Inn) and (1½ hr.) stat. *Auer* (p. 232). — The ***Weisshorn** (7585′), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Weissenstein in 2, from Deutschnofen in 3, or from Aldein in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). The descent may be made by *Radein* to *Fontana Fredda* (p. 254), on the road from Neumarkt to Cavalese. — The **Schwarzhorn** (7995′), to the S. of the Weisshorn, and connected with it by the saddle of the *Grimmjoch*, commands a more extensive view, but is more difficult of access.

Grödener Thal. Seisser Alp. Schlern (comp. Map, p. 254). The narrow **Gröden Valley** (Romanic *Goerdeina*, Ital. *Gardena*), 15 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, consists of bright green meadows flanked with dark pine-forest. The N. slopes are thickly sprinkled with neat dwellings, and the background towards the E. is formed by huge Dolomites. The dialect of the valley is 'Ladin', but German is generally understood by the men. The road, made in 1856 (diligence to St. Ulrich daily at 3.30 p.m., fare 1 fl. 10 kr., returning at 9 a.m., fare 80 kr.; one-horse carr. to Plan 8 fl.), ascends the narrow valley to the left from *Waidbruck* (p. 197). On the height to the N. is *Loyen* with the *Vogelweiderhöfe*, said to have been the home of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (a pleasant walk of 50 min. from Waidbruck). On the S. are the slopes of the *Seisser Alp* (p. 205). Farther on, *St. Peter* (Bräuhaus) lies on the left, and the village of *Pufels*, in a side-

valley at the base of the *Puflatsch* (p. 205), on the right. The Langkofl and Sella now become visible.

7½ M. **St. Ulrich** (4055′; **Rössl; *Adler;* beer at the *Engel*), Ladin *Ortiseit*, is the chief village in the valley. The church contains a Madonna by a pupil of Canova. Near the church is *Purger's* depôt of carved wood. Wooden toys are made here in large quantities for exportation. Guides, Franz Fistil and Engelhard Nagler.

Excursions. To the E. to *St. Jakob* (½ hr.), with a splendid view of the Langkofel. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina, 1¼ hr., a far finer route than the road in the valley.) To the N. the *Raschötz-Alp* (7470′) may be attained in 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl. (comp. p. 197). To the S. the *Puflatsch* (7112′; guide 2½ fl.) may be ascended in 3 hrs. by *Pufels* and through the gorge of the *Pufelser Bach;* descent by the *Schgaguler Schwaige* (good quarters) and through the ravine of the *Pitzbach.* (Descent by the Seisser Alp, and by a rough paved path to Kastelruth or Ratzes, not pleasant.) To the E. to the **Rodella* (see below) 3 hrs. — To the *Villnöss*, see p. 197.

We next reach (2½ M.) *St. Christina* (4616′; *Dosses Inn; guide, Joh. Bapt. Brugger). On the right towers the huge *Langkofl* (10,430′), with *Schloss Fischburg* at its base.

The mountain-pastures above St. Christina to the N. afford a good survey of the grand environs: to the N. the Raschötz, Pitschberg, Geiselspitzen, Col delle Pieres; E. the Spitzkofl and the Sella group; S. the Langkofl, Plattkofl, Puflatsch, and the more distant Rosengarten and Schlern.

The **Langkofl** (10,430′) may be ascended from St. Christina in 7 hrs. (difficult; good guides, rope, etc., necessary). The first ascent was made by Hr. Grohmann in 1869, and the second-highest peak (*Grohmannspitze*, 10,412′) was reached for the first time in 1880. Comp. p. 256. — The *Plattkofl* (9698′; 6 hrs.; guide 3½, with descent to Campidello 5 fl.), an interesting point, presents no difficulty. (The previous night may be spent on the *Zallinger Alp*, at the W. base.)

The road crosses the *Tschislerbach* and leads over a hill (fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (2½ M.) *St. Maria* or *Wolkenstein* (*Hirsch, near the church; guide, W. Kaslatter). To the left, at the mouth of the *Langenthal*, is the ruin of *Wolkenstein.*

From St. Maria to the Enneberg over the *Grödener Joch*, an easy and pleasant route (to Corvara 4 hrs.; guide hardly necessary). Road to (1¼ M.) *Plan* (5180′; Inn, rustic) at the head of the valley. Here we ascend to the left, at first steeply through wood, and then more gradually across pastures (*Ferara Alp*, with the huge slope of the Sella on the right), to the (1½ hr.) Grödener Joch (6990′), between the *Spitzkofel* and the *Sella (Mesules);* behind us towers the Langkofl. Descent to (1½ hr.) *Colfosco* (p. 277); below it we cross the brook to the right and then ascend to (½ hr.) *Corvara* (p. 277). Thence to *St. Cassian* (p. 277) 2 hrs.: before Stern descend to the right and follow the Grossbach, cross it above its influx into the Murz, and ascend on the left bank of the latter.

To the Fassa over the *Sella-Joch* (to Campidello 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). From *Plan* (see above) the bridle-path ascends to the right to the (2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (7316′), between the Sella and the Langkofl (splendid view of the Marmolada, the Sella group on the left, and the Plattkofl and Langkofl on the right; still finer from the **Rodella*, 8146′, to the W. of the Joch, easily ascended in ¾ hr.). From the pass we descend to the left by a well-trodden path through the grassy valley. (To the right is the path to the Rodella, which ascends gradually.) After a few minutes we diverge to the right by a small path across the pastures and descend on the right slope of the valley, passing several hay-sheds (while the broader path only leads to pastures on the left slope), to (1 hr.) *Canazei* and (½ hr.) *Campidello* (p. 256).

The **Seisser Alp** is a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 10M. long and 7½M. broad, bounded by the Eisakthal on the W., the Grödener Thal on the N., the Schlern and Rosszähne on the S., and the Langkofl and Plattkofl on the E. side. It is the largest pasture in the Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 360 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of Kastelruth (see below). The margin of the plateau (N.W. the Puflatsch, 7133′, Pitzberg, 6900′; S. Mahlknecht-Joch, 7255′) is considerably higher than the centre (5900′). Guide desirable, particularly before the hay-harvest. (From Kastelruth over the Mahlknechtjoch to Campidello 4 fl.; ascent of the Schlern 3, or with descent to Campidello 5½ fl.)

The Seisser Alp is approached from the stations of *Atzwang*, *Kastelruth*, or *Waidbruck* (p. 197). FROM ATZWANG a bridle-path, steep at first, and turning to the left after ¾ hr. (the path to the right goes to Völs, see below), leads to the (1¼ hr.) church of *St. Constantin*, and thence by *Strasser* (Inn, rustic) to (1 hr.) *Seiss* (3260′; two tolerable inns). Opposite, on the slope of the majestic Schlern, is the *Hauensteiner Wald*, with the ruins of *Salegg* and *Hauenstein*, once the home of the Minnesänger Oswald von Wolkenstein. In the wild and wooded ravine of the *Frötschbach* or *Tschapitbach*, ¾ hr. above Seiss, are the baths of **Ratzes** (3930′; **Inn*), with a spring containing iron and sulphur. (Travellers bound for Ratzes need not go as far as Seiss, but ascend to the right through wood by a finger-post, 40 min. from St. Constantin. In the wood lies a small, sequestered lake.) — FROM THE KASTELRUTH STATION (p. 197) we cross the Eisak by the *Tergöler Brücke* and ascend by a steep bridle-path to (2 hrs.) **Kastelruth** (3395′; **Lamm*; *Rössl*; guides, R. Leitner and Anton Schenk), the seat of the district-court, in a fine open situation, with pleasant views. Thence to Seiss ¾ hr., to Ratzes by *St. Valentin*, 1¼ hr.; to the Seisser Alp direct, as far as the Tschapitalp (p. 206), 3 hrs. — FROM WAIDBRUCK (p. 197) a bridle-path, steep and stony at first, ascends past the *Trostburg* (p. 197) to *Tiesens* and (2½ hrs.) Kastelruth.

A rough cart-road, paved at places, which is soon joined by the road from Ratzes on the right, leads from Seiss to the Seisser Alp. On reaching the plateau (1½ hr.) we enjoy a fine view: to the S. the Schlern and Rosszähne, and to the S.E. the Langkofl and Plattkofl. A still finer point is the (1 hr.) **Puflatsch** (7133′): to the N. a picturesque peep into the Gardena, to the W. the Ritten and Rittnerhorn, in the distance the Ortler, to the N. the Zillerthaler Ferner, to the E. the Dolomites of the Enneberg and the Fassa. (Good quarters at the *Schgaguler Schwaige*, p. 204.) The path now ascends gradually towards the S.E., rounding the N.E. spur of the Rosszähne, to the *Mahlknecht Chalet*, or *Molignon* as it is called in the Fassa (Alpine fare), and in ½ hr. more to the **Mahlknecht-Joch** (7255′), a depression in the tufa ridge, called '*Auf der Schneide*',

which stretches from the Rosszähne to the Plattkofl. Descent through the *Duron Valley* to (1½ hr.) *Campidello* (p. 156), not to be mistaken.

On the S.W. the Seisser Alp is bounded by the huge dolomite mass of the *Schlern (8402'), which may be ascended from Seiss, Ratzes, Völs, Campidello, or Tiers. (The lower N.W. peak is called the *Junge Schlern*, 7828'). From Seiss to the Seisser Alp, see above. On the plateau we turn to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Tschapit-Alp* (Alpine fare at the Saltnerhütte), cross the brook, and ascend abruptly to the right (path bad at places) to the shoulder and to the (2½-3 hrs.) rocky summit *(Pez)*. — From Ratzes (guide 2½-3 fl.; Jac. Fill, or 'Jackele', at the baths) we may either take the same route (or follow the *Prosliner Steig*, the shortest way to the Seisser Alp, but not recommended), or (better) ascend direct on the left bank of the Tschapitbach by a steep path, which passes the mineral spring and leads chiefly through wood. A third path, the *Gams-Steig* ('chamois path'), ascends a rocky ledge on the slope of the Schlern, and is not very safe. (To the summit by either of the two last routes 4 hrs.; guide indispensable.) — The shortest way from Atzwang leads by (1½ hr.) *Völs* (2965'; *Weisses Kreuz) to the *Untere* and (2½ hrs.) *Obere Schlern-Alp* (hay-bed); it then climbs the steep slope of the Schlern-Alp (see below) to the (1 hr.) chapel of *St. Cassian* (7670'), and reaches the (¾ hr.) summit from the S.E. side. — From Tiers or Campidello the Schlern is ascended by the *Tierser Alpel* (p. 202), and in this case we have to traverse the whole of the Schlern ridge from the '*Rothe Erde*', near the Rosszähne, to St. Cassian (guide necessary). — The summit commands a magnificent *Panorama: on the W., far below us, is the valley of the Adige with the long ridge of the Mendel, beyond which rises the Ortler group; to the right of the Ortler are the Oetzthal, Stubai, Zillerthal, and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger): N.E. the extensive Seisser Alp, and the wild Geiselspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Grödener Thal; E. the Plattkofl, Langkofl, and Boe, and farther back the Antelao and Pelmo; in the foreground the serrated Rosszähne, above which are seen the snow-fields of the Marmolada; S.E. the Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogel, Monte Alto, and Rothwand; S. the Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, and Trentine Alps, the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. — A few paces to the W. of the summit we get a view of the wild *Schlernklamm*, with the rocky walls of the *Schlern-alm* on the left, the broad back of which is also visible from Botzen.

Ueberetsch. Kaltern. (Stellwagen from Botzen to Kaltern at 5. 30 a.m. and 5. 10 p.m. daily in 3 hrs.; from Kaltern at 5. 30 a.m. and 3. 30 p.m., in 2 hrs.; comp. p. 198.) Beyond the Talfer Bridge the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, crosses the Meran Railway near (3½ M.) stat. *Sigmundskron* (p. 208), and is carried across the Adige by a new iron bridge. On a rock to the left rises the conspicuous and still partly-preserved castle of *Sigmundskron*, founded in the 10th cent., rebuilt by Duke Sigismund in the 15th, and now used as a powder-magazine. (A path ascends to it from the *Inn* beyond the bridge in 10 min.; good view.) The road skirts the foot of the hill, and divides at (¾ M.) the village of *Frangart*. Here we may either go to the left through the *Girlaner Höhle* to *Girlan* (1420') and (¼ M.) *St. Michael* (see below); or we may follow the high-road through the *Paulsner Höhle*, passing the ruins of *Wart* and *Altenburg*, to (3½ M.) **St. Pauls** (1270 ft.; **Adler*), a large village, with a handsome Gothic church. The tower, which contains a fine peal of bells, commands a beautiful survey of the

vine-clad environs, of the rich basin of Botzen, and of the Etschthal up to Meran.

Pleasant walk by *Missian* to the beautifully-situated ruin of (1¼ hr.) **Hoch-Eppan** (2360'), the ancestral seat of the counts of that name. Return by the ruin of *Boimont.* — Ascent of the *Gantkofl* (6115') from St. Pauls, by the *Buchberger Höfe*, interesting (4½ hrs.; with guide).

The road now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (1¼ M.) **St. Michael,** or *Eppan* (1345'; **Rössl;* **Sonne*), a well-built and thriving village. Guide, Franz Marsoner.

The ***Gleifcapelle,** above the village, to the W. (½ hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisak. — An interesting excursion (¾ hr., with guide) may be made to the **'Eislöcher'** at the foot of the *Matschatsch*, a spur of the Mendel rising towards the S.W. These 'ice-caverns', formed by overthrown masses of rock, are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (Alpine roses in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged to *Ober-Planitzing* and (1¼ hr.) *Kaltern.*

To THE MENDELPASS (see below) from St. Michael 9 M., by a new road, chiefly through wood. It ascends between the *Gondberg* and the *Penegal* to the solitary *Matschatscher Hof* (2965'), and then in nine long windings (the eighth of which commands a splendid view) to the pass. — Bridle-path from *Kaltern* to the Mendel, see below.

The road next leads by *Unter-Planitzing* and past the *Calvarienberg* (on the left) to (2½ M.) **Kaltern** (1381'; **Rössl*), the capital of the Ueberetsch, with a considerable wine-trade ('Seewein' the best). The churchyard-wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of Hr. Dipauli's villa of *Windegg* (admittance on application), command a charming view of the Kalterer See and the environs.

Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) **Montiggl** *(Inn).* By the Calvarienberg we descend to the right, bear slightly to the left by the wall, and by the (¼ hr.) cross go straight on (avoiding the ascent to the left). After 20 min. more we ascend to the left through wood to (25 min.) *Montiggl.* About ¼ hr. beyond the little village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the *Mittelberg*, which separates the lofty plain of Eppan from the Etschthal, is the *Lower*, and ¼ hr. higher up the *Upper Montiggler See.* A steep and rough path crosses the Mittelberg thence to (1 hr.) *Branzoll* (p. 232).

To THE RAILWAY from Kaltern there are two carriage-roads. One on the E. bank of the *Kalterer See* (775'), passing the ruin of *Leuchtenburg* on the Mittelberg to the left, goes to (5 M.) *Gmund*, crosses the Adige by a ferry, and leads along the railway to (1 M.) stat. *Auer* (p. 232). The other road leads on the W. side of the lake to (6½ M.) *Tramin* (890'; *Adler), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the Adige to (2 M.) stat. *Neumarkt*, which is about ¾ M. from the village of that name on the left bank of the Adige. A pleasanter route, but 7½ M. longer, traverses the hills on the right bank of the Adige, by *Kurtatsch* (*Rose) and *Margreid* (*Greif; Hirsch), and descends to the railway at *Salurn* (p. 233).

FROM KALTERN TO CLES OVER THE MENDEL-PASS, 7½ hrs. (comp. Map, p. 240). Road from St. Michael to Matschatsch and the Mendelpass, see above (mule from St. Michael to the Mendel 5 fl., from Kaltern 2½ fl.). From Kaltern our route leads by *Mitterdorf* to (½ hr.) *Oberndorf* or *St. Nicolaus* (1845'). From the upper end of the village the well-trodden bridle-path leads to the left and ascends steeply, uniting after 1 hr. with the new road from St. Michael (see above), which leads to the *Mendelscharte* (4440') in 1 hr. more. (A few paces beyond the junction of the roads is the only spring of good water on the route.) About 5 min. beyond the pass is **Tschienben's Inn* (rustic). The ***Monte Roën** (6735', the highest peak of the Mendel, or Mendola Mts., ascended from the inn by the *Roën-Alp* (with guide, 1½ fl.; mule 3 fl.) in 3 hrs., commands a superb view: to the E. the Dolomites as far as the Tauern; to the S. the Brenta, Adamello, and

Presanella; to the W. the Ortler; to the N. the Oetzthaler and Stubaier Ferner, etc.; at our feet stretches the beautiful Etschthal. — Those who have not time to ascend the Monte Roën should mount the hill immediately to the N. of the pass (5452'; from the inn 3/4 hr., no guide necessary), which also affords a beautiful view. Pleasant walk thence over the Mendel to the *Penegal* (5685'; 1/2 hr.).

The Mendola forms the boundary between the languages, the villages on the W. side being Italian. The track divides 20 min. below the inn, that to the left leading to *Ruffrè* or *Fondoi* and (2 hrs.) *Romeno*, and that to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) *Fondo* (p. 247). A shorter route to Romeno (2 hrs.) is by a path descending to the left by the inn, and joining the bridle-path below Ruffrè. Beyond Romeno we follow the carriage-road for 1 1/4 M.; then descend to the right by *Casez* and *Banco* into the valley, cross the *Novella* and the (1 1/4 hr.) *Noce*, and lastly ascend a steep slope to (3/4 hr.) *Cles* (p. 246). The steep descent to the Noce and the re-ascent to Cles are fatiguing.

42. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 172.

20 M. Railway in 1 1/2-2 hrs.; 1st cl. 1 fl. 64, 3rd cl. 98 kr.

Pedestrians who prefer the picturesque route to Meran over the hills on the right bank of the Adige (8-9 hrs., rough at places) should take the train (see below) to (7 1/2 M.) *Terlan*, there cross the Adige to (2 M.) *Nals* (1080'; *Sonne; Kreuz), and ascend to the left through the ravine of the *Prissianer Bach* (waterfalls) to (50 min.) *Prissian*, charmingly situated, and encircled with old castles, and (20 min.) *Tisens* (2050'; *Bartelwirth), lying amidst fruit-trees at the foot of the wooded *Gall*. Fine view from the little church of *St. Christoph*, on the brow of the hill, 1/4 hr. to the E.; still more extensive from the chapel of *St. Hippolyt* (2475'), 3/4 hr. to the N., on a conspicuous rocky hill. From Tisens a road gradually descends past St. Hippolyt (on the left), the ruin of *Leonburg*, and the châteaux of *Alt-* and *Neu-Brandis*, and through a beautiful chestnut-grove, to (3 1/2 M.) *Niederlana* (835'), with its interesting Gothic church. We may now regain the railway at (1 M.) stat. *Lana* (p. 209); or we may follow the Brandis conduit on the hill-side, passing the *Schwarze Wand*, to (3/4 M.) Oberlana (see below). The pleasant route by Völlan is 20 min. longer: from Tisens it crosses the plateau to the N.W., leaving the chapel of St. Hippolyt (see above) on the right, and leads through the ravine of the Völlaner Bach to (3/4 hr.) *Völlan* (with the ruined *Maienburg* on the right), from which we descend by a roughly-paved road to (3/4 hrs.) *Oberlana* (*Rössl; Adler), at the entrance to the *Ultenthal* (p. 215). — Pleasant walk from Oberlana into the **Gaul*, the wild gorge of the *Falschauer-Bach*, which descends from the Ultenthal, lately rendered accessible by the Austrian Alpine Club (there and back 1/2 hr.; key at the Rössl, 10 kr. for each person). From Oberlana to stat. Lana (p. 209) 1 1/4 M.; by *Tscherms* to Meran 1 3/4 hr.

The train crosses the Talfer by an iron bridge 110 yds. long (retrospect of the Schlern and Rosengarten; to the right the Sarnthal with its castles) and ascends towards the W. on the bank of the Eisak through a wooded tract to (3 1/2 M.) *Sigmundskron*, at the foot of the castle of that name (p. 206). We next traverse embankments on the left side of the Etsch, which were originally constructed by Emp. Joseph II., and are planted with lofty alders. On the hill to the left are the church of *St. Pauls* (p. 206) and the ruins of *Boimont* and *Hoch-Eppan* (p. 207), overshadowed by the *Gantkofel* (6115'). To the right, on a precipitous rock, rises the ruin of *Greifenstein* or the *Sauschloss* (p. 200). 6 M. *Siebeneich* (village on the right). Farther on is the ruin of *Neuhaus* or *Maul-*

tasch, on a low rocky hill to the right, a castle which once completely commanded the valley. To the left, beyond the Etsch, lies the village of *Andrian* with the ruin of *Felsenstein*.

8 M. **Terlan** (800′; *Inn*), famous for its wine (white the best), has a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with a leaning tower and remains of old frescoes, which are being restored. To the left extends the *Weite Moos*, a marshy plain. 10 M. *Vilpian*, on the *Möltener Bach* (fine waterfall). Beyond the Etsch we observe the large village of *Nals* (p. 208) and the hills of *Tisens*, overtopped by the wooded summit of the *Gall* (5335′). The train is next carried by means of strong embankments through a wilderness of stony debris, with which the river has covered the floor of the valley. Beyond (12½ M.) *Gargazon* we cross the *Aschler Bach*, which by the Treaty of Verdun was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 separated Bavaria from Italy. From (15 M.) *Lana* a road crosses the Etsch to the left to *Ober-Lana* (see above), at the mouth of the *Ultenthal* (p. 215), above which rises the ruin of *Braunsberg* on a precipitous rock. To the left are *Mitter-Lana* and *Nieder-Lana*, with the ruins of *Brandis* and *Leonberg*. The line traverses the old bed of the river. To the right the castle of *Katzenstein* and the lofty *Fragsburg* (p. 213); to the left, on the slope of the *Marlinger Berg*, rises *Schloss Lebenberg* (p. 212); in the background are *Meran* and *Schloss Tirol*. 18¾ M. *Untermais* (p. 210), immediately below the Marling bridge (p. 213). The train quits the Etsch, traverses a high embankment, crosses the Passer, and enters the station of (20 M.) *Meran*, on the right bank of the Passer. Omnibuses at the station; cab into the town 1, to Obermais 1½-2 fl.

Meran. — **Hotels.** *Post or Erzherzog Johann, conveniently situated in the Sand-Platz, with a beautiful garden; *Hassfurther, comfortable, good cuisine; *Graf von Meran; *Schwarz (in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1½, pension 3½-4 fl.); Forsterbräu, with garden-restaurant (see below), R., L., & A. 1 fl.; *Erzherzog Rainer, at Obermais; Maiserhof, in Untermais; *Sonne, Raffl, Rössl, Engel, Krone, *Kreuz, etc. — **Pensions.** Gschaider, Germania, Passerhof, Pircher, Moser, Neuhaus, all in the Gisela Promenade (the best situation); Adelheid, beyond the Passer; Deutsches Haus, Dr. Putz, Sandhof, Bellevue, Holstein, Edelweiss, all in the Anlagen (promenades); Felseneck, on the Küchelherg, outside the Passeirer Thor. At Obermais (see below): Hermannshöhe, *Weinhart, Mazegger, Dr. Mazegger, Regina, *Warmegg, Aders, Rolandin, Freihof, Lichtenegg, Egger, Stainer, Reibmayr, Hellbrunn, Schillerhof, etc. Pension in all these, 3-4 fl. per day; R. with a S. aspect, without board, from 20 fl. a month (R. to the E. or W. 12-18 fl.). Less expensive (from 2 fl. per day): in the town, Holzeisen, Berger, Riegler, Blaas, etc.; at Untermais, Traubenheim, Villa Maja, Gutenberg; at Obermais, Petersburg, Stainer; to the W. of the town, on the road to Forst and Gratsch, Ladurner, Grüne Flur, Doblhof, and Martinsbrunn. The châteaux of Trautmannsdorf, Rametz, Lebenberg, Josefsberg etc., are also fitted up as pensions.

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (see below); *Café Meran*, Pfarrplatz; *Café Paris*, under the arcades, with a garden.

Restaurants (beer). *Rieger* (formerly *Raffl*), Pfarrplatz; *Forsterbräu*, with a garden.

Kurhaus, in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Kursaal, café and reading-room, restaurant (table d'hôte at 12.30 p.m., 1 fl. 40 kr.), baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc.; subscription 1½ fl. per week, 3 fl. per month, 7½ fl. per quarter, 12 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates; season-tickets (1st Sept. to 1st July) for a family of two persons 20, of more than two 25 fl. (tickets sold by the attendant at the casino). — *Visitors' Tax* 1 fl. per week (for a stay of more than three days); for the autumn season (to 1st Nov.) 4 fl., winter season (to 1st April) 6 fl., spring season (to end of May) 4 fl.

Photographs. *Pötzelberger* (also lending library), Pfarrplatz; *Plant*, Gisela Promenade. — **Money-Changers.** *Biedermann*, by the Post Office; *Blümel*, Landstrasse; *Fickenscher*, under the arcades.

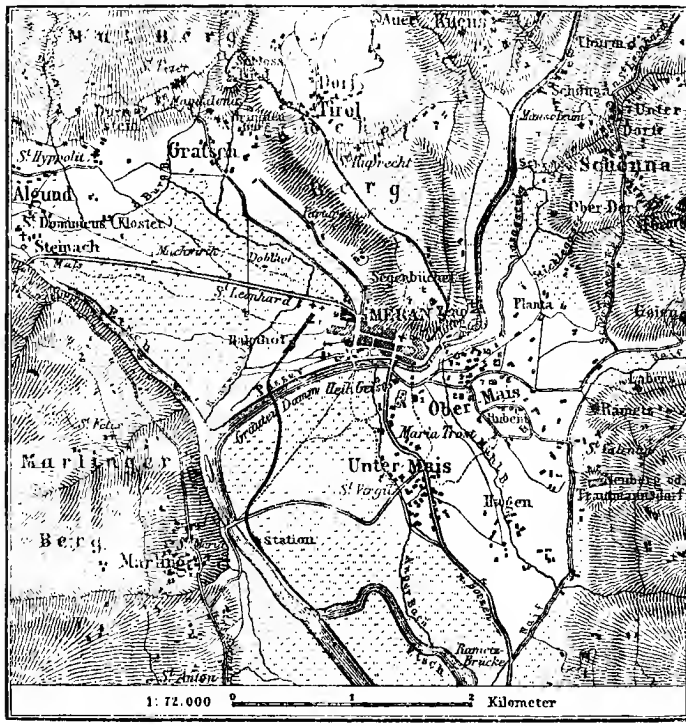
English Church Service in the Erzherzog Johann.

Horse to Schloss Tirol, Schönna, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josefsberg, Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 2 fl.; fee to attendant 40 kr.

Meran (1050′), with 5334 inhab., the ancient capital of the Tyrol, occupies a delightful and sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, on the right bank of the *Passer*, ½ M. above its confluence with the Etsch, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of the mildness and equableness of its climate. There is also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the villages of *Untermais* and *Obermais* (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('Unter den Lauben'). In this street, in the court of the 'Magistratsgebäude', is situated the *Burg*, once the residence of the Counts of the Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent., and containing old frescoes, armorial bearings, etc.; it has been restored and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic *Church* (14th cent.) contains a good altar-piece by *Knoller* (d. 1804) representing the Assumption.

The *Gisela Promenade*, with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the right bank of the Passer below the Botzen bridge, having been laid out on the broad and substantial bulwark which protects the town against the inundations of the river. Adjoining it are the handsome *Kurhaus* (see above), in front of which a band plays in winter, and a number of villas which are let to visitors. Opposite the promenade, on the left bank of the Passer, is a large new hotel. Above the Botzen bridge there are tasteful pleasure-grounds on both banks of the river. On the right bank is the *Untere Winter-Anlage (Kurgarten)*, very sheltered and sunny, and the favourite walk of delicate persons (smoking prohibited). Farther up is the *Obere Winter-Anlage*. On the left bank are the *Untere* and *Obere Sommer-Anlage*, or 'Maria-Valeria-Garten', where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, to the *Elisabethgarten* at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the new *Gilf-Anlage* on the right bank. — The mountains visible from Meran, or better from the

road to Dorf Tirol, are, to the N.W., the Muthspitze, Röthelspitze, and Tschigatspitze; then above Partschins, the Zielspitze, Texelspitze, and Gfallwand; to the E., above the lower spurs, the Ifinger, to the right of which is the loftily-situated little church of St. Katharina in der Scharte; from the Etschthal rises the precipitous Gantkofel and in the distance is the Cima d'Asta, one of the Alps of Trent; to the S.W. the Marlinger Berg.



Pleasant walk from **Obermais** towards the E., past *Schloss Rubein* with its cypress-avenue, and across the *Naif* (two cafés by the bridge), to the (3/4 M.) church of *St. Valentin*, which commands a charming view; then back by *Schloss Rametz* (p. 213), or to the S. by *Schloss Trautmannsdorf*, with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. (A direct and attractive route leads hence to the *Weissplatter* on the way to the Fragsburg, p. 213.) — *Lazagsteig*, see p. 213. — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux of Obermais are the ivy-clad *Planta*

and *Schloss Rottenstein*, the latter belonging to the Archduke Karl Ludwig (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the *Schillerhof*, the property of Hr. v. Redwitz, contains a bust of the poet.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). Three paths, paved at places, and affording little shade, ascend to the castle. The best route leads past the Pfarrkirche and through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Thor; where we observe the picturesque *Zenoburg*, with its curious Romanesque portal, to the right, rising above the Passer), and then ascends to the left (finger-post) to (55 min.) *Dorf Tirol* (2050′; Zum Schloss Tirol, Zum Rimmele, each with a terrace affording a view). We next (¼ hr.) pass through the 'Knappenloch', a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the *Brunnenburg* in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle. — Another and longer route (1¾ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the high-road to the right opposite the convent (the middle path), and ascends by the village of *Gratsch* (wine-house near the church), the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter*, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1¼ hr.; beautiful views). — The shortest route to Dorf Tirol ascends from the back of the Pfarrkirche on the S.W. side of the Küchelberg. This path is to be improved.

***Schloss Tirol** (2142′), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who possessed considerable power as early as the 12th cent. and gave their name to the whole country. It is now in a dilapidated condition, having been partly destroyed by a landslip. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals of the Rittersaal and the chapel, the latter, with a representation of the Fall of Man, being particularly rich. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, especially by evening light, embracing the valley of the Etsch to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran with the falls of the Etsch (which descends 600′ from the Töll to Meran) as far as the Töll; in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

About ½ hr. to the N. of Dorf Tirol is the well-preserved old château of *Auer*, below which the *Finelebach* issues from the deep *Spronser Thal* (p. 215).

The château of ***Lebenberg** (1867′; now a pension, 3 fl. per day), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 1½ hr. to the S. of Meran, formerly the property of Count Fuchs, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. The shortest route to it is as

follows. Cross the Passer by the wooden foot-bridge at the lower end of the Gisela Promenade, and follow the 'Marlinger Steig' on the opposite bank (direction-boards), which crosses the fields to the (1¼ M.) bridge over the Etsch below Marling. Beyond the latter follow the road to the left to the (1 M.) bridge over the *Lebenberger Graben;* on the other side ascend to the right to *Basling*, and thence by the paved track to the (¾ hr.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but a payment of 5 kr. to the mediævally-attired watchers ('Saltner'), with their grotesque feathered caps, will secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the slope by *St. Anton* and *Marling*.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of ***Schönna** (1900′) at the entrance to the Passeir, built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran, son of Archduke John (d. 1859), and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. Of the different routes to it the easiest is the carriage-road by Obermais (1¼ hr.; finger-post by the well near the 'Erzherzog Rainer'). A shorter but steeper route is the '*Stickle Gasse*'. Or the *Lazag-Steig*, ascending by the Passer to the left from *Pension Mazegger*, may be followed to (1 hr.) *Dorf Schönna* (*Inn), the last part steep. The Gothic *Chapel, on the projecting platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John (key from the steward of the castle, 30 kr.), and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself.

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (best by morning light). From Dorf Schönna we return by the road to the (10 min.) *Unterdorf*, then ascend to the left to the (5 min.) *Oberdorf*, and follow the hill-side, shaded by fine chestnuts and affording charming views of Meran, to the beautifully-situated château of (½ hr.) *Goyen*. We next descend by a long curve into the *Naifthal*, beyond which we remount through wood to (½ hr.) *Schloss Rametz*, now a pension. We may now either return to Meran viâ Obermais in ½ hr.; or again ascend by the 'Freiberger Weg', which passes the *Stegerhof* and the *Weissplatter*, and skirts the hill. After 1 hr. the track divides, the branch to the right leading to the (10 min.) *Hallbauer*, that to the left to the (40 min.) **Fragsburg** (2395′; no admittance), loftily situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Etschthal. In a gorge, 20 min. farther on, is a fine waterfall of the *Sinichbach* (visitors to which must have written permission from the proprietor of the castle).

From the saw-mill by the approach to the castle a steep path descends to the (¼ hr.) Hallbauer. Meran may be regained by the same path; or we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) castle of *Katzenstein*, and descend to the *Rametzbrücke* over the Naif. We may now return to (2 M.) Meran by the Botzen road, or we may ascend to the right on the left bank of the Naif, past *Schloss*

Trautmannsdorf (p. 211), to the upper Naif bridge and reach the town viâ Obermais (1 hr.).

The Vintschgau road leads from Meran to the W. (passing on the right, just outside the gate, the pleasant walk, 'Unterm Berge', to *Pension Martinsbrunn* (1/2 hr.), to the (1 3/4 M.) bridge over the Etsch, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the ruin of *Forst*, and 1/4 M. farther the **Forster Brewery*, with a view of Meran. A still finer view of the town is obtained from the small château of *Josefsberg*, 1/4 hr. higher up (*Pension, 2 1/2-3 fl.).

The road ascends in a wide curve on the S. side of the valley to the (1 M.) saddle of the **Töll** (1666'; *Inn*), from which the Etsch descends in a series of rapids (p. 190). Beautiful walk from this point to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Partschins Waterfall*, passing *Partschins* (*Zur Stiege), and ascending the *Zielthal* by a somewhat steep path. From the Töll we may return to Meran by the picturesque *Old Road* (*View of the falls of the Etsch), or by the *Plarser Wasserleitung* (fine views of the Etschthal) on the hill-side, to (1 hr.) *Algund* and (3/4 hr.) Meran.

Excursion to *Ober-Lana* and the 'Mittelgebirge' of *Völlan* and *Tisens*, see p. 208; the *Ultenthal*, p. 215; the *Passeir*, p. 216.

Ascents from Meran. (Guide, Jakob Holzer.) The finest expedition for a whole day is the ascent of the **Vigiljoch** (5872'). The route leads by *Marling* (see above) to *St. Felix*, ascends to the right by a somewhat steep, but good and unmistakable path to the N.E. angle of the *Marlinger Berg*, and then winds up to the (3 hrs.) *Eggerbauer* (4212'; tavern), with its chapel. Or we may follow the Vintschgau road as far as the Töll, and then ascend to the left by the *Quadrathöfe* (2740'), by a good path through wood, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) Eggerbauer. Beyond this point a guide is advisable, and it is better to bring one from Meran or Marling (3 1/2, or returning by St. Pankraz 4 1/2 fl.). The path ascends gradually to the S.W., through wood to the (2 hrs.) old *Vigilkapelle* on the *Vigiljoch*, adjoining which is the *Jocherbauer* (refreshm.; better night-quarters at the *Gamplhof*, 5 min. below it, to the S.). The view is very grand: to the N. the Oetzthaler Ferner form the background of the Schnalser Thal; to the W. is the Vintschgau, bounded on the S. by the Laaser Ferner and the Ortler, and close to us rise the peaks enclosing the Ultenthal (Hasenohr, etc.); to the S. are the Laugenspitze, the Mendel as far as Monte Roën, and the Etschthal as far as Sigmundskron; to the E. the Dolomites, from the Peitlerkofel and the Geislerspitzen on the N. (Langkofl, Plattkofl, Marmolada, Rosengarten, Lattemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn) to the vicinity of the mouth of the Avisio, beyond which the peaks of the Trentine Alps may be descried; to the N.E. are the Ifinger, Hirzer, and, beyond the Jaufen, the Duxer Ferner. A more extensive view is obtained from the *Larchbühel* (5968'), 20 min. to the E., and a still finer point is the *Rauhe Bühel* (6630'), 1 1/4 hr. to the S.W. — We may return by the *Lebenberger Alp* and *Schloss Lebenberg* (3 1/2 hrs. to Meran), or by the longer and more interesting route past the scattered village of *Pawigl*, with its picturesque church, to (1 3/4 hr.) *Ausserhof* in the Ultenthal (p. 215), and thence by *Tscherms* (p. 208) to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Meran*. — The ascent of the *Hochwart* (8450') from the Jocher is not difficult, and will amply repay the fatigue (3 hrs.; guide).

The **Rothsteinkogel** (5150') is also interesting (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3-3 1/2 fl.). We ascend by *Katzenstein* (p. 213) and through the *Sinichschlucht* to the *Hochplatter*, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (refreshm.). On the margin of the Vöran plateau we diverge to the left from the path to Vöran, and soon reach the summit, distinguished by its girdle of sand-

stone. The view embraces the Etschthal, the Dolomites, Ortler, etc. We return either by *Vöran* (3970'; Lercher's Inn) and *Vilpian* (p. 209), or by *Hafling* and *Katharina in der Schart* (see below).

The **Muthspitze** (7300'; 5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is less interesting: from Dorf Tirol to the *Muthhöfe*, then a fatiguing ascent, partly through wood.

To the **Spronser Thal,** with its ten lakes, a fatiguing but attractive expedition (there and back 12-13 hrs.; guide 3½, or with descent to Plan 5 fl.). The path ascends by Dorf Tirol and *Schloss Auer* to the (3½ hrs.) farm of *Langfall* (3390') in the Spronser Thal; thence over the *Langfall-Alpe* (5120') to the (2½ hrs.) *Kaisersee* (to the left of which is the *Pfitschsee*), and past the *Grünsee* to the (3½ hrs.) *Langsee* (4760'), the largest of the lakes (2 M. in circumf.). — Instead of returning by the same route, we may cross the *Spronser Joch* (8790') to *Plan* and (3 hrs.) *Platt* in the Pfelderthal (comp. p. 217), spend the night at Platt, and return to (10 hrs.) Meran next day by *Moos* and through the *Passeir*.

The *Gfallwand (10,423'; 1½ day; guide 6½ fl.), between the Zielthal and the Schnalser Thal, is the finest of the loftier peaks near Meran. Drive in the afternoon to *Naturns* (p. 190); walk or ride thence in 4 hrs. to the *Mayralpe* (good quarters); next morning ascend to the plateau on the summit in 3½ hrs. (refuge-hut). View magnificent. A shorter but rough path leads from the Töll through the Zielthal to the (4½ hrs.) *Zieler* or *Muth-Alpe* (poor quarters), and thence to the (2 hrs.) top.

The **Iffinger** (8370'; 6 hrs.; guide 3½-4 fl.), fatiguing. The path leads by *Goyen* and *Alfreid* to the (3½ hrs.) *Gsteirhof* (4435'; Alpine fare); then a toilsome ascent over the *Ochsenboden* and the *Rothwand* to the (3 hrs.) nearer peak, a fine point of view. (The farther and higher peak, 8450', is very difficult of access.) Descent to (2½ hrs.) *St. Katharina in der Schart* (3565'; Sulfner Inn); then by the *Eggerbauer* and *Rametz* to (2 hrs.) Meran, or by the *Leiseralm* to (5 hrs.) Sarnthein in the Sarnthal. We may also descend by the *Gemsplatte* to the *Leitenalm*, and thence traverse the *Schnuggenthal* to (3½ hrs.) *Schönna*.

The ascent of the *Hirzer (*Prennspitze*, 9124'; 9 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a very fine excursion. A good bridle-track leads by *Schönna* to (2 hrs.) *Verdins* (2690'; Inn), a small 'Bad'. Crossing the romantic *Masulschlucht*, it next leads to (2 hrs.) *Tall* or *Prenn* (Inn, rustic), and ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Taller-Alpe* (6725'; refuge-hut of the German Alpine Club, night-quarters 30 kr.), from which a somewhat toilsome path, recently improved, leads to the (2-3 hrs.) summit. The superb *Panorama embraces, to the N., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern as far as the Glockner, E. the Dolomites, S. the Brenta and Presanella, W. the Ortler and the distant Piz Linard. Steep descent to *Aberstückl* in the Sarnthal; better by *Videgg* to Schönna.

The *Laugenspitze (7970'; guide 6 fl.), one of the most famous points of view in this district, is best scaled from *Mitterbad* (see below; bridle-path, 4 hrs.), from *Platzers* (1½ hr. above Völlan, p. 209; in 3 hrs.), or from *Unser Frau im Walde* (p. 247; 3 hrs.). Near the top is a new club-hut (night-quarters 30 kr.). Splendid and extensive panorama.

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi, through the **Ultenthal** (12 hrs.), not a very attractive route, but convenient for reaching the Val di Sole (R. 50). At (3 M.) *Tscherms* (p. 208) the ascent begins with the *Aichberg; Lana* (p. 209) lies on the left below. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Etschthal and the opposite heights with the Fragsburg, and of the Iffinger, etc. The first house in the Ultenthal is (1¼ hr.) *Ausserhof;* 50 min., ruins of *Eschenloh* on the left, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; ½ hr., *St. Pankraz* (2415'; *Ausser-Wirth). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After 35 min. it divides at the 'Wälsche Sägen'. The road bearing to the left and crossing the bridge leads through the *Maraunerthal* to the (½ hr.) **Mitterbad** (3100'), a little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a good bath-house, whence the *Laugenspitze* (7970') may be ascended without difficulty in 4 hrs. (see above). The road in the main valley, to the W., leads past the *Innerbad* or *Lotterbad* to the (1½ hr.) *Eck Inn* (on the hill to the right of which is the church of *St. Walburga*); then to (1 hr.)

Kuppelwies (3720′; Inn), to (½ hr.) *St. Nicolaus* (4124′), and to (1¼ hr.) *St. Gertraud* (4820′; very poor inn), with a handsome parsonage. (Passes to the Martell by the Flimjoch, the Soyjoch, and the Zufrittjoch, see p. 226.) Thence by a lonely and latterly ill-defined path (guide advisable) to the summit of the (2¾ hrs.) **Kirchberger Joch** (8130′), near the *Lake Corvo*, where a new mountain view is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to a (¾ hr.) chalet, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Lastly through larch-plantations to the (1¼ hr.) *Baths of Rabbi* (see p. 247).

From Meran to *Cles* in the Val di Non, see p. 247.

43. The Passeir.

Comp. ***Map, p. 184.***

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5, thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing (p. 193) 7 hrs. — From Meran by St. Leonhard to Moos 7, thence (with guide) over the Timblerjoch to Sölden in the Oetzthal (p. 172) 9 hrs. — Porter from Meran to St. Leonhard 1½, thence to Sterzing 3 fl.

The Passeir is intimately associated with the memory of ANDREAS HOFER, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 135). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions, but those who cross the Jaufen to Sterzing, or the Timbler Joch to the Oetzthal, will be rewarded with some grand scenery, especially on the latter route.

The wild *Passer* flows through the valley. A rough paved track on the right bank passes the *Zenoburg* (p. 212) and the narrow entrance of the *Spronser Thal* (or *Finsteloch*, p. 215), crosses the *Finelebach*, and leads to *Kuens* and (1½ hr.) *Riffian* (1770′; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of *Schönna*, p. 213). It then descends to (½ hr.) *Saltaus* (1560′; *Inn in the old Schildhof), where the vineyards terminate. In rainy weather the torrents descending from the E. slopes sometimes dissolve the crumbling soil of the *Kellerlahn*, a fissured slope near St. Martin, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). ½ hrs. *St. Martin* (*Unterwirth), above which are the *Pfandlerhof*, Hofer's asylum in 1809, and, ¾ hr. higher, the chalet where he was captured in 1810, with a memorial-tablet erected in 1880. We next reach the (½ hr.) *Sandhof* (Inn), in which Hofer was born, and mementoes of him are shown (comp. p. 135); the house belongs to a grandson of the hero, by whom it has been let. The old visitors' book contains some curious effusions. Adjacent is the new 'Hoferkapelle'.

Above (½ hr.) **St. Leonhard** (2130′; **Einhorn* or *Stroblwirth; *Brühwirth*), the chief village in the valley, rises the *Jaufenburg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry stormed the churchyard in 1809, and drove out the French.

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO STERZING (7 hrs.). A bridle-path leads through the *Walltenthal*, to the E. (tolerable inn at *Walten*, better than those on the Jaufen), in 2 hrs. to the foot of the **Jaufen** (6872′), and ascends rapidly to the summit in 2 hrs. more (two very poor inns, one on each side of the pass). Then a gradual descent of 3 hrs. to Sterzing (p. 193). Path well defined, but a guide not unacceptable (5-6 fl.). Riding not advisable. Several splendid views of the Oetzthal snow-mountains.

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO SÖLDEN IN THE OETZTHAL (10½ hrs.; with guide, *Jakob Holzknecht* or *Alexander Klotz*. 3 fl. per day). The Passeir-Thal turns to the W. above St. Leonhard. The *Grafeilweg*, a good bridle-path, leads on the left bank of the turbulent Passer, past the toll-house of *Grafeil*, where a small toll is exacted, to (2 hrs.) *Moos* (3340′;

Inn, tolerable). Opposite the village is a fine waterfall of the *Pfelderer Bach*, above which is the hamlet of *Platt*. [About 3 hrs. up the *Pfelder Thal* (tolerable path) lies the hamlet of *Pfelders* or *Plan* (5340'; *Inn), and 1/2 hr. farther up is *Lazins* (5690'), the last hamlet; on the right rise the precipitous walls of the *Gurgl-Passeirer Kamm*. Passes over the *Langthaler Joch* or the *Rothmoosfernerjoch* to Gurgl, and over the *Spronser Joch* to Meran, see p. 179.]

At Moos the Passeir turns to the N. The path first traverses a stony chaos on the left bank, then crosses to the right bank, skirting the rock by means of a gallery, ascends a steep slope, and descends to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Seehaus* (Inn, tolerable). The *Kummersee*, formed by landslips in 1404, frequently devastated the valley by its overflow, but was drained in 1774 (now a pasture).

The next villages are (3/4 hr.) *Rabenstein* (4495' Inn; over the *Schneeberg* and through the *Ridnaunthal* to Sterzing, see p. 194) and (1 hr.) *Schönau* (5043'; *Inn). The path ascends to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Schönauer Alpe* (6020'), to which the route from the Timbler Alpe descends (p. 195); it then crosses the Passeirbach to the left and ascends steeply through the *Moosthal* over debris to the (2 hrs.) **Timbler-** or **Tümmel-Joch** (8136'; view limited). Descent at first steep, over rock. After 1 1/2 hr. we cross to the left bank of the *Timblerbach*, recross to the right bank in 3/4 hr., and then follow the hill-side, on the right bank of the *Gurgler Ache*, to (3/4 hr.) *Zwieselstein* and (1 hr.) *Sölden*. Travellers bound for Gurgl descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the Timbler Bach, and at *Pill* (p. 177) join the route to (3 1/2 hrs. from the pass) *Ober-Gurgl* (p. 177).

44. From Eyrs *(Landeck, Meran)* to Colico on the Lake of Como.

Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226, 240.

99 M. DILIGENCE from Landeck to Eyrs (51 M.) daily in 10 1/2 hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28 M.) daily in 6 hrs. (also Stellwagen in both directions). POST-OMNIBUS from Eyrs to Bormio over the Stelvio (32 M.) in summer (15th June to 30th Sept.) daily in 11 1/2 hrs. (7 fl. 35 kr.; open vehicles generally provided, failing which walking is preferable in fine weather): from Eyrs 6.30 a.m., Prad 7.15, Trafoi 10.15, Franzenshöhe 12 noon, S. Maria 4, arrival at the Baths of Bormio 6 p.m.; from Bormio 6.30, S. Maria 10.30 a.m., Franzenshöhe 1, Trafoi 3, Prad 4.20, arrival at Eyrs 5.20 p.m. — Italian DILIGENCE from Bormio to Colico (67 M.) daily at 10.30 a.m., in 14 1/2 hrs. (17 fr. 20 c.; Swiss diligence from Tirano to Bormio daily at 6.30 a.m., in 6 hrs., 8 fr. 85 c.). Two-horse carriage with two seats from Spondinig to Bormio 24 fl.; extra-post with two horses from Bormio to Sondrio 67 fr., to Colico 102 fr.; from Sondrio to Colico 40 fr.

The route over the *Stelvio *(Giogo di Stelvio*, Ger. *Stilfser Joch)*, the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9045' above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina, and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass; and the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

PEDESTRIANS crossing the pass are strongly recommended not to take any short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. At Mals, Eyrs, and Laas, however, the dusty high-road may be avoided by following footpaths straight across the valley (comp. p. 188).

From Landeck or Meran to *Eyrs*, see R. 39. The Stelvio road

crosses the Etsch to the left at *Spondinig* (2916′; *Hirsch), 2 M. to the W. of Eyrs, and then runs straight across the valley, which is here 1½ M. broad and is covered with debris and rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Trafoier Bach*. At —

3½ M. **Prad** (2940′; **Neue Post; Alte Post*), or *Brad*, a small village at the entrance to the Trafoier Thal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals by Glurns and Lichtenberg (p. 188). At the (¾ hr.) *Schmelz* (Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the hill to the right lies the poor village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence the route derives its name. A little farther on we cross the stream, and soon obtain a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below). In the opposite direction (N.) towers the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel* (p. 174).

Near (3½ M.) *Gomagoi*, Germ. *Beidewasser* ('gemelle acque', 4265′; tolerable inn), to the S.E., opens the wild *Suldenthal* (p. 227), whence the *Suldenbach* dashes forth. A little way up the valley is a barrack. The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. As we approach (3¼ M.) Trafoi the *Monte Livrio* (10,470′) first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the *Naglerspitze* (10,686′). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the huge *Ortler* (the summit itself is not visible); to the right of it the *Pleisshorn* (10,312′); then the *Untere Ortler Ferner* and the *Trafoier Ferner*, separated by the *Nashorn Spitze* (9442′), and crowned by the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,240′); next, the black *Madatschspitze* (10,174′), the *Madatsch-Ferner*, the *Kristall-Spitzen* (11,300′), and the *Geisterspitze* (11,355′).

11 M. **Trafoi** ('tre foj', trefoil; 5080′; **Post*, with view, R. 1 fl.; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a small village, is grandly situated.

Excursions and Ascents. (Guides, *Joh. Mazagg*, *Math.* and *Joh. Thöni*, *Jos. Platzer*, and *Jac. Ascher* of Trafoi; *Georg*, *Alois*, and *Jos. Pichler* of Gomagoi. Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the (¾ hr.) Heilige Drei Brunnen. The path, which is nearly level the whole way, descends from the road to the left, about 250 paces above the 'Post', runs at first below the pine-wood, crosses the three arms of the brook, which afterwards unite, and reaches the **'Three Holy Springs'** (5263′). Under a wooden roof are three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a house used as a tavern when a pilgrimage takes place. Opposite rises the huge and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Untere Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive.

The ascent of the **Ortler* (12,814′) from Trafoi (from which 1000′ more have to be ascended than from Sulden) has been much facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (p. 229), which enables the traveller to divide the excursion into two days. (Ascent, free from serious difficulty, 7-8 hrs. in all; guide 10 fl., with descent to Sulden 11½ fl.; to the Payerhütte and back 4 fl., by the Payerhütte to Sulden 5½ fl.). The route crosses the Trafoibach halfway to the Holy Springs, and ascends by a new path through wood, and then through the *Tabarettathal* (with the Tabaretta Glacier on the right), over grass and debris to the (4 hrs.) *Payerhütte*

(10,060'), where it unites with the route from Sulden. [The old route was by the Holy Springs, and ascended the steep *Bergl* to the foot of the *Stickle Pleiss*, a small and precipitous glacier. It then either crossed the glacier and ascended the saddle to the N. of the *Pleisshorn* ('Ruthner's route'), or made a circuit to the left through the *Hohe Eisrinne* (p. 231) to the *Obere Ortler Glacier* and to the summit ('Tuckett's route'). The latter affords the shortest descent to Trafoi (comp. p. 231).]

An admirable survey of the Ortler group is obtained from the **Tartscher Alm** (6168'), 1 hr. to the S.W. of Trafoi (guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.); still more extensive views are afforded by the *Schwarze Wand* (7920'), 1½ hr. farther up, and by the *Korspitze* (9600'), 4½ hrs. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the top; guide 3 fl.). (From the Korspitze to the *Röthelspitze* ¾ hr., and descent to the Stelvio Pass, very interesting, see p. 220.) — The **Kleinboden** (ascended easily in 2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.) affords a fine view of the Ortler, Stelvio, Oetzthaler Ferner, etc.

Ascent of the *Geisterspitze* from Trafoi, see below. The following peaks are suitable for adepts only, all being fatiguing, and some of them difficult: *Naglerspitze* (10,686', 5 hrs., guide 3½ fl.) and *Mte. Livrio* (10,475'; 4 hrs.; 3½ fl.), both free from difficulty; *Tuckett-Spitze* (11,400'; 7 hrs.; 5 fl.); *Schneeglocke* (11,275'; 7 hrs.; 5½ fl.); *Hohe Schneide* (11,155'; 7 hrs.; 5 fl.); *Madatsch-Spitzen* (*Vordere*, 10,174', *Mittlere* 10,866', *Hintere*, 11,260'; 4-5 fl.); *Monte Cristallo* (11,300'; 8 hrs.; 5½ fl.). Very difficult are the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,690'; guide 14 fl.) and particularly the *Thurwieserspitze* (11,975'; 14 fl.).

Over the Hochleitenjoch to Sulden, with the ascent of the ***Hochleitenspitze** (9163'), 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The path crosses the brook at the Trafoi Mill and ascends by a wide circuit to the left, through wood. It then becomes steeper, and leads through the *Hochleitenthal*, over abrupt slopes of grass and detritus, to the *Hochleitenjoch* (8956'), from which we ascend the rocky arête to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochspitz, Kleine and Hohe Angelus-Spitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Pederspitze, Schöntaufspitze, Madritsch-Spitze, Cevedale, Suldenspitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreilspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which seems quite near. Far below, to the E. is the Suldenthal; to the W. the Trafoithal with the Stelvio road and the sombre Madatsch; N. the Ober-Vintschgau with Mals and the lakes of the Etsch. — Descent partly over steep and crumbling rocks, slopes of turf and debris, and lastly through wood and meadows to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Gerlrud* (p. 228).

By the *Payerhütte* to Sulden (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 229. — The *Ortler Pass* and *Hochjoch* (difficult), see p. 231. From the Ortler Pass the traveller may also descend over the *Zebru Glacier* to *Val Zebru* (p. 222).

To S. Caterina over the *Trafoier Joch* (10,820'), between the Schneeglocke and the Hintere Madatschspitze, or over the *Madatsch-Joch* (10,860') between the Tuckett-Spitze and Monte Cristallo, both difficult (p. 222).

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from some of the bends, the short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (2½ M.) the **Weisse Knott*, a platform with a table and bench, near a cross. Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortler glaciers, separated by the Nashornspitze and overlooked by the snowy summits of the Eiskogl, Fernerkogl, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, and Hintere Madatschspitze. More to the left, in the foreground, rises the Pleisshorn with the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 231). Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the sequestered chapel of the Three Holy Fountains. About ½ M. farther, just before the kilomètre-stone marked 18, is the spot (indicated by a post with a small black cross) where Madeleine de

Tourville, an English lady, was thrown down the slope and murdered by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Just beyond this point a path descends to the left to the Heilige Drei Brunnen, p. 218. Immediately opposite the superb Madatsch glacier is the (3/4 M.) *Cantoniera al Bosco*, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen. At (1 1/4 M.) —

16 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7160′; **Wallnöfer*), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

A splendid view, particularly striking by evening-light, is obtained by ascending the grassy slopes behind the inn for 1/2-1 hour. In the foreground is the Madatsch glacier with its magnificent ice-fall, and above it rises the Madatsch, behind which is seen the Ortler in all its grandeur; in the background to the N.E. are the Oetzthaler Ferner.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate. About halfway up is the dilapidated Casetta, a road-menders' hut. On the summit of the **Stelvio Pass** (*Giogo di Stelvio*, or *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9045′), 5 1/2 M. from Franzenshöhe, is a workmen's house. A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy. The Bernina, the next highest Alpine pass crossed by a carriage-road, is 7658′ in height.

A path by the house, traversing mica-slate, ascends in steep zigzags to a (20 min.) rocky peak (a spur of the Röthelspitze, see below) which commands an imposing view, particularly of the Ortler, the snowy dome of which appears quite near. Below, in the foreground, are the gorges of the Stelvio road. The barren red *Monte Pressura* (*Röthelspitze*, 9940′), which intercepts the view of the Münsterthal to the N., may be ascended in 1 hr. more (view similar to that from the Umbrail).

The ***Geisterspitze** (11,355′), a very fine point, may be ascended from the pass in 2 1/2-3, or from Franzenshöhe in 4 hrs. (guide from Trafoi 5 fl.). The route ascends gradually across the *Eben Glacier*, between *Monte Livrio* on the left and the *Naglerspitze* and *Hohe Schneide* on the right, to the W. base of the Geisterspitze, a sharp, snow-clad ridge. Then a steep ascent to the narrow arête at the top (no serious difficulty, but a steady head necessary), which commands an admirable view of the Ortler, etc. Far below lies the green Val Furva.

To the left, close to the road, is the glittering ice of the *Eben (Cristallo)* and *Stelvio Glaciers*. The road is seldom entirely free from snow except in warm seasons; snow 6-8′ deep is sometimes seen by the road-side in July, and long icicles frequently hang from the roofs of the galleries. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (1 1/2 M.) —

23 M. **S. Maria** (8317′; **Inn*), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house. To Bormio (9 M.) a drive of 1 1/2-2 hrs.; in the reverse direction a good walker will easily outstrip a carriage, which takes 4-5 hrs.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Val Telliua (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosses the **Wormser Joch** (8240′), or *Umbrail Pass*, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 189); thence by *Taufers* to (9 M.) *Mals* (p. 188) in the valley of the Adige (or Etsch). This forms a very pleasant excursion.

The ascent of the ***Piz Umbrail** (9954′; 1 1/2 hr.; guide, unnecessary for

adepts, 5-6 fr.), the E. and highest peak of the serrated mountain-range which hounds the valley of the Braulio on the N., is recommended. We diverge by the Dogana to the right, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail glacier is no longer crossed). Magnificent view. To the E., towering above the red Monte Pressura, is seen the Ortler, with its series of snowy peaks, Zehru, Königsspitze, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, Tuckett-Spitze, Cevedale, Monte Cristallo, Geisterspitze; to the S. the distant Adamello, then the Alps of the Val Tellina (Cima di Piazza, Cima di Lago Spalmo, Corno di Dosdè, etc.); W. the Bernina; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (Piz Linard, Piz Buin, Fluchthorn), then the Oetzthal Alps with the Weisskugel, Similaun, and, in the background, the Venediger and Glockner. A good panorama by Faller may be seen at the cantoniera. — Those approaching from Bormio ascend the Umbrail from the third cantoniera (see below); the route (no path) diverges to the left from the road, near a post on the right, about ½ M. above the cantoniera, and ascends the hill-side to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to S. Maria.

We next reach the (1 M.; third) *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7875′; Inn, well spoken of), near the '*Abitazione del R. Cappellano*' and a chapel, and then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga*, a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian can generally cut off. (In the gorge to the right are the *Falls of the *Braulio*, precipitated over rocky terraces.) We cross the brook descending on the left from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and reach the (second) *Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga* (6905′), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9790′). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the 'Diroccamento' defile by means of covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971′), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right and unites with the Braulio. (A brook springing from a rock at the mouth of the Val Fraele is sometimes erroneously called the source of the Adda.)

Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the *Piz S. Colombano* (9940′), the *Cima di Piazza* (11,712′), and the *Piz Redasco*; to the S.E. are the *Cime di Gobetta* (9840′) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,860′). On the right, beyond the deep gorge of the Adda, tower the abrupt slopes of the *Mte. delle Scale*. The *Bagni Vecchi* (plain but good quarters) or Old Baths of Bormio (7¼ M. from S. Maria), now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. At the egress of the last tunnel (the *Galleria dei Bagni*), a slab on the rock to the left records that this 'Via a Burmio ad Athesim per Braulii juga', begun in 1820, was completed by the architect Donegani in 1825. Fine view from the bridge.

The ***New Baths of Bormio**, or *Bagni Nuovi* (4396′; also a hotel, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, L. & A. 1½, D. 5 fr.; closed on 15th Oct.),

1/2 M. lower down, a handsome building on a terrace, destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, but afterwards rebuilt, command a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains. The baths are much frequented in July and August. The thermal water (92-100° Fahr., almost without mineral ingredients) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths, to which, besides the road, a pleasant footpath ascends (1/4 hr.). The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, issue from the dolomite cliffs above the deep gorge of the Adda. The old Roman baths hewn in the rocks are interesting. — The diligences over the Stelvio and through the Val Tellina arrive at and start from the New Baths, where letters from the N. addressed to Bormio are usually left.

The windings of the road end, 1 1/4 M. lower down, at —

32 M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4012′; *Posta*, not expensive, well spoken of; *Cola*, in the market), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, with many dilapidated towers.

In the *Val Furva*, about 8 M. to the E. of Bormio, on the *Frodolfo*, is situated **Sta. Caterina** (5700′; 50 rooms; good quarters), a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. (One-horse carriage from the New Baths and back 12 fr. or more; diligence every afternoon in 1 1/2 hr., returning from Sta. Caterina in the morning.) The house, which belongs to the landlord of the Posta at Bormio, is closed for the season on 15th Sept., after which no accommodation is to be had. The tolerable road leads through the Val Furva, which is picturesque at first, but afterwards monotonous, by *S. Nicolò* and (3 M.) *S. Antonio*, at the mouth of the *Val Zebru* (see below), which is terminated by the precipices of the Cristallo. Sta. Caterina is very finely situated between the Monte Confinale on the N., the Mte. Tresero on the E., and the Mte. Sobretta on the S., and is a good starting-point for exploring the S. side of the Ortler. (Guides, *P. Compagnoni*, *A. Bonetti*, and *Batt. Confortola*.)

To the ***Forno Glacier**, a beautiful walk (5 hrs. there and back; guide not indispensable). We follow the right bank of the Frodolfo, the path being level at first, and then ascend the wild *Val Forno*, which contains remarkably fine Alpine cedars (skirting the deep gorge of the Frodolfo on the right). The path, steep and stony at places, leads to the (3 hrs.) *Malga di Cassina* (7200′; bed of hay, but no provisions), grandly situated opposite to the huge *Forno Glacier*, which descends to the valley in an imposing ice-fall, and surrounded by the finely-shaped Piz Tresero, Punta di S. Matteo, Mte. Saline, etc. On the opposite bank of the Frodolfo is the Forno Alp (dirty chalets). — To the *Val di Cedeh*, see below and p. 232.

Very interesting and moderately easy is the ascent of ***Monte Confinale** (11,075′; 5 hrs.; with guide), to the N. of Sta. Caterina, between the Val Zebru and the Val di Cedeh. Admirable survey of the Ortler chain from the summit; W. the Bernina and Piz Linard, S.W. the Monte della Disgrazia, S. the Presanella.

A longer expedition (a whole day; with guide) is the following: From the (3 hrs.) *Malga di Cassina* (see above) we ascend on the W. side of the *Val di Cedeh*, over grass, detritus, and snow, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Passo Zebru** (9905′), between Mte. Confinale and the Königsspitze. Fine view of the Königsspitze, Zebru, Thurwieserspitze, and Mte. Cristallo. Descent by the *Vedretta Zebru* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Il Pastore*, the highest Alp in the *Val Zebru*; thence down the valley by (2 hrs.) *S. Antonio* (see above) to (2 hrs.) *Sta. Caterina*.

From Sta. Caterina over the *Cevedale Pass* and the *Eissee Pass* to *Sulden*, and ascent of the *Königsspitze* and *Cevedale*, see R. 46. Over the *Cevedale Pass* to the *Martellthal*, see p. 226; over the *Trafoier-* or *Madatsch-Joch* to *Trafoi*, see p. 219. — The following S. peaks of the Ortler

group (all fatiguing) may be ascended from Sta. Caterina by experts with an able guide: *Piz Tresero* (11,860′) in 5½ hrs. (the last part only steep); *Punta di S. Matteo* (11,920′) in 6 hrs.; *Mte. Vios* (11,912′) in 7 hrs.; *Pallon della Mare* (12,008′) in 6-7 hrs.

From Sta. Caterina to Ponte di Legno, over the **Gavia Pass** (7660′), 7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in clear weather). A tolerable but steep bridle-track ascends on the W. side of the valley, crosses the stream by the (1¼ hr.) *Ponte della Vacca*, and again ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the E. side of the valley. On the left are the precipices of the *Piz Tresero* (11,860′). Farther on, the path crosses, by the *Ponte di Pietra*, the discharge of the *Gavia Glacier*, which descends on the left from the *Punta di S. Matteo* (good view of the glacier from the hill to the left beyond the bridge). We then traverse a more level valley, following the right bank of the stream (way marked by crosses and heaps of stones), pass the *Lago Bianco*, and reach the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass, between the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,905′) and the *Monte Gavia* (fine retrospect of the Ortler group). On the other side of the pass the *Lago Nero* lies on the right. The path descends to the left, past a spring(marble tablet with inscription of 1619) to the small baths of *Silissi* in the *Val Mazza*, from which a carriage-road follows the bank of the *Oglio*, passing *Pezzo* on the hill to the left, to (3 hrs.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 249).

From Sta. Caterina to Pejo, over the **Sforzellina Pass** (9180′; 8½ hrs.; with guide), laborious and devoid of interest. The route is at first identical with that to the Gavia Pass; above the Ponte di Pietra, where the more level valley begins, we diverge to the left, and cross loose stones and snow in the direction of the opening to the N. of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,905′). The summit of the pass, 4½ hrs. from Sta. Caterina, affords little view. Then a rapid descent into the small *Val Bormina*, a rough walk of 2 hrs. through the valley to the *Val del Monte*, and thence to *Pejo* (p. 248) in 2 hrs. more.

The road traverses the floor of the valley in a straight direction towards the S.W., crosses at (1 M.) *S. Lucia* the muddy *Frodolfo*, which falls into the Adda below the bridge, and then turns towards the S. The broad green valley *(piano)* of Bormio ends at (2¼ M.) *Ceppina*, beyond which we pass the hamlet of *S. Antonio*, and then *Morignone*, in the green *Valle di Sotto*, with its church on the hill above.

The *Serra di Morignone*, a defile 1 M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio, '*Paese Freddo*', or 'cold region', from the *Val Tellina*, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797, then to Austria, and since 1859 has been united to Italy. The broad valley is watered by the *Adda*, the inundations of which often cause great damage, and its slopes yield excellent red wine. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile, on the right, are the ruins of a fort. The valley now expands, and the vegetation becomes richer. To the left lies *Le Prese*, at the mouth of the *Val di Rezzo;* then *Mondadizza*.

45 M. **Bolladore** (2838′; *Posta* or *Angelo*). On the slope to the W. rises the church of *Sondalo*. Near (3½ M.) *Grosio* we cross the Adda, and at the large village of (1½ M.) *Grossotto* (Leone d'Oro) the *Roasco*, which issues from the *Val Grosina*. (At the entrance to the valley, on the left, are the well-preserved ruins of the handsome castle of *Venosta*.) At (1½ M.) *Mazzo* the road recrosses the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9245′), a

landslip from which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a large lake. The road then descends by *Tovo*, *Lovero*, and *Sernio*, passing vine-clad hills, to —

57 M. **Tirano** (1506 ft.; *Posta* or *Angelo; Hôtel Stelvio*, by the lower bridge; *Due Torri*, adjoining the diligence-office), a small town which has also often suffered from the inundations of the Adda, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families.

About 3/4 M. farther, on the right bank of the Adda, lies **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*, R. 3 fr.), a small village built in a wide circle round the imposing pilgrimage-church, an edifice of the 17th century. (The road which diverges here to the right leads to *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina* to the *Upper Engadine;* see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*)

The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. At *Tresenda* the road over the Monte Aprica diverges to the left (comp. p. 250, and *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). On the N. slope of the valley rises the old watch-tower of *Teglio*, which gives its name to the valley *(Val Teglino)*. On the hill to the right, near Sondrio, stand the churches of *Pendolasco* and *Montagna*.

73 M. **Sondrio** (1140'; **Posta; Maddalena*), the capital of the Val Tellina, with a considerable wine-trade, is prettily situated on the *Malero*, a torrent which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through an artificial channel. A long building outside the town, once a nunnery, is now private property. The old residence of the bailiffs has been converted into a barrack.

The beautiful ***Val Malenco**, which opens here to the N., deserves a visit. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the *Malero* by *Torre* to (9 M.) *Chiesa* (4280'; *Olivo; Battaglia), the chief place in the valley, very finely situated (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the *Muretto Pass* (8390') to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), or through the *Val Lanterna* ascending to the N.E. and through the *Val Campo Moro* to the *Canciano Pass* (8360') and *Poschiavo* (9-10 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland.* Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the *Lago di Palu* (6300'), beautifully situated; by *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna;* to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890'), etc. — The **Monte della Disgrazia** (12,073') may be ascended from Chiesa in 10-12 hrs. (very fatiguing and difficult; the previous night may be spent on the *Alp di Rali*, 3 1/2 hrs. from Chiesa). The ascent may also be made from the *Pian di Pietra Rossa*, an Alp in the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (a side-valley of the Val Masino), or from the *Piode Alp* in the *Val di Mello* (see below). On the *Corna Rossa Pass* (8850'), between the Val Malenco and the Val di Sasso Bissolo, is a new hut of the Italian Alpine Club, from which the Disgrazia may be ascended in 4 hours.

On a rocky height to the W., farther on, rises the church of *Sassella*, erected on galleries. On the right, about 4 M. above Morbegno, opens the interesting *Val Masino*.

The road in the **Val Masino** ascends by *Masino* and *Pioda* to (6 1/2 M.) *S. Martino* (3755'), where the valley divides: to the right is the *Valle di Mello*, to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie (1 1/4 M.) the

Bagni del Masino, with a good *Bath-house (4350′). The valley, called the *Val Porcellizza* above this point, now turns to the N.; in the background rises the precipitous *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Trubinasca*, 9575′) and the W. peak (*Piz Cengalo*, 11,050′) present no difficulty to experts with good guides. The central peak (*Pis Badile*, 10,850′) is very difficult. — Passes to the Val Bregaglia (*Bondo Pass*, *Forcella di S. Martino*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

88½ M. **Morbegno** (850′; *Regina d'Inghilterra* or *Posta*) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Val Tellina is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda.

99 M. **Colico** (*Albergo Piazza Garibaldi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Como*; see *Baedeker's N. Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

45. The Martellthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226, 240.

The **Martellthal**, or **Mortellthal**, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (15 M.), affords the shortest route from the lower Vintschgau to Sulden. The lower part of the valley (as far as the Marteller Alp) is rather monotonous, but the glacier scenery at its head is magnificent. The best quarters are at Salt; the inns at Gand and Martell are poor. The best starting-point for excursions is the new club-hut on the Zufall-Alp (p. 226). — Guides: *Paul* and *Math. Kobald*, and *Jos.* and *Mart. Eberhöfer* of Gand; *Joseph* and *Math. Holzknecht* of Unterhölderle (see also Sulden guides, p. 228).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of *Morter* (2380′), reached in 20 min. from *Goldrain* (p. 190), or in 40 min. from *Latsch* (p. 190). The path from the latter quits the village on the S.W. side, to the right, crosses the *Plima* after 35 min., and in 5 min. more reaches the road up the valley, at the upper end of the village of Morter. On a hill to the left are the ruined castles of *Unter-* and *Ober-Montan* (the latter inhabited) and the ancient *Chapel of St. Stephen*. The road (10 min.) crosses the brook and begins to ascend rapidly. The floor of the valley is strewn with rocks and debris, over which dashes the Plima. Near Salt are large marble quarries.

1 hr. **Salt**, a small chalybeate bath, lies a few hundred paces above the road, to the left (plain but good quarters). To the right, on the hill on the left bank, lies *Martell*, or *Thal* (4270′; Inn, near the church, rustic), a scattered village. We next cross the *Flimbach* to (¾ hrs.) the long village of **Gand**, or *Gond* (*Eberhöfer*, rustic, but well spoken of), traverse wood (on the right the precipitous *Schluderhorn*, 9006′), and pass the solitary chapel of (1¼ hr.) *Maria-Schmelz* (5060′). We then (½ hr.) recross the stream and traverse a large Alp, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds. High up, on the left, is the *Untere Zufritt Ferner*. At the end of the Alp (¼ hr.) the path again enters the wood and ascends, skirting a projecting spur, beyond which the two snowy peaks of the Cevedale are suddenly disclosed, but this magnificent picture soon disappears. We next reach the (½ hr.) **Untere Marteller Alp**

(5974′), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) *Obere Marteller Alp*, finely situated on the left bank (opposite which, to the S. are the *Vordere Rothspitze* and the *Gramsen-Ferner*).

The path now ascends through wood on the left bank, passing several hay-sheds on the opposite side, crosses the (1 hr.) *Pederbach*, and ascends to the right. On the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the *Madritsch-Joch* diverges; see below), we turn to the left, cross the *Madritschbach*, and ascend the steep rock to the (1 hr.) ***Zufall-Alp** (6885′) at the head of the valley, into which the two arms of the imposing *Zufall Glacier* (left, the *Fürkele-Ferner*; right, the *Langen-Ferner*) descend from the Cevedale. On the left is the *Hohenferner* with the *Veneziaspitze* and *Schranspitze*. Near the chalet is the *Zufallhütte*, erected in 1882 by the German Alpine Club, the best starting-point for the Cevedale, the Eissee Pass und Cevedale Pass, the Veneziaspitze, etc.

Ascents. (Guides, see above.) The ascent of the ***Cevedale** (*Zufall-Spitze*, 12,378′; 6-7 hrs. from the Zufall-Alp; guide 8½ with descent to Sulden 11. to Sta. Caterina 12 fl.) is troublesome, but most interesting (comp. p. 229). From the hut we ascend to the W. on the N. slope of the *Hutweidenthal* to the foot of the *Hintere Wandle*, where the Dresden Club has erected a small refuge-hut; then across the *Langenferner* to the *Cevedale Pass* (see below), and thence to the left to the top (p. 232). — The **Innere Pederspitze** (10.764′), which commands a splendid view of the Ortler, is ascended from the *Marteller Alp* through the *Pederthal* (in 6 hrs., rather toilsome; guide 5½, with descent to Sulden 8½ fl.). Hayhed if necessary at the *Peder-Alp*, 1 hr. from the Obere Marteller Alp. The *Plattenspitze* (11.286′), the *Aeussere Pederspitze* (11.158), the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11.345′), and the *Schildspitze* may also be ascended from the Peder-Alp. — **Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, see below. — The ascent of the *Zufritt-Spitze* (11.256′) from the Untere Marteller-Alp is laborious but interesting (5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The same remark applies to the *Venezia-Spitze* (11.090′), ascended from the Zufall-Alp by the *Hohenfernerjoch* in 5 hrs., and to the *Hintere Rothspitze* (10,960′), reached from the Zufall-Alp by the *Schranferner* and *Gramsenferner* in 4 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to Pejo over the *Caresen-Ferner* 12 fl.). — The ascent of the *Laaser Spitze* (10,822′) from Dorf Martell (5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is not difficult.

Passes. To the Baths of Rabbi (p. 247) from the lower Marteller Alp over the **Sällent-Joch** (9900′) between the *Gramsenspitze* and the *Sällentspitze*, 7-8 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — To Pejo (p. 248), from the Zufall-Alp, either over the **Hohenferner-Joch** (10,510′) on the W. side of the *Venezia-Spitze* (see above; ascended from the pass in 1 hr.), or over the **Fürkele-Scharte** (9900′) to the E. of the Cevedale, and down to the *Val di Venezia* and the *Val della Mare* (p. 248), a fine but fatiguing route, 9-10 hrs. (guide 10 fl.). — To St. Gertraud in the *Ultenthal* (p. 215), several passes. From the lower Alp over the **Zufritt-Joch** (10,080′), to the W. of the *Zufrittspitze* (see above), down the rocky slope called '*In der Neuen Welt*', and past the *Grünsee* to the *Weissbrunner Alp*, laborious but interesting (7-8 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). From Gand to St. Gertraud over the **Soy-Joch** (9900′) to the N.E. of the Zufrittspitze, or over the **Flim-Joch** to the W. of the Hasenohr, two attractive routes, free from difficulty (6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — To Sta. Caterina over the **Cevedale Pass** (*Langenfernerjoch*, 10.690′), a grand glacier-tour of 8-9 hrs. (guide 9½ fl.), with which the ascent of the *Cevedale* may be combined (3-4 hrs. more; comp. p. 232).

To Sulden, 10 hrs. from Salt, over the **Madritsch-Joch** (10.338′), which forms the usual exit from the Martellthal, a route without difficulty, and highly interesting when combined with the ascent of the *Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, (guide 7½, including the Schöntaufspitze 8 fl.). From the upper

BORMIO
Valle di Dentro
Valle di Fraele
Valle Furva
Valle di Cepina
Valle di Sotto
Val del Forno
Val Viola
Val Zebrù
Val Cedec
Val Alpisella
Val Lia
Val Martello
Val Venezia
Val Solda
Val Trafoi
Val Braulio
Val Zay
Val Vallaccia
Val Saviner
Val Slavinaz
Val Zebru
Val Zay
Val Vallaccia
Val Saviner
Val Slavinaz
Val Zebru
Val Cedec
Val Alpisella
Val Lia
Val Martello
Val Venezia
Val Solda
Val Trafoi
Val Braulio

Alp to the (1 hr.) bridge over the *Pederbach* (shortly before reaching which we pass an excellent spring), see above. We then ascend to the right through wood and across pastures in the *Madritschthal*, and lastly over a steep slope of debris to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit of the pass. On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Zufrittspitze, the Vordere Rothspitze, and the Venezia-Spitze with their glaciers, and from the summit a stupendous view is disclosed of the mountain-giants mentioned at p. 227, all apparently within gun-shot. The **Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892'), immediately to the N. of the pass, and easily ascended in ½ hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (comp. p. 229). Descent from the Joch over the *Ebenwand Ferner*, which presents no difficulty, to the (¾ hr.) *Schaubachhütte* and to (1½ hr.) Sulden (p. 228). — If the night has been spent at Salt, the long ascent through the valley to the Joch is fatiguing, the more so as the steeper portions must be faced during the midday heat. The traveller may therefore prefer to spread the walk over two days, spending a night in the new club-hut on the *Zufalt-Alp*. In the reverse direction (from Sulden, and still more easily from the Schauhachhütte) a good walker may cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schöntaufspitze, and reach *Latsch* (p. 190) in one day.

Another grand route to Sulden is by the ***Eissee Pass** (10,500'; from the Zufall-Alp 7 hrs.; guide 9 fl.). We follow the Cevedale route as far as the névé of the *Langenferner* (see above), and then proceed to the right to the (3½ hrs.) top of the pass, lying to the right of the *Suldenspitze* (11,105'), and commanding a magnificent view of the Suldenthal, with the Königsspitze and the Ortler on the left. Descent over the *Sulden Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) *Schaubachhütte* and (1½ hr.) *Sulden*.

46. The Suldenthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240.

The imposing **Ortler Group**, situated between the sources of the Adige and the Adda, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier scenery, present a most interesting field to the tourist, and have accordingly attracted numerous visitors in recent years. The best starting-point for excursions is *Sulden* or *St. Gertrud*, beautifully situated (good quarters and good guides). 2¼ M. from Gomagoi on the Stelvio route. — For good walkers the finest route to the Suldenthal and the Ortler region is from *Innsbruck* through the Stubaithal and over the Bildstöckljoch (p. 184), to Vent; thence over the Hochjoch, or better the Niederjoch, to Naturns (or from Kurzras over the Taschljoch to Schlanders); from Naturns by carriage to Latsch, and then through the Martellthal and over the Madritsch-Joch (p. 226) to Sulden.

At *Gomagoi* (p. 218), on the Stelvio road, the ***Suldenthal,** a valley 7 M. in length, opens on the E. The new road descends to the right by the inn, crosses the *Trafoibach* in its narrow gorge, and then, skirting the wooded slope to the left, enters the valley and (1 M.) crosses the wild *Suldenbach*. The road ends here for the present. Beyond the bridge we ascend to the right by a bridle-track, at first steep and stony, passing several farmhouses and a (40 min.) cross, and then (¼ hr.), beyond a small chapel, crossing the *Razoibach*, which descends from the left. The white mantle of the Ortler now becomes visible on the right; to the left, farther on, are the Schöntaufspitze, Pederspitze, and Plattenspitze. After 25 min. the path crosses the Suldenbach, ascends steeply on the left bank to the highest plateau of the valley, and now, nearly level, traverses wood and the broad moraine of the *Marlt Glacier* (see below). Before the (25 min.) first house is

reached, the path leads to the right through a gate, and crosses the meadows to the (10 min.) church and parsonage of **St. Gertrud** or **Sulden** (6056′: **Hotel Eller*, kept by the sisters of the curé; **Zum Ortler*, to the left, beyond the gate and the brook). The view from this point is limited: E. the *Vertainspitze* (11,614′), *Plattenspitze* (11,286′), *Innere Pederspitze* (10,768′), and the *Hintere* and *Vordere Schöntaufspitze* (10,892′ and 10,100′); W. the *Ortler* (12,814′) with its lofty snowy crest, and to the right of it, the *Tabarettaspitze* (10,255′, with the *Tabarettascharte*, the route to the Ortler, on the right); then the *Bärenkopf* (9660′), and lastly the *Hochleitenspitze* (9160′). We now descend to the left by the inn, cross the brook, ascend to the right across meadows, and cross the *Zaibach* to the **Gampenhöfe** (6160′), ½ hr. beyond the church, where the magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed. Opposite to us (S.) rises the *Schrötterhorn* (11,148′), with the *Suldenspitze* (11,105′) on the left and the *Kreilspitze* (11,096′) on the right; then the *Königs-Spitze* (12,648′) and the huge rocky precipices of the *Ortler* (12,814′). Between the Königs-Spitze and the Kreil-Spitze lies the *Königsjoch* (11,063′), and between the Kreil-Spitze and the Schrötterhorn the *Forno Pass* (10,938′). — From these mountains descends the vast *Sulden Glacier*, which in 1818 and 1856 advanced rapidly into the valley, but afterwards receded, leaving its walls of rubbish behind.

Excursions. Guides: *Peter Dangl* (head of the society of guides), *Johann*, *Alois*, and *Joseph Pinggera*, all first-rate; *Jos. Angerer*; *Georg* and *Jos. Pichler*; *Jos. Reinstadler* of Ofenwies; *Jos. Reinstadler* of Völlensteinhof; *Paul*, *Peter*, *Simon*, and *Vincenz Reinstadler*; *Alois Schöpf*; *Joh.* and *Jos. Tembl*. On Sundays the Sulden (like the Oetzthal) guides will not start before mass (11 a.m.). — To the **Rosimboden** 1½ hr. (guide 1 fl. 75 kr.). We may either cross the Zaibach, and below the saw-mill (20 min. from St. Gertrud: fine survey of the Ortler) ascend to the left through wood; or, beyond the Gampenhöfe, ascend to the left by the wood by a somewhat steeper path. Where the wood terminates we reach a height called the *Kanzel* (about 7900′), which affords a magnificent *View of the Ortler, with the small *End der Welt Glacier* (see below).

To the ***Schauhachhütte** (2½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), a very fine excursion. The path leads from the Gampenhöfe to the S., crosses the *Rosimbach*, and ascends the *Legerwand*; to the right are the huge moraines of the *Sulden Glacier*. After about 1½ hr. the path bends to the left, and ascends grassy slopes, and then in zigzags over debris, to the (¾ hr.) *Schaubachhütte*, on the *Ebenwand* (9430′), splendidly situated in view of the Sulden Glacier. Opposite to us rises the imposing Königsspitze; to the right are the Zebru and Ortler, to the left the Königsjoch, Kreilspitze, Forno Pass, Schrötterhorn, and Suldenspitze. The hut, built in 1876, and well fitted up (shelter for the night 50 kr., bed 1 fl.), is the starting-point for the Königsspitze, the Cevedale, Zebru, Eissee Pass, etc. — Madritsch-Joch and Hintere Schöntaufspitze, see below.

The **Hintere Grat** and **End der Welt** (there and back 4½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). The route diverges to the right at the *Büchelhof*, below the Gampenhöfe, crosses the brook, and ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Schönleitenhütte*, and thence to the (1 hr.) small *Hintere Grat See*, in a wild situation at the base of the precipitous *Hintere Grat* (11,370′). We cross the hill to the N. of the lake and the huge moraines of the *End-der-Welt Glacier* (to the left of which tower the gigantic precipices of the Ortler), and return across the *Kuhberg* and through wood to (2 hrs.) St. Gertrud.

The **Schöneck** (10,240'), opposite St. Gertrud, on the right side of the Zaithal, ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 3 fl.), commands a splendid view of the Ortler group.

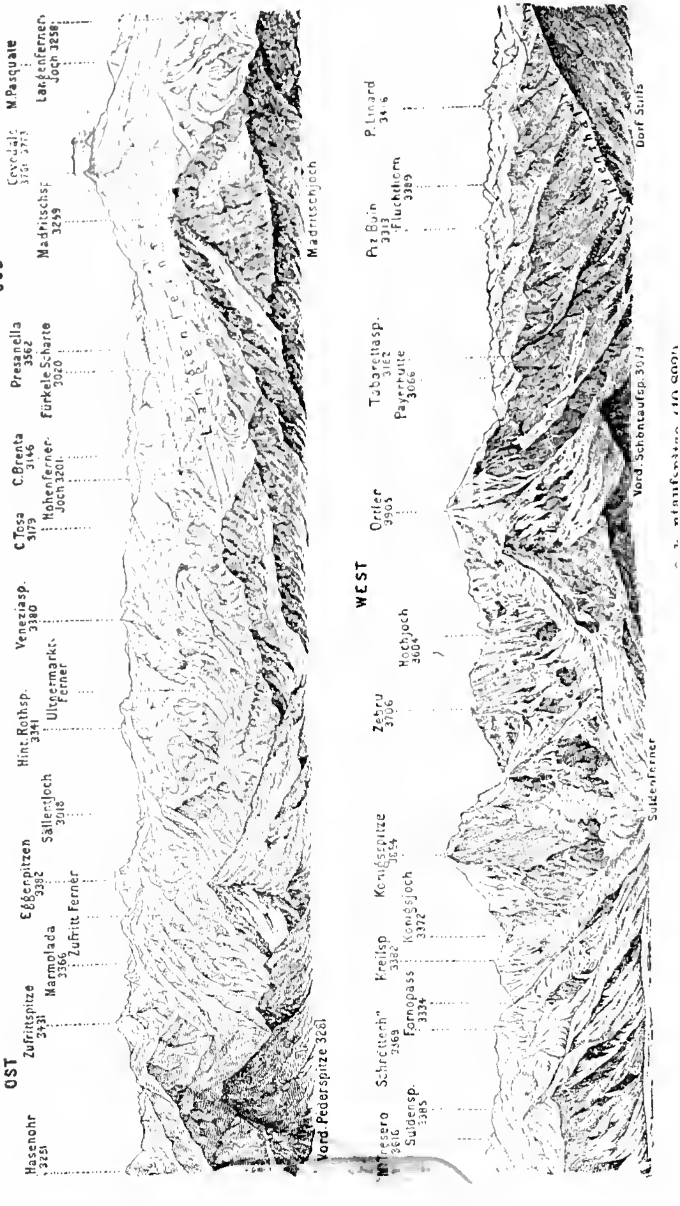
To the **Payerhütte** (10,058'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), see p. 231; recommended even to those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. — **Hochleitenspitze** (9160'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an interesting ascent and not difficult (best combined with the passage of the *Hochleitenjoch;* see p. 219). — **Tabarettaspitze** (10,255'), from the Payerhütte across the *Tabaretta Glacier*, 1/2 hr. (guide 4 1/2 fl.), laborious; strikingly grand view of the Ortler.

The ascent of the ***Vertainspitze** (11,614'; 5 hrs., without difficulty; guide 5 fl.) is specially recommended. The route is by the Rosimboden (see above) to the *Rosim Glacier*, part of which is crossed; it then ascends over rocks and loose stones, and lastly a snow-field. 'The Vertainspitze is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zebru, and Königsspitze. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the Monte Cevedale, the beautiful Laas group with its numerous lofty peaks (Pederspitze, Orgelspitze, Ofenwand), the Tschengelser Hochwand, and the E. slopes of the Martellthal (Zufrittspitze), many of them remarkable for picturesqueness of form. Then the Stubai and Oetzthal snow-mountains (the Venediger and Glockner being also visible), those of the Grisons, the Bernina, the Finsteraarhorn group, and the Adamello-Presanella Alps. Lastly, at a prodigious depth below the spectator, lie the houses of Sulden and the Malser Heide, which is visible almost as far as Nauders.' (Payer.) — Descent by the *Rosimjoch* into the *Laaser Thal*, see p. 232.

The ***Hintere Schöntaufspitze** (10,892'; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.) is another admirable point, free from difficulty. The route leads from the *Schaubachhütte* (see above) over grass and moraine debris to the (3/4 hr.) *Ebenwand Glacier*, across the glacier to the (3/4 hr.) *Madritsch-Joch* (10,338'), and thence to the left by the arête to the (1/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent *View (comp. the Panorama, p. 230). The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the Madritsch-Joch to the *Martellthal* (comp. p. 226). — The *Innere Pederspitze* (10,768'; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.), the *Plattenspitze* (11,286'; 4 1/2 hrs., 4 1/2 fl.), and the *Madritschspitze* (10,692'; 4 1/2 hrs., 4 1/2 fl.), peaks similar to the Schöntaufspitze, are also occasionally ascended. More fatiguing are the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,345'; 5-6 hrs., 5 1/2 fl.), the *Hohe Angelus-Spitze* (11,588'; 5 1/2 hrs., 5 1/2 fl.), and the *Tschengelser Hochwand* (11,060'; 4 1/2 hrs., 5 fl.).

The ***Cevedale** (12,378'; 7 hrs., or from the Schaubachhütte 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), a magnificent point, is easy for adepts. The preceding night should be spent in the *Schaubachhütte* (p. 228), whence we traverse the *Sulden Glacier* to the *Eissee Pass* and the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Cevedale Pass*, see p. 232. We next ascend gradually to the left over terraces of snow, and lastly mount the steep Cevedale ridge, where steps must sometimes be cut, to the saddle between the central and the S. peak and the arête which leads us to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) S.W. and highest peak. (The Cevedale, called in the Martellthal the *Zufallspitze* or *Fürkele*, forming the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest mountain, consists of three peaks: the N., 12,149', the central 12,339', and the S. 12,378'.) The **View vies with that from the Ortler, and is by many preferred, the Ortler group itself being seen to much greater advantage. To the S.W. the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps are conspicuous. At our feet lie the Val di Cedeh (Val Furva), Val della Mare, the Martellthal, and the Upper Vintschgau. — Descent by the *Cevedale Pass* to *Sta. Caterina*, see below (guide 10 fl.); by the *Langenferner* to the *Martellthal*, see p. 226. By the *Vedretta la Mare* and the new *Cevedale Hut* (p. 248) to the *Val della Mare* and *Pejo*, a laborious glacier-route (two guides at 14 fl.).

The ascent of the **Königsspitze** (*Königswand*, 12,648') is difficult, and fit for experts only (from the Schaubachhütte 5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 12 fl.). From the hut we cross the *Sulden Glacier* to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the foot of the *Königsjoch*, which we ascend in 1/2-1 hr. (very steep and difficult; worst part of the route; caution necessary on account of the falling stones). At


OST
Hasenohr 3251
Zufrittspitze 3431
Marmolada 3366
Zufritt Ferner
Eggenpitzen 3382
Sällentjoch 3018
Hint. Rothsp. 3341
Ultnermarkt-Ferner
Veneziasp. 3380
C. Tosa 3179
Hohenferner-Joch 3201
C. Brenta 3146
Fürkele Scharte 3020
Presanella 3562
SÜD
Madritschsp. 3259
Cevedale
M. Pasquale
Langenferner-Joch 3258
Vord. Pederspitze 3281
Madritschjoch
Langenferner
Suldensp. 3385
Schrötterh.
Fornopass 3334
Kreilsp. 3382
Königsjoch 3372
Königsspitze 3854
Zebru 3706
Hochjoch 3604
WEST
Ortler 3905
Tabarettasp. 3162
Payerhütte 3066
Piz Buin 3313
Fluchthorn 3389
P. Linard 3416
Suldenferner
Vord. Schöntaufsp. 3073
Dorf Sulfs

the top we turn to the right to the (1/2-3/4 hr.) *Schulter*, a projection on the E. side of the Königsspitze, whence a stiff climb of 2 hrs. over snow and iee, and finally over rocks and detritus, brings us to the summit. The *View is magnificent, particularly of the Ortler, and towards the S. — The ascent on the S. side from the *Val di Cedeh* (p. 222) is rather easier, as the route to the Königsjoch from the Cedeh Glacier is much shorter and less difficult than that from the Sulden Glacier. A still better plan is to ascend direct to the Schulter, avoiding the Königsjoch. — The ascent from the N. side, by the *Suldener Grat* (*Payerjoch*, between the Königsspitze and the Zebru), far more difficult, was made for the first time in 1878, and in 1879 the summit was reached direct from the Sulden Glacier by the N.E. slope.

The ascent of the **Zebru** (12,158'; from the Schaubachhütte by the *Hochjoch*, 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 fl.) is also difficult, but interesting; the descent may be made into the *Val Zebru* (p. 222). — The **Suldenspitze** (11,105'; by the Eissee Pass and Langenferner, 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is attractive and not difficult.

The *__Ortler__ (12,814'), once reputed the highest mountain in Europe after Mont Blanc, is at least the highest of the Eastern Alps. It was ascended for the first time by the Passeir hunter Joseph Pichler (Josele) from Trafoi in 1804, and the following year by Dr. Gehhard; then in 1826 by M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till the summit was attained in 1864 by Mr. Tuckett, also from Trafoi. In 1865 Dr. v. Mojsisovics discovered the easier route from Sulden, and since that year the ascent has been frequently undertaken. The erection of the *Payerhütte* (by the German Alpine Club; well fitted up; bed 1 fl.), on the Taharetta ridge, has also greatly diminished the difficulties of the ascent, which may now he spread over two days. Guide 10, with descent to Trafoi 11 1/2 fl.

About 5 min. below the last houses of St. Gertrud the route aseends gradually to the left through wood; after 1/2 hr. it crosses the hroad moraine of the *Marlt Glacier*, turns sharply to the left, and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over dehris and (to the right) over slopes of turf to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Marltschneid*, a grassy height on the left side of the Marltthal. Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of debris, and aseend the apparently vertical rocks of the *Tabarettawand* by a narrow hut safe path, which finally leads up a flight of steps in the rock to the (1 hr.) *Tabarettascharte*, a depression in the Tabaretta crest, about halfway between the Bärenkopf and Tabarcttaspitze (splendid *View to the W. and N.). We then follow the crest to the left to the (1/4 hr.) *Payerhütte* (10.058'), lying in a sheltered saddle, with a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we eross the *Tabaretta Glacier* to the right to the (1/4 hr.) 'Scharte' below the Tabarettaspitze, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the Ortler, on this (N.) side entirely covered with snow. We now round the shoulder of the Tabarettaspitze, leaving the awkward *Kamin* far to the right, and following a good path made by the German Alpine Club, with steps at places, to the (1/4 hr.) *Upper Ortler Glacier*, which descends to the right into the valley of the *Hohe Eisrinne*. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, at first steep (beware of the stones which occasionally fall), to the *Tschierfeck* (a rock); then over the crest of névé, steep at places, to the highest plateau. Here we pass to the right of the peak, and afterward· ascend it to the left, from the S. side. The summit (3-4 hrs. from the Payerhütte) lies at the N. and highest point of a sharp arête of snow, 200 yds. long (not difficult, but requiring a tolerably steady head). The *View, as might he expected from such a height, is most imposing. The majestic Königs-Spitze, the Cevedale, the Thurwieserspitze. and the Cristallo peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the N. is the Tauern chain, with the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dreiherrnspitze, then the Alps of the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolada and Palle di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bernina, and Finsteraarhorn groups, and the Tödi; S. the Adamello and Presanella.

[Another route to the top of the Ortler ('Gebhardsweg', comp. above),

again brought into notice in 1872, leads from Sulden over the *Hintere Grat* (p. 228), to the S. of the End-der-Welt Glacier, direct to the summit in 9 hrs., but is very difficult (guide 13 fl.). A third route, discovered in 1875, leads from the Sulden Glacier over the *Hochjoch* (11,824') and the *Vordere Ortler Peak* (guide 16 fl.). In either case the night is spent at the Schaubachhütte. In 1879 the Ortler was ascended for the first time direct from the *End-der-Welt Glacier*, and in 1881 direct from the Sulden Glacier by the so-called 'Erste Lawinenrinne'. — The direct descent to Trafoi leads through the *Hohe Eisrinne* (p. 219), but is very steep and at one point exposed to danger from ice-avalanches.]

Passes. From Sulden over the Eissee and Cevedale Passes to Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva, 9-10 hrs., a most interesting expedition, with which the ascent of the Cevedale (p. 229) may easily be combined (guide 8, including the Cevedale 10 fl.). The night is passed in the *Schaubachhütte* (p. 228). We descend thence to the left over grassy slopes and moraine debris to the *Sulden Glacier*, with its deep crevasses, on which we then ascend, the last ½ hr. being steep, to the (2 hrs.) **Eissee Pass** (10,500'). Immediately to the right rises the huge Königsspitze (12,648'), beside which the Ortler and Zebru look insignificant. Beyond the pass we cross the névé of the *Langen-Ferner*, which descends to the Martellthal (p. 226), and ascending slightly (with the *Suldenspitze*, 11,105', on the right) soon reach the **Cevedale Pass,** or *Langenferner-Joch* (10,690'), from which a view of the S. part of the Ortler group and of the Bernina and Val Tellina Alps to the W. is enjoyed. The S. side of the Königsspitze, and of the whole Ortler group, consists of precipices of black rock. (The summit of the Cevedale is attained from the pass in 1½-2 hrs., see p. 229.) Unpleasant descent over a long and steep slope of debris to the dirty *Cedeh Glacier* (where we keep to the right); then on the right side of the sequestered *Val di Cedeh*, enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, the path soon becoming well defined, to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Malga di Cassina* (p. 222; with the splendid Forno Glacier on the left, p. 222) and (2½ hrs.) *Sta. Caterina* (p. 222).

To the Martellthal over the Madritsch-Joch (with ascent of the *Schöntaufspitze*). see p. 226. The route from this side is less fatiguing, but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller. Guide to Gand 7 fl. 50, to Salt 7 fl. 80 kr., to Latsch 9 fl.; with ascent of the Schöntaufspitze or Madritschspitze 50 kr. more.

To Trafoi over the Hochleitenspitze (guide 5 fl.), see p. 219; by the Payerhütte (7½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.). see p. 228. — Over the *Hochjoch* (11,824') and the *Ortler Pass* (10,980'), 11-12 hrs., a very difficult route, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

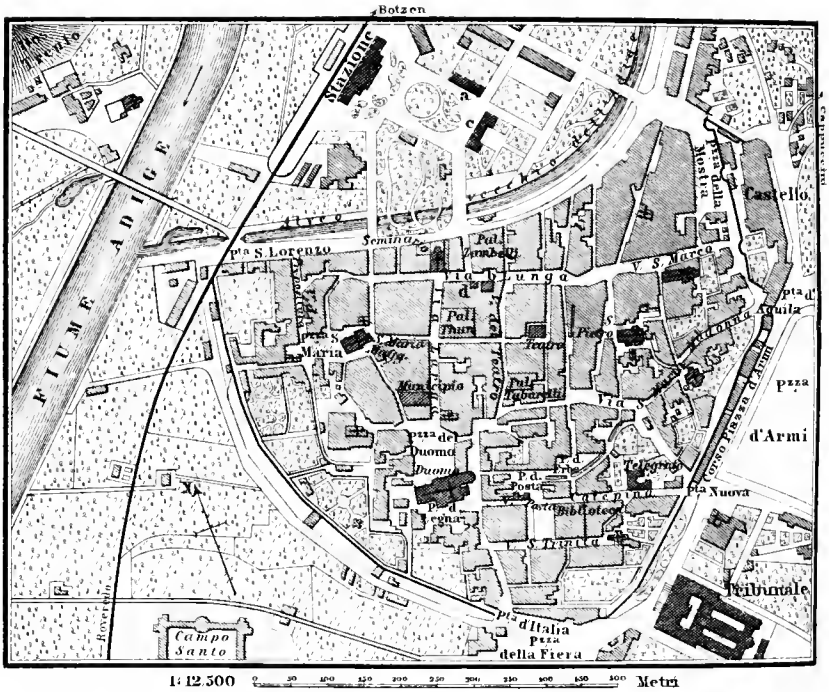
To the Laaser Thal over the Rosim-Joch (10,430'; 9-10 hrs. to Laas; guide 8 fl.). rather difficult, particularly the descent over the *Laaser-Ferner*. The *Vertainspitze* may be easily ascended in connection with this route.

47. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Maps, pp. 236, 240.

93 M. Railway. Express in 4, ordinary trains in 5½ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.

Botzen (850'), see p. 198. The train crosses the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, 3 M. lower down. The latter becomes navigable at (7½ M.) *Branzoll* (Kreuz). On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the *Mittelberg* (p. 207), which separates the Eppan plateau from the Etschthal. At *Gmund*, beyond (9½ M.) *Auer* (Rose; Elephant), the train crosses the river; to the right is the Kalterer See, with Kaltern (p. 207) on the height above it. 14½ M. *Neumarkt;* the village, Ital. *Egna* (*Post; Krone; Engel),



1:12.500 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 Metri

lies on the left bank of the Adige, 3/4 M. from the railway. Roads diverge to the Fleimserthal, to the E., both at Auer and Neumarkt (comp. p. 254).

On the slopes to the right lie the villages of *Tramin*, *Kurtatsch*, and *Margreid* (p. 207). 19 1/2 M. *Salurn* (Adler), the last German village, lies on the left bank, with a dilapidated castle on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle which once commanded the flat and marshy valley. Adjoining it is a fine waterfall.

The *Rocchetta Pass* to the right leads to the *Val di Non* (p. 246). On different sides of the pass lie *Mezzo Tedesco* and *Mezzo Lombardo* (or *Deutsch* and *Wälsch-Metz*), separated by the *Noce*, and both Italian.

23 1/2 M. **S. Michele**, or *Wälsch-Michael* (705′; *Railway Hotel; Adler*), with a handsome old Augustinian monastery, now suppressed, is the station for the Val di Non. The line recrosses the Adige. A little farther on is the *Nave S. Rocco*, a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non.

28 1/2 M. *Lavis* (745′) lies on the *Avisio*, a torrent descending from the *Val Cembra* (p. 254), which with its ramifications is crossed above its influx into the Adige by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long.

35 M. **Trent.** — At the station: *Hôtel Trento, R. from 80, L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr.; *Hôtel de la Ville, R. 1 fl., B. 50, A. 25 kr. — In the town: Europa, R. & A 1 fl. 40 kr.; adjoining it, Vittoria. — Second-class: Aquila Bianca, near the castle; *Agnello d'Oro; *Rebecchino, moderate. — Restaurants: *All' Isola Nuova*, by the station, with garden; *Frassoni*, by the theatre. — Cafés: *Europa; Specchi; Nones*, Piazza Macello Vecchio. — *Post Office* near the cathedral. — *Swimming and other Baths* on the Fersina. — *English Church Service* at Hôtel Trento.

Trent (685′), or *Trento*, Lat. *Tridentum*, with 19,585 inhab., once the wealthiest town in the Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town.

The **Cathedral*, founded in 1048, begun in its present form in 1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 198). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and by the wall the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the citizens of Trent defeated and killed at Calliano (see below) in 1487. The mouldings on the doors and windows at the back of the choir, on the outside, deserve notice. In the Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with a fountain, are the old *Courts of Justice* and the *Torre di Piazza*.

S. Maria Maggiore (admirable organ), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir (covered by a curtain) with portraits of the members: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Ad-

joining the S. side of the choir a column was erected in 1855 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the meeting of the Council.

The finest of the old palaces, whose façades, sometimes adorned with painting, conceal but imperfectly their dilapidated interiors, are the *Palazzo Zambelli*, opposite the Europa Hotel, erected in the 16th cent. by one of the wealthy Fuggers (fine view from the garden), and the *Palazzo Tabarelli*, Contrada del Teatro, said to have been designed by Bramante. — The *Museum*, in the Contrada S. Trinità, to the N. of the cathedral, contains a collection of Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. Tyrol.

On the E. side of the town, to the N. of the spacious Piazza d'Armi, or esplanade, rises the *Castello of Buon Consiglio*, with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince Bishops, now a fortified barrack. The huge circular *Torre di Augusto* is said to be of Roman origin. To the S. of the Porta Nuova are the handsome new *Law Courts (Tribunale)*.

The rocky hill of *Dos Trento* (950′), on the right bank of the Adige, at the mouth of the Buco di Vela (p. 235), affords a fine view. Another good point is the terrace of the *Capuchin Monastery*, above the castle. On the S.W. side of the town is the tasteful new *Campo Santo*. — By the *Ponte Alto*, on the hill 1½ M. to the E. of Trent, and below the road to the Val Sugana (p. 250), there is a fine fall of the *Fersina* in a wild gorge (good path).

From Trent to Venice through the *Val Sugana*, see R. 51; through the *Val Sarca* to *Riva*, see R. 48; to *Giudicaria*, see R. 49. — Interesting excursion by *Pergine* to *Lavarone* and *Luserna*, see p. 251. To the *Val Pinè* (drive of 3 hrs. to Lavarda, back in 1½ hr.), see p. 251.

The train follows the broad valley of the Adige, which has been very fertile since the drainage of the marshes. To the S.W. of Trent, on the right bank, is the village of *Sardagna*, with a considerable waterfall. Then *Ravina*, at the mouth of a gorge descending from Mte. Bondone, *Romagnano*, and *Aldeno*. 39 M. *Mattarello*. On the hill to the left near (44¼ M.) *Calliano* rises the large château of *Beseno*, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris here indicate the scene of an old landslip. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called *Val Lagarina* as far as the Italian frontier. Stat. *Villa Lagarina*.

49½ M. **Roveredo** (680 ft.; *Cervo; Corona*), a busy town with 8864 inhab., on both sides of the *Leno*, is noted for its silk-culture. The old *Castello* in the Piazza del Podestà is noticeable.

On the right bank is *Isera*, with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near *Lizzana*, is a castle in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. The line follows the left bank of the Adige. 52 M. **Mori** (*Hôtel Mori*, at the station); the village, on the opposite slope, on the road to Riva (p. 236), is noted for its asparagus.

Near *S. Marco* are traces of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town in 833, and is described by Dante (*Inferno* xii.,

4-9). At (56 M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

60 M. **Ala** (415′; *Posta; Rail. Restaurant*), a considerable place (3000 inhab.), with velvet-manufactories which were once in high repute, lies on the slope of a steep green hill. 62½ M. *Avio* is the last Austrian station. The village, with a well-preserved castle of Count Castelbarco, lies on the right bank.

68 M. *Peri* is the first Italian station. The *Monte Baldo* (7280′, p. 237), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. 75 M. *Ceraino*. The train now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky passage which the Adige has forced through the limestone mountains. This important military point was defended against the Veronese in 1155 by the German army under Otho of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa. On a height on the right bank lies *Rivoli*, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village.

Stations *Domegliara*, *Pescantina*, *Parona*. The train crosses the Adige, reaches at *S. Lucia* the Verona and Milan line, and soon stops at the small station outside the Porta Nuova, and then at the main station outside the Porta Vescovo.

93 M. **Verona**, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

48. From Trent to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Map, pp. 236, 240.

26 M. One-horse carriage from Trent to Riva 9, two-horse 15 fl.; Stellwagen at 9 a.m., in 6 hrs. (2 fl.). A shorter route is from stat. *Mori* (see above) to (10½ M.) Riva; Omnibus (at 9.30 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.; returning from Riva at 5.15 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.) in 2½ hrs. (75 kr.; coupé 1 fl.); open supplementary carriages provided when the omnibus is full. One-horse carr. 4, two-horse 7½ fl. (from Mori to Arco 5 or 9 fl.). — Travellers who intend to return from Riva without going farther S., should choose the route by Mori for the sake of the magnificent view of the Lago di Garda obtained at Nagò.

From Trent to Riva. The road crosses the Adige, skirts the S.W. side of the *Dos Trento* (p. 234), and ascends through a series of wild, partly-wooded ravines, called the *Buco di Vela*, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road crosses a barren hill to the hamlet of (1½ M.) *Cadine* (1715′). To the right in the valley lies the village of *Terlago*, with its little lake (1315′), at the base of the *Monte Gazza* (6515′). The road descends past (1½ M.) *Vigolo-Baselga* to (3 M.) **Vezzano** (**Croce*, good wine), a large village, and to (1½ M.) *Padergnone*, at the entrance to the *Val Cavēdine*, where olives begin to appear. We next reach the pretty *Lago di Toblino*, the narrowest part of which the road crosses by means of an embankment and bridge. The picturesque château of that name, the property of Count Wolkenstein, stands on a tongue of land to the left (the castellan keeps

good 'Vino Santo'). At (2 M.) **Le Sarche** (700′; *Inn*) the *Sarca* emerges from a deep gorge, and the road to Giudicaria diverges to the right (p. 240).

PEDESTRIANS are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower part of the Val Sarca by taking the road from Le Sarche to Giudicaria (p. 240) as far as (4 M.) *Comano*, and there turning to the left through the charming mountain scenery of Giudicaria viâ *Campo*, *Fiave*, *Ballino*, and *Pranzo* to (11 M.) Riva.

Below Le Sarche the road crosses the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the debris of old landslips. 2¼ M. *Pietra Murata*. Near (4½ M.) *Drò* the Sarca is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rises the ruined castle of *Drena*. An extremely fertile district, which extends to Riva, is now entered. Near (3 M.) *Arco* the road regains the right bank. (On the left bank a road to *Nagò*, see below, diverges to the left, and on the right bank is a road to Torbole.) The small town of **Arco** (300′; **Kurhaus*, see below; **Corona*, R. 80, A. 30 kr., D. 1 fl.; *Hôtel-Pension Arco*, *Hôtel Olivo*, *Pens. Bellevue*, *Aurora*, and *Reinalter*, all in the piazza, pension 2-5 fl.), a town with a handsome dome-covered church, situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens, is a favourite winter-resort owing to its sheltered situation. (Pensions closed from April till the middle of October.) The large new **Kurhaus* contains 80 rooms, a covered promenade, baths, etc. (pension, 2½-5 fl.). The Archduke Albert has a new château here. To the N., on a precipitous height (390 ft.), rises the castle of *Arco*, which was destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with well-kept garden (key kept by the gardener, Via degli Olivi al Castello; 40-50 kr.).

The road now leads to the S.W. through the broad and beautiful valley, Mte. Brione being visible to the S., and Tenno (p. 237) on the hills to the right, to (3¾ M.) *Riva*.

FROM MORI TO RIVA (conveyances, see above; omnibus starts from the station; carriages to be had near the station). The road, which in suitable weather will reward even the pedestrian, crosses the Adige to *Ravazzone* and (2 M.) *Mori* (604′; Adler), a long and thriving village. It then traverses the broad green valley to (3 M.) *Loppio*, the property of Count Castelbarco of Milan, passes the little *Lago di Loppio* (666′) with its rocky island, and ascends in windings among rocky debris to the (1¼ M.) culminating point of the route (1050′). We now descend to (¾ M.) *Nagò*, a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of a castle on a barren rock to the left. (The direct road to Arco diverges here to the right, see above.) Below the village the road leads through a fortified gateway, immediately beyond which we enjoy an exquisite *View of the Lago di Garda, in its entire expanse, while Torbole lies at our feet, and Arco with its castle rises to the right. The road descends rapidly to (½ M.) the village of *Torbole* (*Bertolini; small boat for 1-6 pers. to Riva 1½ fl., per hour 1¼ fl.;

Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer
I CONTORNI DI RIVA.
Scala di 1: 250.000.
LAGO DI GARDA
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
English Miles
Österreich. Meilen

one-horse carr. to Riva 1 fl. 20 kr., carr. to Arco 2, Mori 3½ fl.), charmingly situated. It then traverses the broad valley of the Sarca, crosses that river, and leads past the base of the precipitous *Mte. Brione* (see below), with the *Fort S. Nicolò*, to (3 M.) *Riva*.

Riva. — *Hôtel au Lac, ½ M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R. from 80, B. 40, L. & A. 50, D. 1 fl. 30, pension from 2 fl. 20 kr.; *Sole d'Oro, with a garden on the lake, similar charges; Hôtel-Pension Kern, well spoken of, R. 1 fl., L. & A. 35 kr.; Baviera, on the lake; Giardino, outside the Porta S. Michele, pension 2½ fl., well spoken of; Gallo, moderate. — Cafés: *Andreis*, *Tschurtschenthaler*, both under the arcades, on the steamboat-quay. — Beer: *Musch*; *Giardino S. Marco*, outside the Porta S. Marco; garden outside the Porta S. Michele. — *Baths* in the lake, to the E., beyond the barrack. — Money-changers: *Pernici & Co.* — Omnibus to Mori, see p. 235; to Arco daily at 12.30 p.m. (fare 20 kr.; from Arco at 2 p.m.).

Riva, a busy town and harbour with 5000 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the *Lago di Garda*, close to the foot of the steep *Rocchetta* (4975′). On the hill-side, high above the town, are the ruins of the round tower of a castle, which is said to have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake is the old castle of *La Rocca*, now a fortified barrack. At the entrance to the town from Arco is the *Church of the Minorites*, erected about the middle of the 16th cent. in the florid rococco style. The *Parish Church* contains modern pictures and frescoes. Riva is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake. (Lodgings not expensive.)

Excursions. To the **Fall of the Ponale** (1 hr.), best accomplished by boat (there and back 2 fl. and fee). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. We disembark at the point where the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley reaches the lake, ascend a few paces past some ruined houses, cross the old bridge, and reach the best point of view just below the fall. — The walk to the fall by the new *Road is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the Ledro valley, and commands beautiful views (shade in the afternoon). At the point where it turns to the right into the valley, a path descending to the left, then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall.

The **Monte Brione** (1184′), 1 hr. to the E., of Riva, affords a fine view of the valley and almost the whole lake (best from the rifle-range). It is most easily ascended from the N. side, but the upper road requires a military permesso. The village of *La Grotta*, at the N. base of Monte Brione, 1½ M. from Riva (beyond S. Alessandro), is a favourite afternoon resort.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (1½ M.) *Varone*, where there is a wild and picturesque *Gorge with a fine waterfall, lately made easily accessible (fee 20 kr. for each person; ring at the mill). Thence by *Cologna* to (2 M.) *Tenno* (1312′), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to *Varignano* and (5 M.) *Arco*.

The **Monte Baldo**, a range 40 M. long, between the Lake of Garda and the valley of the Adige, is best ascended from *Nagò* (see p. 236). The finest point is the *Altissimo di Nagò* (6970′), the N. peak (5-6 hrs., with guide). Extensive panorama, comprising a great part of Upper Italy, the lake, the valley of the Adige, and the snowy peaks of the Adamello-Presanella and the Brenta Alps. The ascent of the *Mte. Maggiore* (7280′), the central and highest peak, 7 hrs. from *Torri* or *Garda* (see below), by *Caprino*, is fatiguing.

To the **Valle di Ledro**, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two-horse 8 fl.; diligence daily at 3 p.m.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see above. It then turns a corner high above the waterfall, enters the valley to the W., and leads to *Biacesa*, *Molina*, the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2135′), on the N. side of which is *Mezzolago*, and *Piere di Ledro* (6½ M. from Riva; Albergo alla Torre). At *Bezzecca*, ¾ M. farther, is the entrance to the *Val Concei*, in which lie the villages of (¾ M.) *Enguiso* and (¾ M.) *Lenzumo*. (From Lenzumo to *Bondo* over the *Garardina Pass*, see p. 245.) From Bezzecca the road leads to *Tiarno*, and through the sequestered *Val Ampola* to (8 M.) *Storo* (Cavallo Bianco) in the Val Buona (p. 245). Near the *Fort Ampola*, which formerly defended the road, but was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before Storo is reached), the wild *Val Lorina* opens on the left; through this valley a rough path leads to *Magasa* in the *Val Vestino*, surrounded by lofty mountains (more easily reached from *Toscolano* on the Lago di Garda, or from *Bondone* on the *Lago d'Idro*, p. 245).

From Riva to *Tione* in Upper Giudicaria, see p. 241.

The ***Lago di Garda** (155′), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, 34½ M. long, and 2-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near Riva alone belonging to the Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description *(Geor. II., 160)*, '*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*', is sometimes vividly recalled. In fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water rough in the afternoon, so that the morning is the best time for boating. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. Excellent fish are *carpione*, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, *trutte* of 1-1½ lb., *agone*, and *sardene*.

Steamboat along the E. Bank from *Riva* to *Peschiera* daily (except Tuesdays) at 5.40 a.m., in 4 hrs.; on Tuesdays at 4.35 a.m. to *Desenzano* in 4¾ hrs.; fares 4½ fr., 2½ fr. (stations: *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Castelletto*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*, and *Lazise*). The steamer returns from Peschiera at 1.10 p.m. — Along the W. Bank (between *Riva* and *Desenzano*) daily (at 5 a.m. from Riva, and at 1.50 p.m. from Desenzano) in 4¼ hrs., fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 (stations: *Limone*, *Tremosine*, *Tignale*, *Gargnano*, *Maderno*, and *Salò*). — Trip round the lake in one day: by steamer along the W. bank to Desenzano, by railway to Peschiera, and by steamer thence along the E. bank to Riva. The steamboats are apt to be irregular and unpunctual. Refreshments poor.

Steamboat Trip. E. Bank. A fine retrospect of Riva is obtained as the steamer leaves the harbour. The Fall of the Ponale is passed on the right, and *Torbole* to the left, in the N.E. angle of the lake. We now approach the E. bank, from which rise the steep slopes of the long *Mte. Baldo* (see p. 237). First station *Malcesine*, a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (recently restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped being imprisoned as a spy. Beyond it rises the rock of *Isoletto*, and farther on is the small island of *Trimelone*. The next places of importance are *Castello*, *S. Giovanni*, and *Castelletto*, all belonging to the parish of *Brenzone*; then *Torri* and (a little way inland) *Montagna*. The banks gradually become lower. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, sheltered from the N. winds by the Mte. Baldo (p. 237), extends far into the lake, and is the finest point on

the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of *Garda*, in a bay, at the influx of the *Tessino* which descends from Monte Baldo, gives its name to the lake. The château belongs to Count Albertini of Verona.

To the S. in the distance, extending into the lake, is the narrow promontory of *Sermione* (*'Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocellus'*), 2½ M. in length, on which the poet Catullus once possessed a villa where he composed his poems. The ruins, consisting of two vaults *(grotte)*, remains of a bath, etc., still exist. A château was also erected here by the Scaliger family, who for upwards of a century (1262-1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lazise*. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of **Peschiera,** at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. angle of the Lago di Garda, ½ M. from the railway-station (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor; omnibus 50 c.).

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, lies the busy little town (4000 inhab.) of **Desenzāno** (*Mayer's Hôtel; Posta Vecchia*, pens. 6½ fr.; **Due Colombe*, moderate), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see *Baedeker's N. Italy;* omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. Bank. Near the W. bank, to the N. of Desenzano, and opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small *Isola di S. Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda* or *dei Frati*, the property of the Marchese Scotti of Bergamo. In a bay to the W. lies **Salò** *(Gambero; Sirena)*, a town with 3400 inhab., in a luxuriantly-fertile district. Charming prospect by evening light from the *Mte. S. Bartolommeo*, the shortest way (½ hr.) to which leads to the left through a walled farm-yard, beyond the N. gate of Salò (descent to Maderno 1½ hr.). On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* lies *Maderno*, with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo*. Then *Toscolano*, *Cecina*, and *Bogliaco*, with the large country-seat of Count Bettuno of Brescia. Next, **Gargnano** *(*Cerro)*, surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations, one of the most beautiful points on the lake.

Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter; to facilitate which, pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The lemons of Gargnano are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. The price varies from 3-4 to 10 fr. per hundred.

The mountains become loftier. *Tremosine*, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limone*, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the *Ledro Valley*, with the *Fall of the Ponale* (see p. 237), and the new road (p. 238) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach *Riva*.

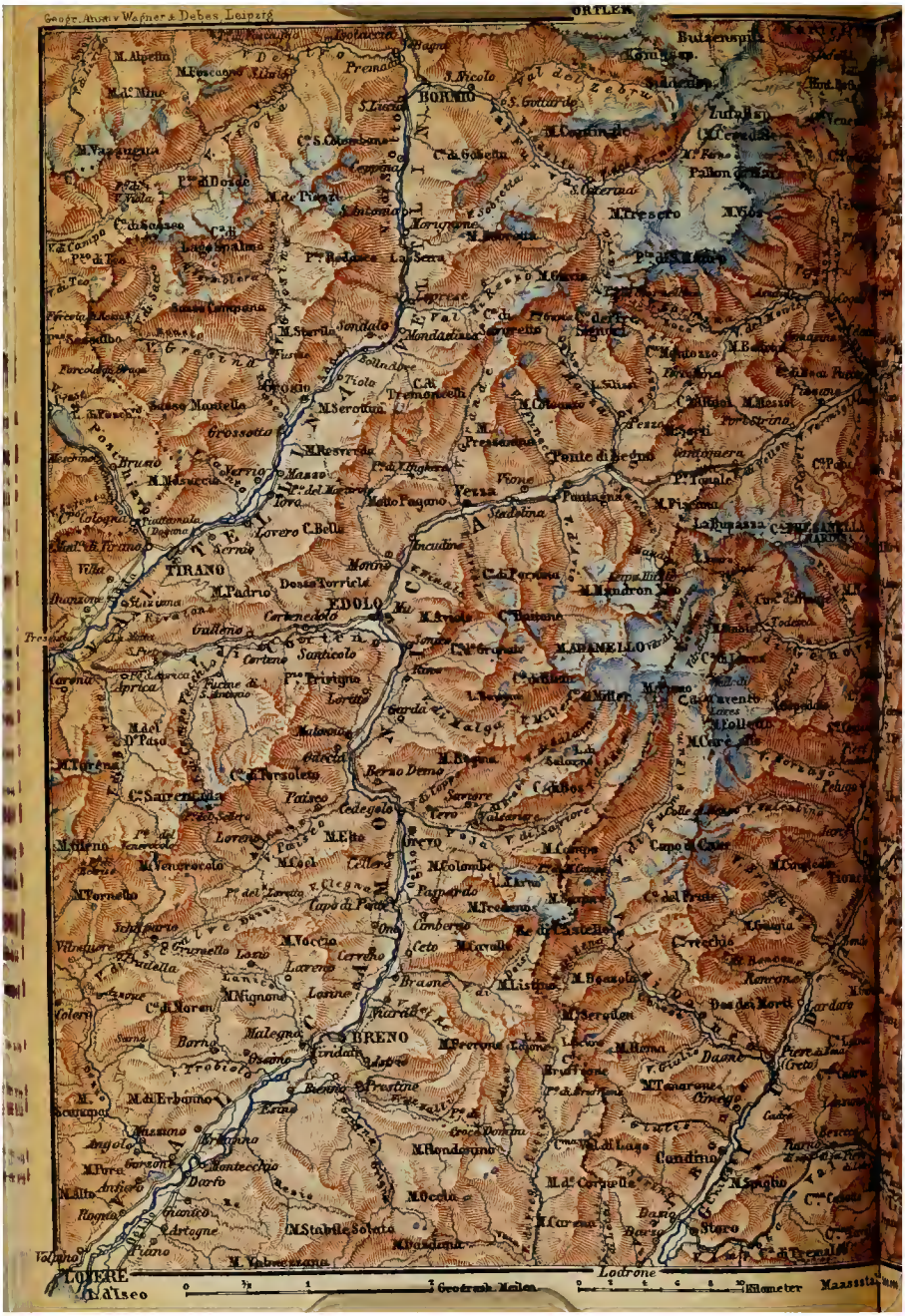
49. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria.

STELLWAGEN from Trent to (27½ M.) Tione daily (9 a.m.) in 7 hrs., fare 2 fl. 20 kr. (starting from the 'Rebecchino' at Trent, and from the 'Corona' at Tione); from Tione to (10½ M.) Pinzolo daily in 2½ hrs. (back in 2 hrs.), 60 kr.; from Tione to (13½ M.) Condino daily in 2½ hrs., 1 fl.; from Condino to (17½ M.) Riva by Pieve di Ledro daily at 4.30 a.m. in 5 hrs., 1 fl. 90 kr.

The **Val Sarca,** to the S. of and parallel with the Val di Non (R. 50), consists of four different regions. The lowest, from Le Sarche to the mouth of the Sarca near Torhole, is hroad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At Le Sarche the valley turns to the W.; the Sarca emerges from a profound ravine, which expands above Comano and contracts again at Stenico. This is the second region. The third begins at Tione, where the valley turns to the N.; it is fertile and well-peopled, and called *Val Rendena*. Lastly, near Pinzolo, the valley turns again to the W., heing here named *Val di Genova*, and assumes a very imposing Alpine character, terminating among the rocky wilds of the Adamello-Presanella Alps. — The short valley of the Arno, the upper Val Chiese, and the Valle di Ledro, with their ramifications, also belong to Giudicaria (principal villages Stenico, Tione, and Condino).

From Trent to (12½ M.) *Le Sarche*, see p. 235. The road to Giudicaria crosses the Sarca and ascends in long windings, commanding a beautiful retrospect of the lake and castle of Toblino (p. 235), surrounded by finely-formed mountains. The Sarca has forced its way through several deep and narrow ravines, while the road follows the windings of the stream, high above it, on the S. slope. At the end of the gorge a view is disclosed of Lower Giudicaria with Stenico and its castle. The road then descends to (4½ M.) the small sulphur-baths of *Comano* (1160′), patronised by Italians. The spring is by the road-side, on the left; the bath-house, well fitted up, lies on the opposite bank of the Sarca. (Route hence to *Riva* by *Ballino*, see p. 236.) To the right, farther on, is *Villa di Banale* on the hill-side, commanded by the precipices of the *Brenta*. At the (1½ M.) *Alle Tre Archi* inn, where we cross the *Marza*, a road to the left diverges to *Cavrasto* (p. 241). Another road ascends in windings to the right to (1½ M.) **Stenico** (2178′; *Albergo Simmonini*, well spoken of), the chief village of Lower Giudicaria, finely situated, and commanded by a château of the same name (*View). Near it is a picturesque waterfall.

FROM MEZZOLOMBARDO TO STENICO, 25 M., a fine route on the whole. About ¾ M. to the N. of Mezzolombardo (p. 246) the road diverges to the left from the Val di Non road, and ascends in windings (steep short-cut through a wooded gorge, to the left by the cemetery), affording fine retrospects of the Val di Non and the mountains of the Adige region as far as the Schlern. Beyond (5 M.) *Fai* (3116′; Inn), prettily situated in a fertile plain, the road goes on for a short distance towards the S. and then bends to the right, skirting a deep ravine and affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige as far as Trent. Traversing a wooded defile, and passing (1¼ M.) a chapel on the left, the road again skirts the slope, now affording a beautiful *View of the Val di Non, lying far below, with its numerous villages, and of the huge rocky peaks of the Brenta to the W. We next reach (3½ M.) *Andalo* (3405′), with the small lake of that name below us on the right. The road descends a little, crosses a hrook, and leads through wood. As we approach (2½ M.) **Molveno** (2820′; **Aquila*


Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
ORTLER
BORMIO
BRENO
EDOLO
TIRANO
MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO
LOVERE
Iseo
Lodrone
Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer

BOZEN
M. Ori
Kirchbg.
Glockbg.
Piazzola
Le Mandrie
Cles
Malè
Cassana
Penegal
Kaltern
Branzoll
Petersberg
Aldein
M. Roen
Tramin
Kurtatsch
Neumarkt
(Egna)
Montan
Truden
Margreid
Salurn
Laag
Schlossbüchl
Cavalese
Castello
Capriana
Tesero
Mezzo Lombardo
Faedo
Cembra
Lisignago
Albiano
Lavis
Gardolo
M. Calis
Civezzano
Pergine
Roncegno
TRENTO
(TRIENT)
Terra rossa
Castagne
V. Sorda
Mattarello
Vigolo
Calceranica
Caldonazzo
Levico
Borgo
V. Sugana
Aqua viva
M. Scanuppia
Fila Dunna
Lavarone
Besenello
Calliano
Folgaria
S. Sebastiano
Luserna
Pedemonte
Volano
ROVEREDO
Serrada
M. Pioverna alta
M. Spiccio
Valbona
Mori
S. Marco
Albaredo
Col Santo
RIVA
ARCO
M. Oro
Nago
Torbole
L. DI GARDA
Vigne
Varone
Dro
Ceniga
S. Martino
Vezzano
Sardagna
Terlago
Molveno
Banale
Stenico
Pinsolo
Tione
Dos di Sabione
M. Gazza
M. Paganella
M. Bondone
Romagnano
Lasino
Cadine
Caldonazzo
Stravino
Cavedine
Brentonico
Pomarolo
Isera
Nomi
Cimone
Aldeno
Garniga
Arsio
Vallarsa
Ospedaletto
Engl. Miles.
Österreich. Meilen.

Nera, plain) a charming view is suddenly disclosed of the considerable lake of that name (2710'), beautifully situated between the Brenta and Mte. Gazza, and enclosed by picturesquely-shaped mountains. (The churchyard-wall is an excellent point of view.) Thence over the *Bocca di Brenta* to *Pinzolo*, 10 hrs., a grand hut fatiguing route, see p. 242. *Bonif.* and *Matt. Nicolussi* are good guides. — A most attractive and moderately easy route (guide to the pass necessary) leads to the E. of Molveno between the two peaks of the *Mte. Gazza* (6515'), commanding a series of magnificent views, to (4½-5 hrs.) *Terlago* (p. 235) and (2 hrs.) *Trent* (p. 233). — Beyond Molveno the narrow road skirts the W. side of the lake, passes the small *Lago di Nembia*, crosses the brook by the mills, and then leads in long windings by *Dorsino*, *Tavodo*, and *Villa di Banale* (opposite which, beyond the valley of the Sarca, lies *Comano*, see above), to (12½ M.) *Stenico* (see above).

The Trent and Tione road follows the right bank of the Sarca, passes below Stenico, and enters a deep gorge, where it crosses the river twice (a tunnel and two galleries). The valley expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep *Val d'Algone*, and farther on are the villages of *Ragoli* and *Preore*. We next pass through *Saone*, to the left of which, on the hill-side, is *Zuclò* (see below), and cross the *Arno* to (7½ M.) **Tione** (1840'; *Corona; Cavallo Bianco*), prettily situated at the confluence of the Arno (see below) and the Sarca, the principal village in Upper Giudicaria (2000 inhab.). From Tione to the valleys of the *Arno* and *Chiese*, see p. 244.

FROM RIVA TO TIONE direct (6 hrs.), a beautiful route (carriage-road to Ballino). The road leaves the town by the Porta S. Marco on the N., and gradually ascends a luxuriantly-fertile slope. To the right we enjoy a fine survey of the extensive and fruitful valley of Arco, and at intervals a charming retrospect of the Lago di Garda. Farther on, the road bends into the *Val Varone* (p. 237; high on the opposite slope of which lies *Tenno*, with its castle), ascends rapidly to (3½ M.) *Pranzo*, and skirts the deep ravine of the Varone. Near the (1¼ M.) pretty, green *Lago di Tenno* a road to Tenno diverges on the right. The small village of (2½ M.) *Ballino* is situated on the watershed. About ½ M. farther on, the direct route to Tione diverges to the left from the road to *Fiave* (and *Tre Archi*, see p. 240), and skirts the slope, at the same level, affording a fine view of the Brenta group. After ¾ hr. we descend, cross the *Duina*, and ascend again to (20 min.) *Cavrasto* (2335'), and, passing (35 min.) a good spring, reach the (10 min.) *Durone Pass*, which commands an admirable view of the S.E. peaks of the Adamello: to the right is the lofty *Carè Alto* (11,355') with the extensive Vedretta di Laris; in the foreground rises the Crepa di Valbona, to the left of which is the Cima Cop di Breguzzo; at our feet lies the Val Sarca. The path now descends gently to (¾ hr.) *Zuclò* and (¼ hr.) *Bolbeno*, and crosses the Arno to (¼ hr.) *Tione*.

The Val Sarca here turns suddenly towards the N., and this part of it is called the **Val Rendēna**. At (2¼ M.) *Villa* the *Val di S. Valentino* opens on the left, through which a fatiguing route leads over the *Col di Mezzo*, between the *Cima Cop di Casa* (9728') on the left and the *Cima Col di Mezzo* (9635') on the right, into the upper Val Chiese (*Val di Fumo;* comp. p. 244). *Javrè*, *Darè*, and *Vigo*, the next villages, are close together; then (2¼ M.) *Pelugo* (2140') at the mouth of the *Val Borzago*, at the head of which the *Vedretta di Laris* (p. 244) is visible for a short time. The road passes a mortuary chapel with old frescoes. The next villages, *Borzago*, *Strembo*, and *Caderzone*, belong to the parish of

Pieve di Val Rendena. The road crosses the Sarca and leads by *Giustino* to (6 M.) **Pinzōlo** (2475'; **Hôtel Succursale Campiglio*; **Corona*; *Aquila Nera*), a good starting-point for excursions among the Adamello, Presanella, and Brenta Alps. (*Ant. della Giacoma* and *Fel. Collini* are good guides; also the brothers *Nicolussi* of Molveno, p. 241.) The valley of the Sarca (now called *Val di Genova*) turns here to the W., and the *Val Nambino* ascends to the N.E.

On the road to Campiglio (see below), 3/4 M. to the N. of Pinzolo, is the interesting mortuary chapel of *S. Vigilio.* On the exterior of the S. wall is a Dance of Death of 1539, with Italian verses (and traces of still older frescoes are visible where the whitewash has fallen off). In the choir are scenes from the life of St. Vigil, bordered with arabesques in the best Renaissance style. — The **Dos di Sabione** (6876'; 3½ hrs., with guide), easily ascended, affords a splendid survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. The descent may be made through the *Val Nambino* to *Campiglio* (see below).

To Campiglio and the Val di Sole, an attractive route (road to Campiglio 9 M.; bridle-path thence to Dimaro 3 hrs.). The road passes the chapel of *S. Vigilio* (see above; *Caresolo* lies to the left), and follows the left bank of the *Sarca di Nambino* to the (2 M.) bridge above the mouth of the *Val Nambron.* It then ascends (footpath is shorter) to (2 M.) *S. Antonio di Mavignolo* (fine retrospect of the Vedretta di Laris, Carè Alto, etc.). Still gradually ascending, we follow the N. side of the *Val Nambino* (opposite the Brenta chain, with the *Vall' Agola*, *Val Brenta*, and *Vall' Asinella* far below us), which afterwards turns to the N. (To the E. rises the Mte. Spinale, see below.) We next reach (5 M.) **Madonna di Campiglio** (4960'; an old monastery, now an *Inn*, with large new addition), a pleasant and sheltered summer-resort. The *Mte. Spinale* (6616'; 1½ hr. to the S. peak) and the *Mte. Ritorto* (7890'; 3 hrs.; with guide) are worthy of a visit. — Beyond Campiglio the bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends to the *Campo Pass* (5394'), and then descends the wooded *Val Selva*, first on the left and afterwards on the right side, to (2½ hrs.) *Dimaro* (p. 248).

From Pinzolo to Molveno over the Bocca di Brenta, 10-11 hrs., a fatiguing but grand route (guide 7 fl.). To (4 M.) *S. Antonio di Mavignolo*, see above. A good path here leads through the meadows to the left, crosses the *Sarca di Nambino* by the saw-mill, and ascends through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Lower Brenta Alp.* The superb and beautifully-wooded *Val di Brenta* consists of three vast terraces, which the path to the Bocca ascends. The lower region of the valley *(Brenta Bassa)* ends in a basin enclosed by precipices which seem to defy farther progress. A steep and narrow path ascends hence on the left side of the valley, behind a rocky slope, to the (1½ hr.) *Upper Alp* (5600'), a fine well-watered and partly wooded plateau enclosed by huge rocky peaks (to the left the Cima Tosa; to the right the Brenta Alta). From the end of this reach of the valley a steep rocky 'couloir' ascends to a rock-girt basin, filled with debris, beyond which we mount a long, steep and fatiguing snow-slope to the (6½-7 hrs. from Pinzolo) **Bocca di Brenta** (8356'). On the right rises the *Brenta Alta* (see below), and to the left tower two huge rocky buttresses of the *Tosa Group* (which, be it noted, is often confounded by the natives with the Brenta). View to the E. limited; to the N. rises the Ortler chain. — We descend over snow (observing the Tosa hut on the rocky saddle to the right; see below), and then by a rough and toilsome path over steep slopes of debris and grass, and past imposing rocks, especially at the entrance to the *Val delle Seghe*, which ascends to the left, and through which a path leads to the *Passo dei Camoggi* and Campiglio. Farther down we enter the wood. The path improves, crosses the brook, and ascends high above a deep ravine on the left. It then descends (in view of the Lago di Molveno), crosses the brook, and again ascends to the left to (3-4 hrs.) *Molveno* (p. 240).

The **Brenta Alta** (10,430'), the highest peak of the Brenta group

(locally known as the *Cima Tosa*), may be ascended by mountaineers from the Bocca (3-4 hrs.; guide 10 fl.). From the snow-field at the E. base of the Bocca we ascend to the right to the new *Tosa Hut* (built in 1881 by the Trent Alpine Club), lying on a broad rocky saddle (8700'). Again turning to the right, we (20 min.) obtain a view of the top of the Brenta Alta, and then mount from the lower to the upper glacier by means of an almost perpendicular 'cheminée' (about 100' high; not difficult for experts). The summit commands a magnificent view, particularly of the huge rocky pinnacles of the Brenta group; to the W. the beautiful Adamello and Presanella groups; to the N. the Ortler and the Alps of the Oetzthal and Stubai; to the N.E. the Zillerthal Alps and the Tauern; to the E. the Dolomites; and to the S. a part of the Lago di Garda and the plains of Italy.

The ***Val di Genŏva**, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 12 M. in length, ascends from Pinzolo to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps (cart-track at first, then a footpath; provisions should be taken; guide, unnecessary, to Bedole 3, to the Leipsic Hut 5 fl.). The road leads from Pinzolo to the N.W. through the broad valley to the (1 M.) chapel of *S. Maria de' Poveri*. Here we may either take the lower road to the left, passing the glass-works, and after 10 min. ascend to the right to the upper road, or we may ascend to the right, by a pilgrimage-path flanked with fine old chestnut-trees, to the (10 min.) solitary church of *S. Stefano* on an eminence commanding a fine *View. The exterior is embellished with interesting frescoes of 1519 and 1534. We next reach (10 min.) a saw-mill at the beginning of the lowest part of the valley, called the *Pian di Genova*. On the right are masses of rocky debris, above which tower the smooth sides of the Presanella. To the right, farther on (1/2 hr.), is a fine waterfall, 320' high, of the *Pisc di Nardis*, the discharge of the Vedretta di Nardis (see below). On the left, 1/2 hr. farther on, opens the narrow *Val S. Giuliano*, with a small cascade framed in dark woods, descending from a little lake of the same name, 3 hrs. higher up, where St. Julian is said once to have done penance. The track now ascends to a higher region of the valley. To the left are the picturesque **Falls of the Sarca*, and near the (1/2 hr.) *Alp Caret* (3595') are those of the *Laris*, the discharge of the Vedretta di Laris (see below), descending in three leaps. The path ascends a steep hill, from the top of which (1/2 hr.) a fine retrospect of the valley and the Brenta is obtained, and reaches the (10 min.) Alpine hamlet of *Tedesca*. The path follows the left bank of the Sarca, ascending steeply at intervals, and leads round the wooded *Mte. Menicigolo* (8684'), which projects conspicuously towards the S.; on the right tower the formidable precipices of the Presanella. Beyond the corner a view is disclosed of the fine Mandron Glacier, which has receded greatly of late years, and the broad valley of (1 1/2 hr.) **Bedŏle** (5080'; milk at the chalet; to the right, a little higher up, is a refuge-hut built by the Trent Alpine Club, but not now suited for spending the night).

Here we have a choice of two routes: we may ascend by a nearly obliterated path through the woods on the left bank of the Sarca to the

Alp Venezia, which has been almost entirely destroyed by floods and avalanches, and mount to the flat summit of the terminal moraine of the *Mandron Glacier* (1 hr.), which affords a magnificent view of the Mandron and Lobbia glaciers and the lofty cliffs around the basin of Bedole. Or we may cross the Sarca below the Bedole Alp, and ascend on the right bank, crossing a wooded hill, and then traversing sharp fragments of rock, to the (¾ hr.) **Alp Materott**, the highest pasture, where the best point of view is beyond the hill: to the S. is the imposing ice-fall of the Lobbia glacier, of which the Sarca is the outflow; to the W. is the Mandron Glacier; to the E. the jagged crest of the Presanella.

On the plateau at the base of the Mandron chain, 2½ hrs. above Bedole, is the grandly-situated **Leipsic Hut** (8100′; admission free), erected by the German Alpine Club in 1879, which forms the best starting-point for excursions in the N. Adamello region. The path to it (guide desirable) ascends by the Trent Hut, at first through wood, and then steeply through the *Marocaro Ravine*, and on the plateau leads to the left to the hut, situated near the small *Mandron Lakes*, and affording a fine survey of the Mandron and Lobbia glaciers.

The **Adamello** consists of enormous masses of granite, covered with imposing glaciers, which have recently been more thoroughly explored (chiefly by Hr. J. Payer and Mr. F. F. Tuckett). The highest peak is the **Mte. Adamello* (11,637′), the ascent of which by the usual route from the W. side offers no great difficulty (from the Leipsic Hut 5-6 hrs., guide 10 fl.). Superb view from the top. The descent may be made on the N.W. to the *Val d'Avio*, in which lies the lake of that name (to the highest Malga 3½ hrs., thence to Ponte di Legno 4 hrs.); comp. p. 249. — The *Lobbia Bassa* (9555′), *Mte. Venerocolo* (10,873′), and *Corno Bianco* (11,234′) may also be ascended from the Leipsic Hut. — For the E. peaks of the Adamello, the *Carè Alto* (11,358′), *Cima di Laris* (10,997′), etc., the best starting-point is the new *Laris Hut* (9200′) of the Trent Alpine Club, at the head of the Laris Valley (see above), and at the foot of the *Vedretta di Laris*, completed in 1883.

The passes from the Val di Genova to the Val Camonica are fatiguing, but are considerably shortened if the new club-hut be taken as a starting-point. The most frequented is the **Passo del Lago Scuro** (*Bocchetta di Marocaro*, 9720′), at the N. end of the Mandron chain, between *Mte. Venezia* on the left and the *Cima Lagoscuro* on the right. The toilsome route ascends from the Leipsic Hut past the small and sombre *Lago Scuro* (8730′) to the (1½-2 hrs.) top of the pass, where we enjoy a striking *View of the Adamello, Presanella, and Ortler, and descends through steep snow-couloirs and over extensive slopes of detritus to the *Val di Pizgana*. At the foot of the glacier descending from the Passo Inghiacciato (see below) we turn into the *Val Narcane*, which we follow to (4 hrs.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 249). — The *Passo del Lago Inghiacciato* (9710′), so named from a small lake on the E. side, is equally laborious (from the Leipsic Hut to Ponte di Legno 6-7 hrs.). — A less troublesome and somewhat shorter route is the **Passo di Presena** (9765′; from the hut to Ponte di Legno 5-6 hrs.). It ascends from the Lago Scuro to the N.E., and afterwards mounts a steep snow-slope to the pass, which lies to the W. of the *Dosson del Zigolon*, and affords a beautiful survey of the Adamello and Ortler. It then descends across the easily-passable *Presena Glacier* to the *Laghi di Presena*, and either to the right to the Tonale Inn or into the Val Vermiglio (to Fucine, p. 248), or to the left over a steep rocky slope (where a steady head is required) to the W. slope of the Tonale and Ponte di Legno. Guide for each of these three passes, 12 fl.

Towards the N. the *Catena del Mandron Basso* connects the Adamello with the lofty **Presanella** range on the N. side of the Val di Genova, the mountains of which are so precipitous that little room is afforded for the formation of glaciers, except on the N. side. The ascent of the highest

peak, the **Cima Presanella* (11,686'), presents no difficulty to experts, and amply repays the trouble (guide 9 fl.): from Pinzolo to the *Malga di Nardis* 2½ hrs., to the *Malga Fiori* 1 hr., thence to the summit 4 hrs. (best direct over the *Nardis Glacier*, but the Italian guides usually ascend the rocks on the right). View most imposing.

The high-road through South Giudicaria ascends from Tione (p. 241) to the S.W. on the left bank of the *Arno*, and crosses the river near (3 M.) *Bondo* (2675'), where it issues from the *Val Breguzzo*, opening on the right. An easy path leads hence to the E. through the *Val Gaverdina*, and over the pass of that name, into the *Val Concei*, and to *Lenzumo* and *Pieve di Ledro* (p. 238). Between Bondo and (1½ M.) *Roncone* (2750') the road crosses the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese, and descends gradually by *Lardaro* (below which are two small forts) and *Strada* to (4 M.) *Creto*, on the *Chiese*, which issues from the *Val di Daone* to the W.

The only village in the **Val di Daone** is *Daone*, ½ hr. from *Strada*. The highest part of the valley, enclosed by huge mountains and glaciers, is called the *Val di Fumo*. Over the *Col di Mezzo* to Rendena, see p. 241. A route leads by the *Lago di Campo* over the *Forcellina* (7500'), to the N. of the *Monte Re di Castello* (9445'), and descends by the *Lago d'Arno* to *Cellero* (p. 249).

The road next leads through the pleasant valley by *Cimego* to (5 M.) **Condino** (1445'; **Torre di Londra*), the chief village in the *Val Buona*, or upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) *Dazio* the road to *Storo* and the *Valle di Ledro* (p. 238) crosses the river to the left. The valley expands; (¾ M.) *Darzo;* (¾ M.) *Lodrone* (1245'), with the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on the *Caffaro*, which forms the Italian frontier (on the left bank the Austrian, on the right the Italian custom-house). The *Cima Spessa* (5948') on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in 4½ hrs., affords a fine survey of the environs.

About 1½ M. lower down, the road reaches the **Lago d'Idro** (1200'), 6 M. in length, ¾-1 M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. At the N. end of the lake, on a mountain-terrace beyond the mouth of the Chiese, lies the hamlet of *Bondone*. (To the *Val Vestino*, see p. 238.) Then (3¾ M.) *Anfo*, with the mountain-castle of *Rocca d'Anfo*. On the opposite bank, to the S.E., lies the village of *Idro*. At (3 M.) *Lavenone*, at the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque *Val Sabbia*, of which the chief village is (3 M.) *Vestone* (Tre Spade). At (3 M.) *Barghe* the road divides: that to the W. leads by *Preseglie* and through the *Val Garza* to (15 M.) *Brescia*; that to the E. by *Sabbio*, *Vobarno*, and *Volciano* to (12 M.) *Salò* on the Lago di Garda (p. 239).

50. From (*Botzen*) S. Michele to Tirano in the Val Tellina. Val di Non. Val di Sole. Monte Tonale. Passo d'Aprica.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

From S. Michele, a station on the Botzen and Verona Railway (p. 233), a STELLWAGEN runs twice daily to (28 M.) *Malè* at 10. 5 a.m. and 11.5 p.m. in 8 hrs. (2 fl. 25 kr.), and from Malè to (10 M.) *Fucine* daily in 2 hrs. (80 kr.). From Fucine over the Tonale to (13½ M.) *Ponte di Legno* diligence (if passengers enough present themselves) daily at 6 a.m. in 6 hrs. (5 fr.). From Ponte di Legno to (13 M.) *Edolo* diligence daily at 2 p.m. in 3½ hrs. (3 fr.). From Edolo to (22½ M.) Tirano post-conveyance daily in 6 hrs. (6 fr.). — These vehicles start from the Corona and the Rosa at Mezzolombardo, from the Aquila at Cles, from the Corona at Malè, and from the Leone at Fucine. One-horse carriage from Mezzolombardo to Cles 5-6 fl.

The VAL DI NON and VAL DI SOLE, the *Naunia* of Pliny, are among the most interesting valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, watered by the *Noce*, about 25 M. in length, several miles in width, well-cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The *Val di Sole*, the upper portion, extends from W. to E.; the *Val di Non*, the lower part, stretches towards the S. The slopes enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The rapid *Noce* is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road only at the *Rocchetta*, and from the lofty bridge which crosses it at the point where the Val di Non terminates and the Val di Sole begins. The language and character of the natives are Italian, except in a few communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley (Unsere Frau im Walde, Proveis, Laurein, and St. Felix).

S. Michele, or *Wälsch-Michael*, see p. 233. Fine view from the station of *Mte. Paganella*, *Mte. Bondone*, etc., towards the S. The road crosses the broad valley of the Adige to the W. (omnibus 15 kr.) to (1½ M.) **Mezzo Lombardo**, or *Wälsch-Metz* (865′; *Rosa; Corona*), a large village on the right bank of the Noce. (Route to *Fai* and *Molveno*, see p. 240.) On the opposite bank, 1½ M. to the N., is *Mezzo Tedesco*, or *Deutsch-Metz* (*Martinelli), at the foot of huge precipices, in which there is a large cavity above the village, containing the ruined castle of *Kron-Metz*. Above Wälsch-Metz the rocks soon approach each other so as to form a defile, called the **Rocchetta*, for the defence of which a fort was built in 1869. On the right, high above it, is the *Torre della Visione* (2064′), an ancient watch-tower, said to be of Roman origin. In this gorge the road twice crosses the Noce, the broad stony bed of which it quits on entering the **Val di Non** or **Nonsberg**. It now begins to ascend rapidly (several short-cuts), and (7½ M. from *Mezzo-Lombardo*) reaches the prettily-situated village of *Denno* (1380′). To the right, beyond the valley of the Noce rises the château of *Thun*. Crossing a fertile plateau, which yields wine and silk, we next reach *Flavon*, Ger. *Pflaum*, and *Terres;* then descend in a wide circuit into the deep *Tresenga Ravine*, and again ascend laboriously in windings to (6 M.) *Tuenno*, a thriving village, and (3 M.) —

18 M. **Cles** (2139′; *Corona; *Aquila Nera*), the capital of the Val di Non (3000 inhab.), situated high above the confluence

of the *Novella* and the Noce. A famous temple of Saturn once stood here. The *Dos-Pez*, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view. On the slope below the village, at the point where the road to Fondo (p. 208) descends into the valley, stands the well-preserved château of *Cles*, built in the 16th century. Cles possesses a school for wood-carving, the products of which are not expensive.

From Cles over the *Mendel Pass* to *Kaltern* (and *Botzen*), see p. 207.

From Cles over the Gampen Pass to Meran (12 hrs.), an interesting expedition. From Cles to *Romeno*, see p. 208. From Romeno we follow the new road to (8 M.) *Fondo* (Cavallo Bianco), a considerable village with a handsome new church, 5 M. to the W. of the Mendel Pass (p. 207). [Or we may follow the right bank of the Novella from Cles, at first by a road, and go by *Revò* and *Cloz* to (3 hrs.) *Castelfondo* (3100'), from which a road crosses to (1½ M.) *Fondo* (Posta, well spoken of). From Castelfondo an excursion may be made to the W., across the 'Jöchl' (guide advisable) to (1½ hr.) *Laurein* (quarters at the curé's or the schoolmaster's), and thence to the (2 hrs.) high-lying *Proveis* (4640'; quarters at the curé's), two German villages, finely situated. There is a school for lace-making at Proveis, where cheap specimens of the work may be bought. The inhabitants, who are civil and obliging, are said to be of Saxon origin. A road leads from Proveis by *Lanza* and *Scanna* to (9 M.) *Cles*. Path from Proveis over the *Malga di Laurengo* to (3½-4 hrs., with guide) Unsere Frau im Walde, an interesting route.] From Fondo we ascend for 3 hrs. more by *Tretl* and *St. Felix* to the pilgrimage-church of *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*, Ital. *Senale* (4410'; rustic inn by the church). Another ½ hr. brings us to the top of the **Gampen Pass** (5140'), which commands a fine view of the Adige Valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Val di Non. (Still more extensive view from the **Laugenspitze*, p. 215, immediately to the W., ascended without difficulty from Unsere Frau in 3 hrs.) From Unsere Frau to *Meran*, 7 hrs., by *Gfrill* (small *Inn; direct ascent of the Laugenspitze 3-4 hrs., with guide), *Tisens* (p. 208), and *Lana* (p. 208). — Travellers from S. Michele to Fondo need not go to Cles, but follow the road diverging to the right in the Rocchetta (see above) on the left bank of the Noce. (Diligence from Mezzo-Lombardo to Fondo daily in 6½ hrs.) As the Rochetta is quitted, the handsome château of *Thun* (1975') is seen on the right, high above *Vigo*. The road ascends gradually by *Tajo* to (15 M. from Mezzo-Lombardo) *S. Zeno*, situated on a mountain-spur, with an interesting Gothic church. Then (3 M.) *Romeno* (p. 208). — Pleasant excursion from S. Zeno to (1 hr.) *S. Romedio*, a resort of pilgrims. The route leads through the wild *Romedio Ravine* to the precipitous rock on which is perched the hermitage with its five old chapels, one above another (Inn). A visit to the hermitage may also be combined with the route by *Don* and *Amblar* to the *Mendel;* comp. p. 207.

The **Val di Sole,** or *Sulzberg*, is wilder and has a colder climate than the Val di Non. The road ascends to the (1 M.) village of *Dres* (*View from the chapel of *S. Chiatar*), and then descends to the (3 M.) bridge over the *Noce*, which dashes through a profound rocky gorge. This bridge forms the boundary between the Nonsberg and the Sulzberg. We next reach (4½ M.) *Caldes*, with its old castle, and (1½ M.) —

28 M. **Malè** (2530'; **Corona;* a café opposite), the principal village in the Val di Sole, at the entrance to the *Val di Rabbi*.

In the latter, to the N.W., 7 M. from Malè, are the **Baths of Rabbi** (4100'), the most important in the Tyrol, the water of which, strongly impregnated with iron, resembles that of Selters. Good quarters at the bath-house (closed after the middle of September). — From the Baths through the *Ultenthal* to *Meran*, see p. 215; over the *Sällent-Joch* (9900') to the *Martellthal*, see p. 226. — An attractive route leads over the *Cer-*

cena Pass (8515') to *Pejo* (see below) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The pass commands a splendid view of the S. Ortler regions: Pallon della Mare, Mte. Vios, Saline, Taviela, Giumella, Punta di S. Matteo, etc., and (to the S.) of the Presanella. Descent through the Val della Mare to Pejo (see below).

From Malè the road runs at nearly the same level in the broad valley to (3 M.) *Dimaro* (*Corona), which lies to the left, at the mouth of the *Meledrio*, crosses the Noce, and then recrosses it. (Route by *Campiglio* to *Pinzōlo*, see p. 242.) Above Dimaro the valley is wilder. On the S.W. rise the lofty granite buttresses of the Presanella. We next pass (3½ M.) *Mezzana*, on a height to the right, and *Castello* on the right, high above the road, and reach (2¾ M.) *Cusiano*. Opposite to us, towards the W., is the Tonale; to the left are portions of the Presanella; to the right a beautiful glimpse of the *Val di Peï*, with lofty ridges of ice in the background (Mte. Vios, Mte. Saline, etc.). The road now crosses the Noce to (¾ M.) **Fucine** (3904'; **Zanella*). To the left lies *Ossana*, with its large ruined castle.

The *Val di Peï*, which is traversed by a good road, divides at (4 M.) *Cogolo* (Morescini). To the W. runs the *Val del Monte*, at the mouth of which (1¼ M.) lie the small baths of **Pejo** (4450'; the baths are in the valley; the village on the N. slope, ½ hr. higher). The season is over at the beginning of September, after which no accommodation can be procured. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (*Pallon della Mare*, 12,414'; *Monte Saline*, 11,876'; *Punta di San Matteo*, 11,920'; *Mte Vios*, 11,915', etc.) may be ascended from Pejo by mountaineers. (Guides, *A. Casarotti* of Cogolo, *G. A. Chiesa*, and his son *Domenico* at Pejo.) The *Cima di Vios* (8190'), ascended without difficulty from the village of Pejo in 3 hrs., affords a good survey of the grand environs. — Through the *Val del Monte* (the upper part of which is called *Val Bormina*) and over the *Sforzellina Pass* to *S. Caterina* and *Bormio*, see p. 223. — To the N. is the *Valle della Mare*, through which difficult glacier-routes, crossing the *Hohenfernerjoch* and the *Färkelescharte* lead to the *Martellthal* (see p. 226). At the head of the Val della Mare, on the margin of the *Vedretta della Mare*, is the new *Cevedale Hut* of the Trent Alpine Club, built in 1882, a good starting-point for the Cevedale, Pallon della Mare, Cima Venezia, etc., and for the passes to the Martellthal, Sulden, and Sta. Caterina. Comp. Map, p. 226.

Near Fucine the new Monte Tonale road (13½ M. to Ponte di Legno) quits the Noce, which descends from the Val di Peï, and ascends to the S.W. through the *Val Vermiglio* in long windings to the pass. Towards the S. we enjoy a series of splendid views of the jagged and ice-girt crests of the *Presanella*, the highest peak of which (*Cima Presanella*, 11,686') is repeatedly visible. The road leads by (2½ M.) *Pizzano* (Austrian custom-house) and (3 M.) *Strino* (5110'), an Austrian fort built to guard the valley in 1866, and past the (2½ M.) Cantoniera (rustic inn), to the (1 M.) **Tonale Pass** (6150'), a broad grassy valley, the boundary between the Tyrol and Italy. (To the left, on the old road, is the Italian guard-house.) In 1799 and 1809 several sharp conflicts took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese.

The new road completed in 1880, descends gradually, passing several chalets and the mouth of the *Val Narcane* on the left (p. 244),

and then forming several long bends to the right (which the old road and several paths cut off), to (4½ M) **Ponte di Legno** (4240′; **Battista*) in the *Val Camonica*, which is watered by the *Oglio*.

Over the *Gavia Pass* to *Sta. Caterina*, see p. 223; over the *Passo Lagoscuro* or the *Presena Pass* to the Val di Genova, see p. 244. — To the N.E. of Ponte di Legno an easy pass crosses the *Passo di Montozzo* (8530′) to (7 hrs.) *Pejo* (p. 248). — For travellers from Sulden, Ponte di Legno is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Adamello* (p. 244); the route leads through the *Val Avio* (diverging at *Pontagna*, see below) to the Alp (5 hrs.; bed of hay) and to the top in 5-6 hrs. more; descent to the *Leipsic Hut* (p. 244), 3½ hrs. — Guides must be engaged elsewhere, as there are none at Ponte di Legno.

From Ponte di Legno the road follows the *Oglio* to *Pontagna*, *Stadolina*, *Vezza* (at the mouth of the *Val Grande*), *Incudine*, and (13 M.) —

Edolo (2287′; *Due Mori; Leone; Gallo*), picturesquely situated on the Oglio, and commanded on the E. by *Mte. Aviolo*. One-horse carriage to (24 M.) Tirano, in 6 hrs., 25-30 fr.

From Edolo to Brescia (54 M.). Post-omnibus daily in 7 hrs. to Lovere (one-horse carr. 15 fr.); thence by steamboat and railway (see below). The road leads through the ***Val Camonica**, one of the most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps. The upper part is narrow and enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes; the lower part is fertile and well-cultivated, and its chief products are silk and iron wares. The valley is watered by the *Oglio* (see above). The road crosses the stream several times, and passes the villages of *Malono*, *Cedegolo* (splendid view from a chapel near the road, 1 M. above the village), *Cellero* (route hence to the *Val Daone* and *Giudicaria*, see p. 245), and *Capo di Ponte* (*S. Antonio, rustic). — [Beautiful excursion from Capo di Ponte to the W. into the *Val Clegna*, at first by a bridle-track, then by a path across pastures to the (4 hrs.) *Passo di Campidelli* on the N. slope of the furrowed *Mte. Voccio*, with *View of the Adamello and Presanella groups. Descent to (1 hr.) *Fondi*, (1 hr.) *Schilpario*, (1¾ hr.) *Vilminore* (*Bonicelli), and (1 hr.) *Dezzo*; then through the grand *Dezzo Ravine* to (4½ hrs.) *Darfo* and (7½ M.) *Lovere* (see below).]

16 M. **Breno** (*Pellegrino; Italia*, well spoken of) is the chief place in the lower Val Camonica. The Oglio here flows through a rocky defile. The road crosses to the right bank. To the E. towers the bold *Mte. Frerone* (8675′). Beyond the defile, on the left bank, lies the village of *Cividate*, over which rise the ruins of a monastery. The valley expands. Near *Darfo*, which lies on the left bank, the road to *Pisogne*, *Iseo*, and *Brescia* (see below) crosses the stream.

30½ M. **Lovere** (**S. Antonio; Leone d'Oro; Roma*), a busy harbour, is prettily situated at the N.W. end of the *Lago d'Iseo*, near the influx of the Oglio. — A good road leads hence to the W. through the *Val Cavallina* to (18 M.) *Bergamo*.

The ***Lago d'Iseo** (*Lacus Sebinus*, 620′), 15 M. long, 1-3 M. broad, and 1000′ deep in the middle, vies with the Lago di Garda in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with vegetation. In the middle of the lake lies a picturesque rocky island, *Mezz' Isola*, with the fishing villages of *Peschiera d'Iseo* and *Siviano*. Steamboat twice daily from *Lovere* to *Sarnico* (*Leone d'Oro) at the S.W. end in 2¾ hrs.; stations, *Pisogne*, *Riva* (W.), *Marone* (E.), *Sale Marasino* (E.), *Peschiera* (E.), *Sulzano* (R.), *Iseo* (E.), and *Sarnico* (near which is the *Villa Montecchio*, an admirable point of view). — Railway from *Paratico* (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite Sarnico) in 26 min. to *Palazzolo*, a station on the Milan and Verona railway (to Brescia or Bergamo about 1 hr.); comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The new Road to Tirano (23 M.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the *Val di Corteno*, commanding fine retrospects of the Val

Camonica, with the snowy peaks of the Adamello in the background. Opposite (4 M.) *Cortenedolo* lies the large village of *Santicolo*, on the right bank of the Corteno. From (2 M.) *Galleno*, a direct footpath leads to the N. over the *Mte. Padrio* to (3 hrs.) Tirano. The road follows the left bank of the Corteno, and beyond the hamlet of *S. Pietro* reaches the (5 M.) summit of the **Passo d'Aprica** (4050'). About 3/4 M. beyond the pass, near the poor village of *Aprica*, stands the inn **Dell' Aprica*.

A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the *Adda* (p. 223), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is also well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the Bernina come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above Tresenda rises the square watch-tower of *Teglio* (p. 224). On the road is the **Belvedere* (Inn), 1 1/4 M. from Aprica. Fine view of the valley of the Adda.

The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by *La Motta*, penetrates the rock by means of two cuttings, and reaches the bottom of the valley. Before (4 M.) *Tresenda* (p. 224) the Adda is crossed.

In dry weather, when no inundation of the Adda is to be apprehended, pedestrians may quit the high-road a few hundred paces beyond the point where it bends to the W. by a path, somewhat steep at first, which crosses a brook before the hamlet of *Staziona*, passes through an opening in the wall, and leads (to the right) to *Madonna di Tirano* (p. 224) in 1 1/2 hr.; or the embankment of the Adda may be followed direct to (1 3/4 M.) *Tirano* (p. 224). This route effects a saving of about 5 M.

From Tresenda to (6 M.) *Tirano*, see p. 224. Travellers bound for *Sondrio* (p. 224) need not go to Tirano, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at Tresenda.

51. From Trent to Bassano *(and Venice)* through the Val Sugana.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

57 M. Omnibus from Trent to (21 M.) Borgo 3 times daily (starting alternately from the railway-station and the Rebecchino) in 4 hrs. 40 min., fare 1 fl. 60 kr.; from Borgo via Primolano to (36 M.) Bassano daily in 7 hrs., fare 2 1/2 fl. (To Primolano in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to Feltre and Belluno twice daily, morning and evening, see p. 286.) Railway from Bassano to (30 M.) *Padua* in 1 3/4 hr., fares 4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15, 1 fr. 95 c.; from Padua to *Venice* in 1-1 1/2 hr., see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. — One-horse carriage from Trent to Levico (Lago di Caldonazzo) and back 4 fl.

This route through the wild and beautiful **Venetian Mountains** is little frequented by tourists, chiefly owing to the defective means of communication, but is recommended to those who have some knowledge of the Italian language, and do not object to Italian inns. — Route from the Val Sugana to Belluno and the Val Ampezzo, see p. 286.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, passing the (1 M.) *Ponte Alto* (p. 234) on the right, and soon enters the ravine of the *Fersina*, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, or supported by masonry. At the narrowest part of the valley the road is defended by new fortifications. Beyond *Civezzano* we cross

the *Silla*, which descends from the *Val Pinè* (see below), and before Pergine we cross the Fersina, which descends from the *Val Fierozza*, opening to the N.

7 M. **Pergine** (1578′; *Hôtel Voltolini; Cavallelto Bianco*, rustic), a well-to-do village, is charmingly situated on the left bank of the Fersina, and commanded by an old château of the bishops of Trent. Signor Chimelli has a large silk-spinning factory here, to which visitors are admitted.

The **Val Fierozza**, or *Val dei Mócheni* (Ger. *Fersenthal*), which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities in the midst of Italian population: *Gereut* (Holzer), *Aichlait*, *Aichberg*, *Floruz* or *Vierhof* (*Fierozzo*), and (5 hrs. from Pergine) *Palai* or *Palù*. A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The curés of *St. Franziskus* (with a charmingly-situated little church) and *St. Felix*, two hamlets of the parish of Floruz, receive travellers. — From Palù an easy pass leads to the N.W. to (2 hrs.) *La Varda*, in the **Val Pinè**, formerly inhabited by Germans, through which a road runs to (5 hrs.) Trent (see p. 234), passing the pretty little lakes *Della Piazze* and *Del Serrajo* and affording a fine view of the Brenta.

The road now crosses a hill extending to the S.E. between the lakes of Levico and Caldonazzo (see below), and descends to the small *Lago di Levico* (1436′), which it skirts on the N. side.

To the W. of this lake, and separated from it by a small chain of hills, lies the larger and more beautiful ***Lago di Caldonazzo** (1466′), the source of the *Brenta*. The walk from Pergine between the two lakes, by *Ischia*, *Tenna*, and the ruined castle of *Brenta*, to (2 hrs.) Levico, far preferable to the road, commands charming views of the *Terrarossa*, which rises on the W., and of the loftier *Mte. Scanuppia*. Or we may follow the road on the W. side of Lago di Caldonazzo, passing *Calceranica*, with the oldest church in the valley, to (5 M.) Levico. From Calceranica a steep path descends by *Vigolo* (Inn) and *Valsorda* to (1 hr.) the station of *Mattarello* (p. 234); a good cart-track, with fine views of the valley of the Adige, also descends to (2½ hrs.) Trent. From *Caldonazzo* (1595′; 1¼ M. from Calceranica, 2¾ M. from Levico), a thriving village, we may ascend the *Val Centa* by a narrow road, often hewn through the rock, to (2½ hrs.) **Lavarone**, Ger. *Lafraun* (3615′; Jung's Inn); then pass round the profound gorge of the *Ritorto* (guide advisable) and cross the *Alp Laghetto* to (3 hrs.) **Luserna**, Ger. *Lusarn* (4370′; quarters at the curé's), grandly situated on a bleak plateau. We then return to the (1½ hr.) *Aichberg Inn* (Ital. *Mte. Rover*), and descend the steep slope of the *Cimone* (Ger. *Hochleiten*, 5000′) to (2 hrs.) *Caldonazzo*. Or from Lavarone we may descend by *Folgaria*, Ger. *Folgareut*, to (3½ hrs.) *Calliano* (p. 234). — *Asiago*, the chief place of the Sette Comuni (p. 252), may be reached from Luserna in 8 hrs.

Before reaching (6 M.) *Levico* (Corona) we pass a *Stabilimento di Bagni* (good quarters when room; Vicenzi's Inn adjacent). The village of Levico lies at the head of the *Val Sugana*. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated, and many of the surrounding heights are crowned with ruined castles.

The road skirts a hill crowned with the large château of *Selva*, passes *Novaledo* (beyond which, on the slope to the left, lies *Roncegno*, with a bath-house), and leads to (8 M.) —

21 M. **Borgo** *di Val Sugana* (1230′; **Croce*), with 4185 inhab., the capital of the valley, and seat of the local authorities. On a height to the N. rises the château of *Telvana* (still partly occupied),

once the seat of the powerful counts of Caldonazzo, high above which are the remains of the castle of *S. Pietro*. To the S. are the precipices of the *Cima Dieci* and the *Cima Dodici* (7647′).

A road leads from Borgo to the S. to (1¼ M.) *Olle*, at the entrance to the *Val di Sella*, in which (2 hrs.) lies a Stabilimento di Bagni, with a large stalactite cavern near it. The *Cima Dodici* (7647′), fatiguing, but repaying, is ascended from Olle in 4-5 hrs. (guide).

FROM BORGO TO PRIMIERO (10-11 hrs.). The road (Stellwagen to Castel Tesino twice daily in 3½ hrs.) leads by *Strigno* on the N. side of the *Val Chiepina*, to (8 M.) *Pieve Tesino* (2700′), descends into the *Val Tesino*, crosses the *Grigno*, and remounts to (2 M.) **Castel Tesino** (2930′; Inn). A cart-track leads hence, round the N. and W. slopes of the *Mte Agaro* (6770′), to the (2½ hrs.) *Osteria del Brocon* (5260′), a little below the *Brocon Pass*, descends by *Ronco* to (2 hrs.) *Canale S. Bovo* (p. 259), and then crosses the *Gobbera* saddle (p. 259) to (3 hrs.) *Primiero* (p. 259).

The road now follows the left bank of the *Brenta*. It crosses the broad gravelly channel of the *Ceggio*, and then, beyond (1½ M.) *Castelnuovo*, the *Maso*, which descends from the *Val Calamento*. At the (1½ M.) *Alle Barricate Inn* the *Chiepina* is crossed; the road into the *Val Tesino* diverges here to the left (see above). On the wooded rock to the N. is the handsome château of *Ivano*, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. *Ospedaletto* is passed on the left. Skirting the base of the *Cima Lasta*, we next reach (5 M.) *Grigno* (855′), where the *Grigno* issues from the Val Tesino. For many miles beyond Grigno the valley is confined between lofty cliffs, often leaving little room for the passage of the road. The Austrian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Le Tezze*, the Italian about ¾ M. beyond it.

38 M. **Primolano** (729′; *Posta*, poor), a poor village, 2¼ M. farther on, is remarkable for its confined situation. Severe engagements took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road to the N. ascends in windings to Feltre and Belluno (p. 286), while the Bassano road enters a wild and most imposing ravine, bounded by precipices 3000-4000′ in height. In a rocky grotto beyond the village, 100′ above the road, is perched the old fortress of *Covelo*, a mediæval stronghold, which can only be reached with the aid of a windlass. On the opposite height lies *Enego*, whence a footpath leads to the Sette Comuni (see below). About 3 M. farther is the mouth of the *Cismone*, descending from the *Val Primiero* on the left (p. 259). The village of *Cismone* is ¾ M. lower down. We next pass (6¾ M.) *Valstagna*, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Brenta, where broad-brimmed hats are largely manufactured. A footpath to the W. ascends the wild and romantic *Val Frenzela* to (4 hrs.) *Asiago* (3269′; Croce), the chief place of the *Sette Comuni*, with 5000 inhab., two churches, and a number of handsome buildings.

The **Sette Comuni** are seven isolated German parishes, in the midst of an Italian population. In the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered by Italian savants to be descendants of the Cimbri, who were defeated by Marius at Verona in the year 100 B.C., as no affinity could be traced between their language and the written German of the period.

They are probably, however, descended from the Alemanni who flocked to Theodoric, the Ostro-Goth, after the battle of Tolbiac in 496, as their dialect bears most resemblance to the Swabian. Most of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak upland plain now speak Italian only. Their chief occupations are cattle-breeding and straw-hat making. Down to 1797 the Sette Comuni formed a small republic under the protection of Venice. — An interesting route leads to the S.E. of Asiago over the *Campo di Mezzavia*, at the N. base of the *Mte. Bertiaga* (4440′; ascent recommended), to (5 hrs.) *Bassano* (see below).

The **Grotte di Oliero**, near the village of Oliero, on the right bank of the Brenta, 1 M. to the S. of Valstagna, deserve a visit. From the two caverns issues a copious stream which is supposed to drain the Sette Comuni. The outer cave, containing a small lake and fine stalactites, may be entered by a boat.

From Valstagna there is another road to Bassano, following the right bank of the Brenta. At (5 M.) *Solagna* the ravine at length expands. At a (1½ M.) bend in the road we obtain a view of the extensive olive-clad plain of (2 M.) —

57 M. **Bassano** (470′; *S. Antonio*, near the principal piazza; *Mondo*), a finely-situated town (13,700 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls, and the seat of an archbishop. The houses in the market-place still bear traces of the old façade-paintings, with which the Venetian towns used to be adorned in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Near the market is the Town Museum (open in the middle of the day; admission at other times on payment of a fee), containing several interesting pictures by the *da Ponte* family of artists, who are usually surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place.

The Cathedral contains pictures by *Jacopo Bassano*. A little before reaching it we pass the *Piazza del Terraglio*, which affords an admirable view of the town, the river, and the Alps. Immediately beyond the bridge is a small café on the right with a balcony. — Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the 'arciprete' or dean of the cathedral (fine view).

The *Villa Rezzonica*, 1½ M. from the town, contains the Death of Socrates, a painting by Canova, and other works of art. The *Villa Parolini*, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park.

On 8th Oct., 1796, Napoleon, having marched from Trent to Bassano in two days, defeated the Austrians here under Wurmser, four days after the battle of Roveredo. The covered wooden bridge over the Brenta occupies the site of a bridge blown up by the French on that occasion. In 1809 Napoleon erected the district of Bassano into a duchy, with which he invested Maret, his secretary of state.

Possagno, Canova's birthplace, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Mte. Grappa*, 10 M. to the N.E. of Bassano. A good road leads to it by *Romano*, the birthplace of the tyrant Ezzelino, and *Crespano*. The church, in the form of a circular temple, like the Pantheon at Rome, was designed by Canova, and contains his tomb and a fine bronze relief of the Entombment. The altar-piece was painted by him. The *Palazzo*, as his house is called, contains models and casts of his works.

Railway from Bassano by (9 M.) *Cittadella* to (30 M.) *Padua* and (53 M.) *Venice*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

52. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys).

The **Valley of the Avisio**, 60 M. long, consists of three sections: the lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.), called the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*); the central part, as far as Moena (24 M.), the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*); and the highest region, extending to Penia (15 M.), the *Fassa (Evas)*, which is famed for its DOLOMITES (comp. p. 278).

From *Lavis* (p. 233), where the *Avisio* emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to *Cavalese* 27 M.). The usual route is from stat. *Auer*, or stat. *Neumarkt* (p. 232), direct to the central part of the valley.

POST-OMNIBUS from *Neumarkt* to (16½ M.) *Cavalese* twice daily (at 5 a.m. and 12 noon) in 5 hrs., fare 1 fl. 30 kr. (from Cavalese to Neumarkt at 5.30 and 12.30, in 3½ hrs., 1 fl.); from *Auer* to *Predazzo* daily at 8 a.m. in 8 hrs. (1 fl. 42 kr.). Omnibus daily from Cavalese to (8 M.) *Predazzo* and *Vigo* (10 M. farther) at 1 p.m. in 4 hrs. (from Vigo at 5 a.m., arriving at Neumarkt 3.30 p.m.); from Vigo to (6 M.) *Campidello* thrice weekly. — The shortest routes for pedestrians from the valley of the Adige into the *Upper Fassa Valley* lead from Botzen through the *Eggenthal* and over the *Caressa Pass* (p. 202), or through the *Grödner-Thal* and over the *Sella Pass* (p. 204), or lastly over the *Seisser Alp* (p. 205).

Neumarkt (920′), see p. 232. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (2 M.) first plateau of the mountain, above the ruined *Castel Feder*, unites with the road coming from *Auer* (p. 232). On the slope to the right lies the village of *Montan* (Löwe; Rose), with the well-preserved old château of *Enn*, which the new road does not touch (walkers should follow the old road through the village). The new road ascends in long windings, affording fine views of the valley of the Adige with the Kalterer See, the hills of Ueberetsch, and the Mendel, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded *Cislon* into a green valley, through which the *Hohlenbach* on the left has cut itself a deep rocky channel. We first reach (4 M.) *Kalditsch* (*Inn), prettily situated; then (3½ M.) the brewery of *Fontana Fredda*, or *Kaltenbrunn* (3115′; inn; ascent of the *Weisshorn* by *Radein*, see p. 203). A road to the right diverges to the German village of (2 M.) *Truden* (3770′), a summer resort of the Neumarkters. — From the (2½ M.) culminating point of the road, near *S. Lugano* (3600′), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing the sulphur-baths of *Carano*, above the road to the left, and *Castello* to the right, to (4½ M.) **Cavalese** (3230′; **Ancora; Uva; Stella*), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the *Fiemme* valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, adorned with frescoes, is now a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with its marble portal of the 11th or 12th cent. and pictures by native artists, stands on a hill to the E.

The *Fiemme*, or *Fleimserthal*, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the *Avisio*, which is always visible from the road. The slopes are clothed with pines, which are interspersed with green pastures, villages, and solitary houses. Many cattle from the valley of the Adige spend the summer here.

Mühlbach
BRIXEN
KLAUSEN
BOZEN
Geograph. Meilen.
Kilometer.
Maassstab

Toblach
Brunstberg
Seekofel
Dürrenstein
Croda Rossa
Drei Zinnen
M. Cristallo
Cortina d'Ampezzo
M. Tofana
Sorapiss
La Rocchetta
M. Antelao
Pieve di Cadore
Calalzo
Domegge
Lorenzago
Auronzo
Comelico
Sasso Lungerino
Perarolo
Longarone
Agordo
M. Civetta
Forno di Zoldo
M. Pelmo
Vodo
Cibiana
M. Borgà
Cimolais
Belluno
Capo di Ponte
Tambre
M. Cavallo
Vetta Fornezza
Innichen
Vierschach
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
500.000
Engl. Miles.
Österreich. Meilen.

Viewed from the church-hill, the villages of (3½ M.) *Tesero*, (1¼ M.) *Panchia*, and (¾ M.) *Ziano* seem quite near, but the intervening gorges compel the road to make frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano we enter another reach of the valley, the broad dale of (2½ M.) **Predazzo** (3335′; **Nave d'Oro; Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. To the E. opens the *Val Travignolo*, through which a road leads to *Paneveggio* and *Primiero* (see R. 53).

The last portion of the Fiemme is a narrow, sequestered dale. The road, still level, leads by (3 M.) *Forno* to (3 M.) **Moëna** (3868′; *Cappello di Ferro*), the first village in the Fassa. (One-horse carriage from Cavalese to Moëna 5 fl., a drive of 1½ hr.)

From Moena to Cencenighe (7 hrs.) a tolerably easy route. Road through the *Val S. Pellegrino*, which opens to the E. of Moëna, to (9 M.) *S. Pellegrino* (Inn, rustic), and thence a bridle-track over the **Passo di S. Pellegrino** (6270′) to *Falcade* (p. 258) and (4 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 288). — Over the Lusia Pass to Paneveggio, 4½ hrs., interesting. We follow the S. Pellegrino road for 1¼ M., diverge to the right, and ascend to the (2 hrs.) pass (6670′), which affords a fine view. Descent over the *Lusia Alp* and then through wood to (2 hrs.) *Paneveggio* (p. 257).

From Moëna or Vigo to *Botzen* over the *Caressa Pass*, see p. 202.

Immediately to the left rise the dolomite rocks (p. 278) of the *Rosengarten*, *Rothwand*, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botzen. To the N. the *Langkofl* (10,430′), adjoined by the *Plattkofl* (9700′), rears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the *Punta di Vallaccia*, or *Sasso di Loch* (8648′). The road crosses the Avisio, and at (1½ M.) *Soraga* (3945′) recrosses the stream; it becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages as far as Penia. We next reach (2 M.) *S. Giovanni*, the church of **Vigo** *di Fassa* (4500′; **Corona*, bargaining advisable), the chief village in the Val Fassa, which lies ½ M. to the left. (One-horse carriage to Campidello 3, Penia 4, Predazzo 3, Cavalese 6 fl.; guides, Ant. and Gius. Dacchiesa.)

The ***Monte di Campedie** (6550′), the E. spur of the *Cime di Mugoni*, to the N.W. of Vigo, is an admirable point of view (2 hrs.; guide desirable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to *S. Giuliano*, enter a gorge, and ascend by a tolerable path. From the summit we obtain a magnificent view of the wild Vajolett valley and of the lofty pinnacles of the Rosengarten (Ital. *Vajolone*), which rise immediately opposite; to the N. are the Langkofl and Sella; E. the Punta di Vallaccia, to the left of which is the Marmolada, and to the right the Cimon della Pala and Cima di Lastè. — The ***Sasso di Damm** (8058′), on the E. side of the valley (ascended by Pozza in 3 hrs.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the Val Monzoni terminated by the syenite mass of the Riccobetta; to the E. rise the Marmolada, Sasso di Valfredda, etc.

The wild **Vajolett Valley**, flanked by the huge precipices of the Rosengarten and the Lausa, also deserves a visit. (Rough path; 3½ hrs. from Vigo to the *Scalieretti Alp* at the head of the valley.) Fatiguing passes lead from this valley to *Welschnofen* and *Tiers* (comp. p. 203). Ascent of the *Monte Alto* and the *Kesselkogel*, see p. 203.

About 1½ M. beyond Vigo a road to the right crosses the Avisio to *Pozza* at the mouth of the *Val Monzoni*, which abounds

in minerals. Beyond (3/4 M.) *Perra* (*G. Batt. Rizzi) the road crosses the *Sojal*, which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild *Vajolett Gorge*. We then cross the Avisio, and recross it near (2 M.) *Mazzin*, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Antermoja*.

Through the wild *Antermoja Gorge* a rough path leads to (3 hrs., with guide) the sombre **Antermoja Lake** (8125'), enclosed by the huge precipices of the Rosengarten. Thence we may cross the *Antermoja Pass* to the N. to the *Duron Valley* (see below), or we may proceed to the W. to the *Vajolett Valley* (see above). Ascent of the *Kesselkogel*, see p. 203.

We soon reach (2 M.) **Campidello** (4666'; *Valentini; Batt. Bernard 'al Molino'*), at the influx of the *Duron* into the Avisio, well situated for excursions in the upper Val Fassa. (Guides, *Giorg.*, *Ant.*, *Giov.*, and *Luigi Bernard*, and *Ant. Mazell.*)

From Campidello to the Seisser Alp. (Guide to the Mahlknecht 2, to Ratzes or Kastelruth 4 1/2 fl.) A bridle-track ascends the **Duron Valley** to the W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Duroner Alp*; on the right rises the Plattkofl, and in front the serrated Falban. By the last chalets the path ascends to the right, following the brook, in the direction of the pinnacles of the Rosszähne, to the (1 hr.) *Mahlknecht-Joch* (p. 205). Thence across the Alp to (3 hrs.) *Ratzes*, or *Seiss* (p. 205), a guide is desirable. Travellers bound for the Gardena proceed to the N. through the wild *Saltrie Gorge* to St. Ulrich (3 hrs., over the Puflatsch 4 1/2 hrs.). — The *Langkofl* (10,430') may be ascended from Campidello by the *Sella Joch*, in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 204; two guides necessary, 10 fl. each). — The *Plattkofl* (9698'; 6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is not difficult (comp. p. 204).

From Campidello to the *Gröden* or *Enneberg* over the *Sella*, see p. 204.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is attractive and imposing. 1 1/2 M. *Gries*; 3/4 M. *Canazei* (4790'; small inn), where the path mentioned at p. 204 descends from the Sella Pass.

From Canazei to Buchenstein (5 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Corvara 5 fl.). The ascent for the first 1/2 hr. is by the Sella path; we then turn to the right and ascend on the E. side of the valley to the (2 hrs.) **Pordoi Pass** (7390'), a wide opening on the S. side of the *Mte. Pordoi* (9668'), a peak of the Sella group. [The ascent of the **Cima di Rossi*, 7800', 3/4 hr. from the pass, is recommended; splendid view of the Marmolada, Langkofl, and Rosengarten.] Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the *Cordevole* part of the way, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Araba* (5240; Inn) and (2 hrs.) *Pieve di Livinalongo* (see p. 287).

At *Canazei* the Val Fassa turns to the S.E. About 3/4 M. farther on we pass *Alba* (Larzonej's Inn) on the hill to the right, and then reach (3/4 M.) *Penía*, at the mouth of the *Contrin Valley* (see below), the last village in the Fassa, which here again turns to the E.

From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass (5-6 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolada (guide from Campidello to Caprile 5, to the Fedaja Lake 3 fl.; may be dispensed with by experts). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio (passing a fine waterfall after 1/4 hr.), at first gradually through the broad valley, and afterwards more abruptly on the margin of a wooded ravine, from which rise the colossal cliffs and pinnacles of the *Vernel* (10,818'), a part of the Marmolada mass. The (1 3/4 hr.) **Fedaja Pass** (6650) is a sequestered Alpine valley 3/4 M. long, with a few chalets, overshadowed on the right by the snow-clad Marmolada. At the E. end of the valley we reach a small lake, with grey glacier-water, and the frontier between Italy and the Tyrol (small inn). On the N. rises the *Mte. Padon* (8667'), to the E. of which is a pass called the *Forcella di Padon* (7790'; fine view of the Langkofl to the W. and the huge Civetta

to the S.E. from the grassy slopes to the N. of the pass), leading to (4 hrs.) *Pieve di Livinalongo*. We now descend, at first rapidly over pastures, into the *Val Pettorina*, and skirt the huge white precipices on the E. side of the Marmolada. On the S.E. rises the pyramidal *Sasso Bianco*. On the right, in the valley far below, is the mouth of the *Val Ombretta* (see below). The path then enters the imposing ***Serrai di Sottoguda**, a ravine with huge perpendicular walls, ¾ M. long and so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream. At the end of the ravine lies the poor village of (2 hrs.) *Sottoguda* (4270′), which was almost entirely burned down in 1881. The valley expands. We cross the *Pettorina*, pass (¾ hr.) *Rocca* (3895′), descend steeply, and cross the Cordevole to (½ hr.) *Caprile* (p. 287). Travellers from Caprile to the Fedaja Pass must ascend the valley to the right (N.) beyond the Sottoguda Ravine; the footpath passes a saw-mill and traverses pastures. — Another very interesting but fatiguing path leads to Caprile by the S. side of the Marmolada, through the *Contrin Valley* (see above) and over the *Forcella di Ombretta*, or *Contrin-Joch* (9050′), between the Marmolada and the *Sasso Vernale* (10,308′). Descent through the *Val Ombretta*, which descends to the Pettorina Valley above the Sottoguda Gorge (see above).

The ascent of the **Marmolada**, the highest mountain of the S. limestone Alps, 4 hrs. from the Fedaja pass, presents no material difficulty to adepts. Good guides (9 fl. each; at Caprile and Cortina, pp. 287, 281; at Campidello, p. 256), rope, etc., are necessary. From the pass to the foot of the glacier 1 hr.; then along the W. margin of the glacier, which is sometimes much crevassed and troublesome, to the (3 hrs.) W. peak. (About 1 hr. below the summit, in the rocks to the left of the glacier, is a *Refuge Cavern*, fitted up by the Italian Alpine Club, but unsuitable for spending the night.) The *View from the summit is superb. The Marmolada is a huge group with several peaks: the W. and highest, the *Marmolada di Penta* (11,045′); the central, the *Marmolada di Rocca* (10,584′); the E. peak, the *Sarauta* (9748′). The N. slope is gradual, and is covered with a vast mantle of snow, while the S. side descends in huge and almost vertical precipices. The first ascent of the highest peak was made in 1864 by Hr. Grohmann.

53. From Predazzo to Primiero.

Comp. Map, p. 254.

26 M. Diligence in summer daily, except Sundays, at 6 a.m., in 11 hrs. (4 fl.). One-horse carriage from Predazzo to (9 M.) Paneveggio 3 fl., from Paneveggio to (9 M.) S. Martino 5, to (17 M.) Primiero 10 fl. — The picturesque **Val di Cismone** is now easily accessible by the new road. The best places for a prolonged stay are *Primiero* and *S. Martino di Castrozza*.

Predazzo (3335′), see p. 255. The road follows the right bank of the *Travignolo*, at first level and afterwards ascending to the left (short-cut for walkers), to (3¾ M.) *Madonna di Neve*, an Alpine hamlet with a poor inn. The valley is monotonous. To the S., beyond the thickly-wooded foreground, rises a chain of bare porphyry peaks, culminating in the *Cima di Vallon*, *Cima di Lastè*, and *Colbricon*. We cross (1 M.) a gorge descending from the left, and then ascend through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the *Dossaccio* (6024′), to (4½ M.) **Paneveggio** (5165′; **Inn*), formerly a hospice, in a pine-clad valley. To the E. the *Cimon della Pala* and *Cima di Vezzana* (see below) tower majestically over the intervening green hills.

From Paneveggio to Cencenighe over the **Valles Pass** (6680′), 6 hrs.,

bridle-track (guide to the pass desirable). At Paneveggio the Val Travignolo bends to the N.E.; the path follows the right bank of the stream, (¾ hr.) passes on the right the bridge leading to the *Val Veneggie*, and (¼ hr.) crosses the *Juribrutt* streamlet. Then a steeper ascent (passing the *Juribrutt Alp* on the height to the left) to the (1 hr.) top of the pass (Italian frontier). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the Civetta, Pelmo, Tofana, etc., while behind us rise the Cimon della Pala and Cima di Vezzana. At (2 hrs.) *Falcade*, in the *Val Biois*, the route from S. Pellegrino joins ours on the left (p. 255); thence by *Forno di Canale* to (2 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 288). — From Paneveggio to Moëna over the *Lusia Alp*, see p. 255.

The road crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts following the telegraph-poles), through beautiful wood and afterwards over poor pastures, to the (4 M.) **Rolle or Costonzella Pass** (6415′) and the (½ M.) *Cantoniera di Rolle* (rustic inn). The pass commands an imposing view of the *Cimon della Pala* (10,968′), a huge rocky pinnacle, the 'Matterhorn of the Dolomites', and of the jagged chain which culminates in the *Pala di S. Martino* and extends to the *Sasso Maggiore*. (The crest of the *Mte. Castellazzo*, to the E., ascended from the inn without difficulty in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana, with their two small glaciers and the wild ravine in which the huge slopes of detritus descend.)

The road now descends gradually on the left side of a barren valley to the Alp *Posse di Sopra*, above which we enjoy a good survey of the valley, winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the *Cismone*, and leads through wood in windings, which may be avoided by the old bridle-path, to (4½ M.) **S. Martino di Castrozza** (4800′), originally a monastery, beautifully situated in a basin at the foot of the Cimon della Pala (**Hôtel*, R. 70 kr. to 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; Italian inn adjacent). Towards the S. a striking view is obtained of the Primiero valley with the chain of the Vette di Feltre; to the W. are the Cavalazza, Cima di Colbricon, and Cima di Lastè.

Another pass, less interesting than the high-road, leads from Paneveggio to S. Martino over the **Colbricon Pass** (6270′), between the *Cima Colbricon* and the *Cavalazza*. Two small lakes are passed near the head of the pass. Descent by the Alp *Ces*.

The mountain-pastures and forests around S. Martino afford many pleasant walks. The best survey of the imposing environs is obtained from the **Cima di Tognazza** (7728′) on the W. side of the valley, ascended by the *Tognola-Alp* in 2 hrs.

Ascents (for experts only; guides had better be brought from Ampezzo or Caprile; Mich. Bettega of S. Martino is well spoken of). The **Cimon della Pala** (10,968′; from the Rolle Pass 7-8 hrs., difficult), first ascended by Mr. Whitwell in 1870, commands a most imposing view. — The **Cima di Ball** (10,640′; 6 hrs.; fatiguing) is ascended by the Passo di Ball (see below). — The **Pala di S. Martino** (10,645′; 8 hrs., very difficult), ascended for the first time by J. Meurer and the Marchese Pallavicini in 1878, is a magnificent point of view.

Passes. A toilsome but remarkably fine route leads from S. Martino over the **Passo delle Comelle** (8545′), to the S.E. of the Cimon della Pala, into the *Val delle Comelle*, where it follows the slope to the right, and then by the village of *Gares*, magnificently situated, to (8 hrs.) *Forno di Canale* (p. 289). Instead of descending the Val delle Comelle to Gares, we may

cross to the E. by the *Forcella Gesuretta* to the *Val di S. Lucano*, *Taibon*, and *Agordo*. Or we may turn to the right (E.) before reaching the Passo delle Comelle, cross the plateau to the *Passo di S. Lucano* (8595'), and descend abruptly through the *Val d'Angoraz* into the Val di S. Lucano (from S. Martino to Agordo 8 hrs.). — Another route leads from S. Martino over the *Passo di Ball (Passo Rodera)*, between the Pala di S. Martino and Cima di Ball, to the *Val di Pravitali* (p. 260).

A bridle-path (guide desirable) leads from S. Martino to the W. by the *Tognola Alp* to the *Tognola Pass* (6520'), and descends through the *Val Sorda* to (5 hrs.) **Cauria** (2755'; *Inn*), in the *Val di Canale S. Bovo*, at the N.E. base of the *Cima d'Asta* (9330'; which may be ascended through the *Val Regana* in 6 hrs.). A rough road descends the Val Canale, which is watered by the *Vanoi*, past a lake formed by a land-slip in 1819-23, to (2 hrs.) *Canale S. Bovo* (2476'; Inn, tolerable). Thence over the *Brocon Pass* to *Castel Tesino* and *Borgo di Val Sugana*, see p. 252; to *Imer* in the Primiero Valley (see below) over the saddle of *Gobbera* (3260'), 2 hours. The valley farther down contracts into an almost impassable ravine, and joins the Val di Cismone below Pontett.

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, passing a poor tavern, and afterwards on the shadeless hillside, high above the river. Opposite tower the rocky pinnacles of the *Cima Rosetta* (10,020'), the *Cima di Ball* (10,640'), and the *Sass Maor* (9227'); to the S. lies the beautiful Val Primiero with the *Vette di Feltre*, and to the right the *Monte Pavione*. Finally the road descends in windings (footpath shorter) and crosses the Cismone to (7 M.) *Siror* and (1 M.) **Primiero**, or *La Fiera* (2345'; **Aquila Nera*), the capital of the valley, which once possessed valuable silver-mines, with an early-Gothic church and several interesting old houses (such as the castellated court-house near the church). The environs are rendered extremely picturesque by the contrast between the rich southern vegetation (maize, chestnuts, mulberries, etc.) and the huge barren peaks of the Dolomites on the N.

The best Survey of the charming valley is obtained from a cross, 10 min. above the village, to the W. (Ascend to the right by the church, and keep to the left where the path forks.) Below, in the richly-cultivated valley, lie the villages of La Fiera, Tonadico, and Transacqua; on the left towers the Sass Maor or Sasso Maggiore, and farther back the Pala di S. Martino; in the middle distance, beyond the picturesque Castel la Pietra, rise the Rocchetta, Tacahianca, and Cima d'Oltro; farther to the right, above Transacqua, is the Sasso della Padella; and to the S., in the background, are the Vette di Feltre with the fine pyramid of the Mte. Pavione.

Excursions. (Guides: *Stefano Colussi*, *Franc. Colesel*; *B. Mariano* of Sagron.) To the (1 hr.) **Castel la Pietra** (3330'), 1 hr., see p. 289; ¼ hr. farther N., in the *Val Canale*, is a shooting-lodge of Count Welsperg, commanding a capital survey of the lofty Dolomites at the head of the valley. — By Siror (see above) to the (2 hrs.) small **Calaita Lake** (5220'), and thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the *Cima d'Arzon* (7982'), a splendid point of view. — The **Val della Noana**, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at Imer (see below), is seen by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hour. Farther on it forks into the *Val Fonda* on the right, through which an unattractive route leads over the *Passo della Finestra* to Feltre (p. 286), and the *Vall'Asinozza* on the left, at the head of which rise *Il Piz* (8110') and the *Sasso di Mur* (8380'; highest N.E. peak ascended for the first time by Hr. Diamantidi in 1881). — The **Monte Pavione**, or *Col di Luna* (7650'), the highest peak of the *Vette di Feltre*, may be ascended by *Mezzano* (see below) in 5½-

6 hrs. (guide). It affords a superb view of the Dolomites on the N., and of the plain as far as the Adriatic on the S. (good quarters on the *Agnerola Alp*, 5160′). Rich flora. — The **Val di Pravitali**, a wild glen surrounded by lofty limestone peaks, is reached by ascending to the left from the Val di Canale (4½-5 hrs. from Primiero). On the E. side of it towers the *Cima della Fradusta* (9744′), the ascent of which, crossing a small glacier, presents no serious difficulty. To the S. is the *Cima di Ball* (10,640′), to the N.W. the *Pala di S. Martino* (10,645′). — Toilsome passes lead hence over the *Passo di Ball* (see above) to S. Martino; over the *Passo di Pravitali* to the Comelle Pass (p. 258); and over the *Passo di Canale* to the *Val d'Angoraz*, the *Val di S. Lucano*, and *Agordo* (p. 289).

From Primiero to Agordo over the *Cereda Pass* (7 hrs.), see p. 289. — To Primolano in the Val Sugana 10-11 hrs.; the road to it leads through the valley of the Cismone by *Mezzano* and *Imer* to the (2½ hrs.) Italian frontier (refreshments at the custom-house of *Mte. Croce*), below which the Cismone dashes impetuously through wild, inaccessible gullies. A rough cart-track ascends thence past the ruined castle of *Schener* to *Zorzoi* and *Sorriva* (opposite *Lamon*), crosses the deep gorge of the *Ausore*, and finally descends to (4 hrs.) *Fonzaso* (Angelo), on the road from Feltre to (12 M.) *Primolano* (p. 286). — To Borgo di Val Sugana over the *Brocon Pass* (10 hrs.), see p. 252.

54. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 190, 254, 106.

131 M. Railway in 6½-8 hrs.; fares 11 fl. 65, 9 fl. 81, 5 fl. 91 kr.

Passengers should take refreshments with them, as there are few restaurants on this line. Dinners (1 fl.) are handed into the carriages at Lienz, if previously ordered through the guard (comp. p. 107).

The **Pusterthal**, one of the longest valleys in the Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the *Rienz* and the upper *Drave* or *Drau*, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The W. part is German, while to the E. of Lienz the inhabitants and the names of the places betray indications of Slavonic origin. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold forms of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The Ahrenthal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions; and, since the completion of the railway, the Ampezzo valley, in particular, has attracted numerous visitors. — In the autumn of 1882 this district was devastated by repeated inundations.

Franzensfeste (2460′), see p. 195. The train passes through part of the fortifications and crosses the *Eisak* by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 263′ above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100′ lower is the *Ladritsch Brücke* (p. 195). Beyond *Aicha* is a tunnel 275 yds. long, beyond which we obtain a view of the *Schlern* to the S. (p. 206). At *Schabs* (at which some of the trains stop) the line passes through the watershed between the Eisak and Rienz by means of long cuttings, turns to the left into the Pusterthal, and is carried along the hillside by a lofty embankment. On the right is *Rodeneck*, the ancestral castle of the counts of Wolkenstein-Rodeneck. To the left on the hill lies the village of *Spinges*. 5 M. **Mühlbach** (2540′; **Sonne; Linde*), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the *Valser Thal*, is a summer-resort. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rienz, are the (1¼ M.) small baths of *Bachgart*.

Pleasant walk into the **Valser Thal**, past the *Valser Bad*, and to (5 M.) *Vals* (Maierwirth). Back by the high-lying village of *Meransen* (4643′; rustic inn), with a fine view of the Dolomites to the S. — Ascent of the **Gitsch** (8216′), by Meransen in 4 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

Beyond Mühlbach the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the *Mühlbacher Klause*, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. 9 M. *Vintl* (2494′), near the village of *Unter-Vintl* (*Post), at the mouth of the *Pfundersthal*.

A road leads through the **Pfundersthal** to *Weitenthal* and (2½ hrs.) *Pfunders* (3790′; Inn), a prettily-situated village. Thence across the *Weitenberg-Alpe* and over the *Pfunders-Joch* to (6 hrs.) *Kematen* in the *Pfitscher-Thal*, see p. 147; to *Lappach* (and *Taufers*) by the *Passen-Joch*, *Riegler-Joch*, or *Eisbrugger Scharte*, see p. 269. — The ***Eidechsspitze** (8962′) is ascended from *Ober-Vintl*, by *Terenten* (3940′; Inn) and the *Terenten Valley*, without difficulty in 5 hrs. (guide); beautiful view, embracing the Zillerthal and Rieserferner snow-mountains, the S. Limestone Alps, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the left are the villages of *Ober-Vintl*, *St. Sigmund* (where some of the trains stop), and *Kiens*. In a valley on the right lie the small sulphur-baths of *Illstern*. 14 M. *Ehrenburg*, with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near *St. Lorenzen* (*Rössl) the train crosses the *Gader*, which descends from the Enneberg (p. 275). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg;* on a rock to the right the *Michaelsburg*.

19 M. **Bruneck** (2670′; **Post;* **Sonne;* **Stern;* **Krone;* *Hirsch;* *Bräu;* *Lamm*), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal (2186 inhab.), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer Thal* (p. 268), is much frequented in summer. It was seriously damaged by the inundations of 1882. The *Château* (2880′), formerly a seat of the Prince Bishops of Brixen, is now a prison; the tower (visitors admitted) affords the best survey of the environs. The *Church*, destroyed by a fire in 1850, and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger.

Walks. To the S.W. through the new grounds on the *Kühberg* to the (1 hr.) *Kresswasserl* (an excellent spring) and (½ hr.) *St. Lorenzen* (good inns); we may then visit the adjacent *Sonnenburg* and *Michaelsburg* (see above), and return by the high-road (2 M.) or along the river by *Stegen*. — To the S.E. by (2 M.) *Reischach* (*Kappler), at the base of the Kronplatz (see below), to the (25 min.) *Lamprechtsburg*, picturesquely situated above the gorge of the Rienz, and now occupied by peasants; back through the narrow, wooded Rienzthal, past the *Lochmühle* (Inn), in ¾ hr. — On the right bank of the Rienz to (¼ hr.) *Dietenheim* (Bock, near the church), charmingly situated on the hill-side; to (½ hr.) *Aufhofen;* to the (1½ hr.) hill of *Ameten*, with fine views; to the (1½ hr.) castle of *Kehlburg* (p. 268).

The ascent of the ***Kronplatz** (Romanic, *Plang de Corones*, 7444′), which rises to the S., is very attractive, whether made by *Reischach* and the *Ochsen-Alpe* (shortest route, but rather steep) in 3½ hrs., or by the beautifully-situated little baths of *Schartl* and the *Kappler Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (guide desirable, 3½ fl.). The expedition is shorter and easier from *Mitter-Olang* (see below), by (1½ hr.) *Gaiselsberg* (*Inn), from which the top is reached in 2 hrs. (guide for the inexperienced 1½ fl.). The *View embraces the Tauern, the Rieserferner, Zillerthaler Ferner, and Oetzthaler Ferner on the N., and the Limestone Alps from Ampezzo to the Schlern on the S. About 20 min. from the summit, on the S.E. side, is a small *Refuge* (tavern in summer). The lower, N.E. peak is named the *Spitz-*

hörndl (7014'). — The descent may also be made over the *Furkl* to (2 hrs.) *St. Vigil* in the Enneberg; comp. p. 275.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the Tauferer Thal with the Löffelspitze, Frankbachsattel, and Keilbachspitze), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the *Lamprechtsburg* (see above). At *Percha* it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. Beyond two more tunnels we reach (26 M.) **Olang** (3320'), station for the villages of *Nieder*, *Mitter*, and *Ober-Olang*, situated at the mouth of the *Gaiselsberger Thal*. (Ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see above; over the *Furkl* to *St. Vigil* in the Enneberg, see p. 275.) Opposite, by the village of *Rasen*, opens the *Antholzer Thal*, from which rise several peaks of the Rieserferner. To the S. are the slopes of the *Hochalpe* (8408').

In the **Antholzer Thal** a good road leads by (1½ M.) *Nieder-Rasen* (Zur Windschnur, carriages) and (1½ M.) *Ober-Rasen* to the (3 M.) unpretending *Antholzer Bad*, or *Salomonsbrunnen* (3585'), the water of which is a cure for female ailments. The road continues thence to (1½ M.) *Niederthal*, or *Antholz*, and (3 M.) *Mitterthal*, or *Gassen* (4070'; *Brugger, unpretending), where it terminates. (Passes hence into the Mühlbacher Thal and Reinthal, see pp. 271.269.) Beyond Mitterthal a path leads over meadows and through wood (guide advisable; to St. Jakob 2½ fl.) to the (1½ hr.) beautiful **Antholzer See* (5390'), at the base of the Rieserferner (*Wildgall*, *Hochgall*, *Ohrenspitzen*; see p. 272). The path skirts the lake for ½ hr., ascends in 1¼ hr. more to the *Staller Sattel* (6740'), and then descends past (5 min.) the small *Staller See* (6600') into the *Stallerthal*, the S.W. ramification of the *Defereggenthal*, and to (1¾ hr.) *Erlsbach* (5055'; Stumpfer) and (1¼ hr.) *St. Jakob* (see p. 290).

Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz, and passes through a short tunnel, which had to be constructed in a tubular form owing to the loose nature of the soil. 31 M. **Welsberg** (3537'; **Löwe*; **Lamm*; *Rose*), the seat of the district-court, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gsieser Thal*. (To the Defereggen-Thal by *St. Magdalena* and the *Gsieser Thörl*, see p. 290.) To the N. rise the ruins of *Welsberg* and *Thurn*; to the S., opposite the station, are the unpretending baths of *Waldbrunn*.

About 2 M. to the E., halfway to Niederdorf, the attractive ***Pragser Thal** opens to the right. A road leads from Niederdorf round the foot of the *Golser Berg* (or we may take the shorter path diverging to the left at the railway-station, crossing the hill, and passing the *Lercher Höfe*) to the (3 M.) *Hofstadt* in *Ausser-Prags*, where the valley divides into *Alt-Prags* on the left (E.), and *Inner* or *Neu-Prags* on the right (W.). About 1½ M. up the E. branch of the valley (steep road) lie the baths of **Alt-Prags** (4518'; unpretending, but good), amidst superb scenery (E. the Sarnkofel and Dürrenstein; in the background, to the S., the lofty Hohe Gaisl, to the W. the Rosskofel group). Ascent of the *Sarnkofel* from this point, see below; over the *Sarlriedel* to the Ampezzo road, about 3 hrs. — To SCHLUDERBACH an easy and very fine route crosses the *Plätzwiesen* (4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl., not indispensable). A good path leads past the base of the *Heimwaldkofel* and up the valley for 1 hr., and then ascends a wooded slope to the left (with the Daumkofel and the Schwalbenkofel on the right) to the extensive pastures of the (1½ hr.) *Wälsche Böden* (or *Plätzwiesen*, 6180'). On the right rises the imposing *Hohe Gaisl* (*Rothwand*, 10,280'); on the left the *Dürrenstein* (9306'), which is ascended from this point without difficulty. Our route crosses the plateau. Before

us rise the *Cadinspitzen* (p. 279), and the huge **Cristallo* afterwards appears in the foreground. At the (1/2 hr.) end of the pastures the path crosses a low rocky saddle. It then descends to the left, past the *Knollkopf* (7218'), into the *Seelandthal*, and through wood (keep to the left) to (1 hr.) *Schluderbach* (p. 278). Another path (not recommended) leads to the right from the Knollkopf through the *Knappenthal* to *Ospitale* (p. 280). — The ascent of the *Knollkopf* (7218'), an admirable point of view, may easily be combined with the Seeland pass.

The *Inner-Prags*, or W. arm of the valley, ascends, between the Rosskofel on the left and the Hochalpe on the right, to the Joch leading to Vigil. From the Hofstadt (see above) a tolerable road leads by the hamlet of *Schmieden*, to the unpretending baths of (3/4 hr.) **Neu-Prags,** or *Möselbad* (4345'; *Inn); opposite, on the left bank of the Pragser Bach, lies the village of *St. Veit*. Thence by a good path, crossing the brook 8 min. above the baths, in 3/4 hr. to the beautiful, dark-green ***Pragser Wildsee** (4850'), in which the huge *Seekofel* (9214') is reflected (boats for hire). On the left rise the precipitous sides of the *Herstein* (8366'), to the right is the *Schwarzberg*. The path leads on the wooded W. bank to the (1/4 hr.) S. end of the lake. To the W. of this point opens the *Grünwald-Thal*, through which an uninteresting route leads to (4 hrs.) *St. Vigil* in the Enneberg. Leaving the lake, this route leads past the *Grünwaldhütte* and *Altkaserhütte* to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpe* (retrospect of the Rosskofel, Seekofel, Ricegon; to the S., Mte. Sella di Senes), and the (1/2 hr.) *Jöchl am Kreuz* (*Grünwaldjöchl*, 7395'). We then descend through the narrow *Vogedura-Thal*, between the *Paratsch* on the left and the *Dreifingerspitze* on the right, to (1 1/2 hr.) *St. Vigil* (p. 275).

The train crosses the *Pragser Bach* (affording a view of the Hohe Gaisl at the head of the Pragser Thal, p. 279), and ascends slightly to (35 M.) **Niederdorf** (3800'; **Post; *Schwarzer Adler; Bräu*), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer. About 1/2 M. to the E. is the *Weiherbad* (*Pens. Moser).

WALKS. To *Bad Maistadt* (4080'), on the hill-side, 1/2 hr. to the S.E., with pleasant wood-walks. By Weiherbad to (3/4 hr.) *Gratsch* (Fink's Inn) and to (1/4 hr.) *Toblach* (see below.) To (40 min.) the village of *Aufkirchen* (4340'), to the N., on a terrace of the *Eggerberg*, and to the (1/2 hr.) *Wetterkreuz*, with an admirable view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites. The (3/4 hr.) *Thaler Bauer* (refreshments) and the (1 hr.) *Klein-Sinne* are also good points of view. — The ascent of the ***Sarnkofel** (7736'; 3 hrs.; with guide, 2 1/2 fl.), which rises to the S. between the Pragser Thal and the Höhlensteiner Thal, is not difficult, though the short passage of the 'Steig' is rather giddy. It commands a splendid view of the Pusterthal, the Tauern, the Rieserferner and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the S. Limestone Alps. Descent by the *Sarlriedel*, and then either to the right to Alt-Prags (p. 262), or to the left to the Toblacher See (p. 278). — To the (3 hrs.) *Pragser See*, see above.

At *Gratsch* the train crosses the Rienz, which descends from the Höhlensteiner Thal, for the last time, and soon reaches the *Toblacher Feld* (3950'), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave, the highest point on the line, and the boundary between the upper and lower Pusterthal. 38 M. **Toblach** (**Hotel Toblach*, a large house, finely situated close to the wood; **Hôtel Rohracher*, at the station, R. 1 fl.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with veranda and view). The village (*Goldnes Kreuz; *Schwarzer Adler; Mutschlechner's lodgings), with its handsome new church, lies 3/4 M. to the N. of the station. A road leads hence to the S., to Schluderbach and Ampezzo (R. 57). Fine view from Toblach of the narrow mouth of the valley guarded by pinnacles of dolomite (to the left the Neu-

nerkofel, to the right the Sarlkofel and Dürrenstein), with the Cristallino in the background.

Excursions from Toblach. On the *Ehrenberg*, the wooded spur of the *Haselberg*, to the E. of Toblach, are laid out the pleasant shady grounds of the '*Kaiserpark*', affording charming views of the Toblacher Feld and the Dolomites of Prags and Ampezzo. — The *Wetterkreuz* (1/2 hr.), *Gratsch*, *Maistadt*, *Aufkirchen*, *Niederdorf*, see above. To *In die Rienz*, a brewery 3/4 M. to the W. of the station. To the (3/4 hr.) *Toblacher See* (p. 278). To the (1 hr.) *Hackhoferkaser*, at the foot of the Neunerkofel, etc. — The ascent of the ***Pfannhorn** (8733′) is easy and interesting (3 1/2 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 2 fl. 80 kr.; bridle-path with finger-posts); excellent view of the Dolomites, the Tauern, the Zillerthal Alps, etc. (see the marble indicator at the top).

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (40 M.) **Innichen** (3825′; **Bär*, R. 60, B. 26 kr.; **Goldner Stern; Rössle*), the Roman *Aguntum*, another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sextenthal*. The Romanesque *Stiftskirche*, dating from the 13th cent., possesses an interesting and very ancient portal. To the S.E. rises the *Helm* (see below), a fine point of view; to the S. are the lofty *Dreischusterspitze* (10,367′) and other Sexten Dolomites.

The road into the **Sexten-Thal** (one-horse carr. to Bad Moos 3 1/2, two-horse 6 fl.) turns to the S. at the Bär Inn, crosses the *Sextner Bach*, and ascends on the left bank. After 1 1/4 M. a road diverges to the right to the (1/2 M.) *Innicher Wildbad* (4370′; *Bath House), in the woods above the main road (fine view from the Herminenhöhe, 5 min.). The road then passes the mouth of the *Innerfeld-Thal* (fine view of the Haunold on the right, and the Gsellknoten and Dreischuster on the left), crosses the *Ixenbach* at the *Sommerermühle*, and reaches (4 M.) *Sexten*, or **St. Veit** (4300′; *Kofler*; **Post*), the capital of the valley. — The ascent of the ***Helm** (7972′; 3 hrs. from St. Veit; guide 2 fl. 30 kr., or with descent to Sillian 3 1/2 fl.), a splendid point of view, is recommended. (Guides, Ant. Bergmann, Alois Micheler, and Ant. Mitterhofer at Innichen; Jos. Egarter, Franz and Jos. Innerkofler at Sexten.)

[An interesting route leads through the wooded **Innerfeld-Thal**, and over the *Wildgraben-Joch*, to (7-8 hrs.) Höhlenstein (guide indispensable, 4 1/2 fl.). From the Sommerermühle to the *Unterhütte* at the end of the valley, 2 hrs.; the route then ascends to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Oberhütte* (6377′), which affords a fine view of the Dreischusterspitze, Schusterkofel, Schwalbenkofel, Bullköpfe, etc. Thence through the *Innicher Wildgraben*, past the *Wasserklamm*, to the (2 hrs.) **Wildgraben-Joch**, lying between the *Schwabenalpenkopf* and the *Schwalbenkofel*, and affording a capital view of the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Marmarole, Antelao, and other peaks. Descent, rather rough, through the *Grosse Wildgraben* to the Rienzthal and (3 hrs.) *Höhlenstein* (p. 279). — The ascent of the **Hochebenkofel** (9518′), from the Oberhütte by the *Hangenalpel* and the *Lückel* (pass to the Ampezzo road, 8300′), 3-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to the expert, and is most interesting (guide 4 1/2 fl.). The plateau of the Hochebenkofel is separated from the *Birkenkofel* (9530′) on the N. by a narrow gap, the passage of which requires a perfectly steady head.]

About 1/2 hr. above St. Veit (passing the direct path to the baths, which diverges to the right, 2 min. from St. Veit) we reach *Moos*, or *St. Joseph* (4365′), where the valley forks. In the right arm lies (1/4 hr.) the unpretending **Bad Moos**, or *Sextner Bad*, whence a beautiful walk may be taken (pleasant path on the left bank of the brook) to the ***Fischeleinboden** (4755′), which affords an admirable view of the imposing head of the valley (Gsellknoten, Dreischusterspitze, Schusterkofel, Oberbacherspitze, Zwölferkofel, Rothwandspitze, and Elferkofel); the traveller should go as far as (1/2 hr.) the pasture in the valley. Farther up, the Fischelein-

Thal branches into the *Altenstein-* or *Bödenbach-Thal* to the right (S.W.) and the *Bacher-Thal* to the left (S.E.). A tolerably easy route leads through the former (guide for the inexperienced 4 fl. 30 kr.; route indicated by red marks) over the *Sextner Böden*, and past the small *Bödensee* to the **Toblacher** or **Toblinger Riedel** (7844'), which lies between the *Paternkofel* and the *Toblinger Knoten*, and commands an excellent view of the Drei Zinnen (immediately facing us), the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, etc. (new refuge-hut); descent through the upper *Rienzthal* to (6-7 hrs.) *Höhlenstein* (p. 279). — AURONZO may be reached from the *Bacherthal* (see above) by two toilsome passes, one over the **Giralba-Joch** (8190'), lying between the Zwölferkofel and the Mte. Giralba, the other over the **Sante Bühel** (8230'), to the W. of the Zwölferkofel (10-11 hrs. to *Auronzo*, p. 284; guide 5½ fl.). The *Dreischusterspitze* (10,368'), the *Zwölferkofel* (10,120'), and the *Rothwandspitze* (10,090'), all difficult, may be ascended from Bad Moos.

From Bad Moos the Sextenthal road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) **Kreuzberg-Joch**, or *Monte Croce* (5350'; three poor inns), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence by *Padola* to *Auronzo* (4 hrs.), see p. 284; by *S. Stefano* to *Sappada*, see p. 284. From the Monte Croce to the *Schuss* or *Collesei*, the extreme E. spur of the Rothwandspitze, a pleasant walk of ¾ hr.; fine view, to the S. of the Val Comelico, etc.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, now augmented by the Sextner Bach, and crosses the river to (48 M.) **Sillian** (3600'; **Post; Adler*). To the N., at the mouth of the *Villgrattenthal*, stands the well-preserved castle of *Heinfels*. (To *Defereggen* over the *Villgrattenjoch*, see p. 290.) About 1¼ M. to the W., in a sheltered position on the S. side of the Pusterthal, are the baths of *Weitlahnbrunn* (good quarters). — The **Helm* (7972'), ascended from Sillian by the *Forscher Alp* in 4 hrs. (Joh. and Ant. Schett, guides), is an admirable point (see above).

FROM SILLIAN TO KÖTSCHACH (p. 267), 13-14 hrs., not attractive. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the *Kartitsch-Thal*, by *St. Leonhard*, or *Kartitsch*, to (3 hrs.) *'In der Innerst'* (4980'), the head of the pass, and the watershed between the Drave and the Gail, and descends through the *Lessachthal*, as the upper Gailthal is called, to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Tilliach* (4745'; Inn) and (3 hrs.) **Maria-Luggau** (3720'; two tolerable inns), a pilgrimage-resort. The road from this point to (6-7 hrs.) Kötschach is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles. It leads over very hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable water-courses descending from the Kreuzkofel chain. From (1 hr.) *St. Lorenzen* (*Mitterberger) the **Paralba* (8825'), a splendid point of view, which is visible towards the S.E., may be ascended without much difficulty: to the Brennhütte in the *Frohnthal* 3 hrs.; thence over the *Hochalpelpass* (or *Veranisjoch*, 7520') to the top 3-4 hrs. (descent through the *Val Sesis* to *Sappada* 3½ hrs.; see p. 284). The next places are (¾ hr.) *Liesing*, (1½ hr.) *Bierbaum* (Inn), (1¾ hr.) *St. Jakob*, and (1½ hr.) *Kötschach* (p. 359).

The train crosses the Drave and descends to stat. *Abfaltersbach* (3100'). Charming view down the valley. To the right the *Spitzkofl* (8990 ft.) is seen from time to time, towering over the intermediate hills. The scene becomes wild and lonely. The line is carried along the hill-side by lofty embankments and descends rapidly (gradient 1 : 40). Stations *Mittewald* and (61 M.) *Thal* (2625'). Opposite is the entrance to the wild *Gamsthal*, from which a huge and destructive mud-torrent descended in the summer of 1881 (interesting walk of 40 min. as far as the waterfall, 230' in height, at the end of the first gorge). After traversing a defile

8 M. long the train reaches the *Lienzer Klause*, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. **Lienz** (2193′; **Post*; a café next door; **Weisses Lamm*; **Rose; Sonne*, starting-point of the Stellwagen; **Adler; *Rössl; *Fischwirth*, on the left bank of the Isel; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds, R. 1 fl.), the last town in the Tyrol towards the E., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. The *Lieburg*, a large edifice of the 16th cent. with two towers, in the Platz opposite the Post, is now the seat of the district-authorities. To the N.W., on the slope of the Schlossberg (20 min.), rises *Schloss Bruck*, once a seat of the counts of Lurn and Pusterthal, now a brewery; the tower affords the best survey of the town and its environs. Travellers from the N. here obtain their first view of the Dolomites, to which the chain separating the valleys of the Drave and Gail belongs. To the S. of Lienz, on the opposite side of the Drave, rise the wild and jagged *Rauchkofl* (6256′) and *Spitzkofl* (8990′).

From Lienz to the *Iselthal* (Windisch-Matrei, Pregraten), see R. 59; to *Kals*, see R. 60; to the *Möllthal* (Heiligenblut), see R. 61. The interesting excursion to the **Kalser Thörl* (p. 290) may be made in one day from Lienz by driving to Windisch-Matrei (starting at 4 a.m.), and ordering the carriage to be in waiting at Huhen at 6 p.m.

Walks. To *Amlach*, 1¼ M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. To (½ hr.) *Bad Leopoldsruh*, with a fine view of Lienz. By *Tristach* to the (1¼ hr.) pretty *Tristacher See* (2660′), and to (¼ hr.) the baths of *Jungbrunn*. To (1 hr.) *Ober-Lienz* to the N.W., returning by *Schloss Bruck*.

Mountain Expeditions. To the (3½ hrs.) **Kerschbaumer Alp**: the path leads by *Amlach*, and round the W. slope of the *Rauchkofl*, into the *Galizenthal* and to the interesting *Klammbrücke*, and ascends thence in zigzags to the Alp (6800′), wildly situated at the base of the *Ganskofl* (8983′; ascent from the Alp 3 hrs., fatiguing; view admirable). A trying route leads from the Alp over the *Zochen Pass* (7390′) to (4 hrs.) *Maria-Luggau* (p. 265). — The **Böse Weibl** (8264′), an excellent point of view, is ascended with little exertion in 5 hrs., by Schloss Bruck, chiefly through wood (or from the S. by *Leisach* and the high-lying village of *Bamberg*). — Another very attractive point is the **Schleinitz** (9520′), the S. peak of the Schober group (6½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The path ascends steeply to the N., by *Oberdrum* in the *Schleinitztobel*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Feldwebel-Alp* (6522′); thence to the top fatiguing (grand prospect). — The *Weisse Wand* and *Hochschober*, see p. 290.

The train crosses the Isel and traverses the broad valley of the Drave to (69 M.) *Dölsach* (*Putzenbacher; route over the *Iselsberg* to the Möllthal and to Heiligenblut, see p. 301). To the right a picturesque glimpse of the Dolomites of the Gailthal. 72½ M. *Nikolsdorf* (2070′), the last Tyrolese village. The *Hochstadel* (8785′), a magnificent point of view, rises here to the right (ascent by *Pirkach* and the *Pirker Kammern* 6 hrs., with guide). The Drave and the frontier of Carinthia are now crossed. 77½ M. **Oberdrauburg** (2000′; **Post*), an unimportant place with an old château of Prince Porzia and pleasant grounds (admittance on application).

To Tolmezzo by *Kötschach* and the *Plöken* (12 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as Mauthen a good road (diligence by Kötschach to Hermagor daily in 6 hrs.); thence to Paluzza a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman route from Leontium

(Lienz) to Aquileja, crosses the Drave, and mounts a steep wooded slope to the (1 hr.) *Gailberg Sattel* (3327′). It then descends towards the S. to (2½ hrs.) *Kötschach* (p. 359), and crosses the Gail to the solitary village of *Mauthen* (2330′; Ortner; Morocutti), at the mouth of the *Vatentin Valley*. The road (practicable for small vehicles for 2 hrs.) now ascends the Valentin-Thal, leading straight through the wood at the hifurcation, to (3 hrs.) the **Plöken-Alpe** (4124′; **Inn*), a summer-resort, prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. To the E. rises the *Polinigg* (7825′; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, easily ascended; to the W. the *Kollinkofel* with the *Kellerwand* (9852′). Pleasant excursion hy the *Untere* and *Obere Valentin-Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Wolayer See* (6550′), grandly situated. (Route over the Wolayer Pass to *Forni Avoltri*, see p. 371.) — Then an ascent of 20 min. more to the *Plöken* or *Monte Croce Pass* (4500′), commanding a fine view to the S. and E. The path now descends in zigzags to the *Val Grande*, (1¾ hr.) *Timau* and (1½ hr.) *Paluzza* (1985′), the principal village in the *Val di San Pietro* (no tolerable inn), which is watered by the *But*. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to the small baths of *Arda* and (7½ M.) *Tolmezzo* (Leone Bianco) in the Val Tagliamento, and (6 M.) *Stazione per la Carnia* on the Pontebba Railway (p. 370).

The train crosses the Drave (passing the old fortress of *Stein* on the right), and follows the left bank. To the right of (84½ M.) *Dellach* rises the *Reisskofl* (7963′). Below (89 M.) **Greifenburg** (1900′; *Post; Nagler*) the Drave is navigable.

To Villach a direct and on the whole interesting route leads through the *Weissensee Thal* (9 hrs. to Paternion). Tolerable road by *Weissach* to (5 M.) *Gatschach*, at the W. end of the narrow **Weissensee** (2940′). At (8 M.) *Weissenbach*, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The lake should be traversed by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indifferent. Carriage-road again from Weissenbach to (3½ M.) *Stockenboi* (Fischer), with iron-mines, and through the pretty Weissensee-Thal, which opens into the valley of the Drave at *Feistritz* (see below).

To the Gailthal. Pleasant road over the *Kreuzberg* (3595′) to *Weissbriach*, and through the wooded *Gitschthat* to Hermagor (p. 359), 15 M.

To the N. rises the *Kreuzeck*, from which numerous brooks descend to the Drave. Stat. *Kleblach-Lind*; then (103½ M.) **Sachsenburg** (1840′; *Post*), a village at the mouth of the *Möllthal* (p. 302), partly enclosed by the Drave, and more than ½ M. from the railway. The train crosses the *Möll* and traverses the fertile plain of the *Lurnfeld*. 106 M. *Lendorf*. At *St. Peter im Holz*, in the vicinity, several traces of a Roman settlement have been discovered. On the slope to the right is the ruin of *Ortenburg*.

108 M. **Spital** (1770′; **Pichler*), a considerable village on the *Lieser*, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia.

To the ***Millstätter See** (1900′) a very attractive excursion. Good new road through the *Lieserthal* to the (3 M.) *Lieserbrücke*, and then on the N. bank of the lake to (6 M.) Millstatt. Or (far preferable for walkers) follow the 'Liesersteig' on the left bank of the Lieser to the (1¼ hr.) *Badhaus* (Inn) at the W. end of the lake, and row thence to (¾ hr.) **Millstatt** (**Sicherer; *Brand; *Burgstaller; Lebzelter; Trobsche*), charmingly situated on the N. bank of the lake, with lake-baths. The lake, which is very deep and well stocked with fish, is 7½ M. long and ½-¾ M. broad. A fine excursion from Millstatt is the ascent of the *Millstätter Alpe* (6340′; 3½ hrs.; with guide), an excellent point of view.

From Spital to *Radstadt*, over the *Radstädter Tauern*, see R. 68. — To the N. of Spital lies (12 M.) *Gmünd*, at the mouth of the **Maltathal* (p. 338), which is best visited from Spital (diligence daily at 12. 30 p.m., in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 20 kr.).

The train crosses the *Lieser*. On the *Schüttbach*, beyond the Drave, rises *Schloss Oberaich*. 112 M. *Rothenthurm*, with a château of that name; 118 M. *Paternion-Feistritz*, two villages on the right bank of the Drave, at a distance from the railway. (From Paternion through the Stockenboi and Weissensee valleys to Greifenburg, see above.) 126 M. *Gummern* (on the right the *Dobratsch*, p. 358). Then (131 M.) **Villach** (p. 358).

55. From Bruneck to Taufers. Ahrenthal. Reinthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 190.

The **Tauferer Thal** or **Ahrenthal**, 35 M. in length, which opens into the Pusterthal at Bruneck, extends at first towards the N. to Luttach, and then N.E., between the Zillerthal-Ferner and the Rieser-Ferner, towards the Tauern chain. The central part of the valley from Luttach to St. Peter is called the *Ahrenthal*, while the upper end is known as the *Prettau*. The finest point in the valley is Taufers, with its environs, including the Reinthal. Several toilsome passes lead from this valley to the Zillerthal and the Pinzgau on the N., and the Virgenthal and Defereggenthal on the E. In August, 1878, the valley was visited by an extensive inundation (occasioned by heavy rains and the sudden melting of the glaciers), which swept away numerous houses, bridges, and paths, and covered much of the most fertile ground in the valley with mud and debris. — DILIGENCE from Bruneck to (9 M.) Taufers daily at 1 p.m. in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr. (from Taufers at 7 a.m.); one-horse carr. 3½, two-horse 6-7 fl. — From Taufers to Luttach in ¾ hr. (with one horse 1 fl. 80 kr.), to Steinhaus in 3 hrs. (3 fl.), to St. Valentin in 6 hrs. (6 fl.). If necessary the traveller may drive as far as Kasern. — Guides, *Joh. Niederwieser* ('*Stabeler*'), *Joh. Auer*, *Mart. Reden*, *Mich. Oberleiter*, *Joh. Reden*, and *Jos. Steger*.

Bruneck, see p. 261. The Taufers road diverges to the left, just beyond the Rienz bridge, ascends a little, and crosses the railway. Fine retrospect: to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Frankbachsattel and Keilbachspitze. We then descend to (1½ M.) *St. Georgen* (the villages of *Dictenheim* and *Aufhofen* remaining on the right), traverse a fertile tract, and next reach (1½ M.) *Gais* (2795'; Inn); on the hill to the right stands the *Kehlburg* (3800'). Before reaching Gais we obtain a view of the Löffelspitze to the left of the Frankbachsattel. To the S. above the lower hills, towers the Peitlerkofel (p. 276) in the Enueberger Thal.

About 4 M. up the **Mühlbach-Thal**, which opens here to the E., lies the village of *Mühlbach* (4795'), 2½ M. above which is the rustic *Mühlbacher Bad* (6050'). The *Grosse Rauchkofel* (10,230'), the *Fensterlekofel* (10,430'), and the *Morgenkofel* (10,060') may be ascended from this point (experience and a good guide necessary; quarters for the night on the *Ober-* or the *Unter-Wangeralp*, 1 hr. from the Bad). To REIN a fatiguing route crosses the *Grubscharte* (9250') and the *Elferscharte* (9320') and descends over the *Rauchkofel Glacier* into the *Geltthal* (7 hrs. to Rein); another rough route crosses the *Mühlbacher Joch* (9715'), between the Morgenkofel and the *Schwarze Wand* (10,175'; an admirable point of view, ascended from the Joch without difficulty in ½ hr.), and descends over the *Geltthal Glacier* to the Geltthal and (8 hrs.) *Rein* (p. 271). The Geltthal Glacier may also be crossed to the (¾ hr.) *Gänsebichljoch* (9405') and (3 hrs.) *Mitterthal* in the Antholzer Thal (comp. p. 262).

The road crosses the Ache and leads past the ruin of *Neuhaus* on the left to (2¼ M.) *Uttenheim* (2750'), with the ruin of that

name perched on the rock above (4035′). It then traverses meadows, dotted with alders, to (2¼ M.) *Mühlen* (2810′), at the mouth of the *Mühlwalder Thal*, which opens on the W.

[The entrance to the **Mühlwald-Lappacher Thal** (10 M. long) consists of a deep ravine, called the *Aussermühlwalder Klamm*. There is a path on each side of the valley. The usual route (at first a carriage-road) leads to the S. from Taufers (see below), parallel with the post-road, for 1 M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above Mühlen, which lies to the left. On the S. side ('Schatten-Seite') another path ascends the valley from Mühlen, somewhat steeply at first, to the (¾ hr.) *Grüne Brücke*, below which the brook forms several falls before it disappears in the gorge. Beyond the bridge the path joins the route on the N. side (see above), and follows the left bank of the stream. Near (1½ hr.) **Mühlwald** (4035′; *Inn*), with its loftily-situated church, we obtain a view of the Speikboden (p. 270) to the right, and of the Reisnock and Stechwand in front. The track now leads up and down hill (better descend by the church and follow the path on the left bank). By a (¾ hr.) chapel the valley turns towards the N.W. (opposite is a waterfall), and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad *Weisszint* (10,722′). At (1 hr.) **Lappach** (4665′; *Inn* very poor) the valley divides into the *Zesenthal* to the W. and the *Nevesthal* to the N. — For most of the following excursions the best starting-point is the *Ochsenhütte*, a chalet on the beautifully-situated *Neves-Alpe* (6110′), 2 hrs. above Lappach, or the club-hut known as the *Nevesjoch-Hütte* (p. 273), to the E., 1¾ hr. farther up.

Ascents. The **Hochfeiler** (11,502′), a superb point of view, is ascended from the Ochsenhütte by the Weisszintscharte (see above) and the Gliederferner in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 147; laborious; guide 6, with descent to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The **Weisszint** (10,722′), another fine point, free from serious difficulty, is ascended from the Ochsenhütte in 4½ hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to Pfunders 7, to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The **Mösele** (11,417′) is reached from the Nevesjoch-Hütte in 5 hrs., a trying ascent; the route leads from the hut across the *Neves* or *Mösele Glacier* to the depression on the E. side of the summit, and then climbs the rocks (grand view; guide 6, with descent to Weissenbach 7, to Waxegg 8 fl.). — The **Thurnerkamp** (11,168′; 6 hrs. from the Nevesjoch-Hütte; 6 fl.) is very difficult. — The **Ringelstein** (8362′; from Lappach 4 hrs.; 3 fl.) is a fine point of view; ascent first through wood and then over mountain-pastures. The ascent may be combined with the route to Weissenbach over the Lappacher Joch; see p. 270).

Passes. From Lappach to Pfunders: over the *Passenjoch* or *Posenjoch* (7930′), 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); through the *Zesenthal* and over the *Riegler-joch* (7985′), 5 hrs. (3 fl.); through the *Nevesthal* and over the *Eisbruck-Joch* (8355′), 7 hrs. (4 fl.), all unattended with difficulty. — To Pfitsch: over the *Eisbruck-Joch* and the *Pfunders-Joch*, 14 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), or over the *Untere Weisszintscharte* (about 8850′) and the *Gliederferner*, 9 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 6-7 hrs.), or (more difficult) over the *Obere Weisszintscharte* (9050′), 11 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 8-9 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). With both routes the ascent of the *Hochfeiler* (11,502′) may be combined. — To the Schlegeisen Thal (p. 146): over the *Schlegeisenscharte* (10,095′), or over the *Neves-Sattel* (10,000′), from the Ochsenhütte in 7 hrs. (7 fl.), both very fatiguing, and fit for adepts only. — To Weissenbach (p. 272): over

the *Neveser Joch* (5960′), with its new hut and fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., 7 hrs. (3½ fl.); or through the *Rinsbachgraben* and over the *Lappacher Joch* (7730′) 5 hrs. (3 fl.).]

Beyond Mühlen the *Tauferer Boden* is entered. To the N.E., beyond the mouth of the *Reinthal*, rises the *Grosse Mostock* (10,030′), on the slope of which lies the village of *Ahornach* (p. 271); on the left rises the precipitous *Burgsteinwand*. We next reach (¾ M.) the Gothic parish-church of *Taufers*, of the 16th cent., with the much more ancient chapel of St. Michael adjoining it. Then (¾M.) **Taufers** (2830; **Post*, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl., D. 70 kr., fine view from the balcony; **Elephant; Plankensteiner*), consisting of the villages of *Sand* on the right, and *St. Moritz* on the left bank of the stream, most picturesquely situated, and commanded by the old castle of *Taufers*. This is the capital of the valley and the seat of a district-court. To the N. is the Schwarzenstein (p. 146), with the Trippach Glacier on the right and the Schwarzenbach Glacier on the left, while more to the left rise the Hornspitzen. Many traces of the great inundation of 1878 (comp. p. 147) are still visible.

Walks. The *Schiesstand* (rifle-range), 5 min. to the E. of the 'Post', reached by a path across the meadows, commands an unimpeded view of the valley and of the glaciers to the N. By the targets the path divides; that to the left leads to (½ hr.) *Bad Winkel*, plainly fitted up (Inn), that to the right to (½ hr.) *Kematen* (Stockmaier). By the last house of Kematen a path ascends somewhat steeply to the left over pastures, crosses a torrent, and leads in zigzags to the (½ hr.) *St. Walburgkapelle* (3370′), an excellent point of view. The lower ***Reinbach Falls** (there and back 1½-2 hrs.) may be reached either by crossing the bridge to the left of the rifle-range, or from *Sand*, on the left bank of the Ahrenbach, by *St. Moritz* and *Winkel*. The path crosses the *Reinbach* and gradually ascends on the left bank to the (¾ hr.) broad *Lower Fall*, which issues from a cleft in the rocks. A path to the right ascends from the lower fall to the (20 min.) larger **Second Fall*, in a wild gorge which we view from above. We next ascend the steps to the right and cross the hill to the *Schupfenboden*, a shady spot in the forest, strewn with fragments of rock, and return thence by a direct path through the wood.

***Schloss Taufers** (3130′; 25 min.). By the last houses of Sand we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a rough paved track. From the (10 min.) chapel we may either ascend to the right by a zigzag path direct to the castle, or follow the broader path to the left, round the castle-rock, and approach the castle from the back. (This second path is also reached by following the Luttach road for ½ M. beyond the castle, and then ascending to the right.) The Schloss, the ancient seat of the knights of Taufers, is still in part occupied. The old chapel and an inscription on the panelling in one of the rooms are objects of interest. The windows on the S. side overlook the Tauferer Boden, and those on the N. survey the glaciers. — From the Schloss we may ascend to (¼ hr.) *Aschbach*, and follow a tolerable forest-path to the right to the high-lying church of (1 hr.) *Ahornach* (4365′), which affords an admirable survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites; or from Aschbach we may go to the left to (1 hr.) *Bajen*, another striking point of view.

Longer Excursions. Ascent of the ***Speikboden** (*Speikberg*, 8264′; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; returning by Mühlwald or Weissenbach, 3 fl. 30 kr.; spending night in the Sonklarhütte, 4 fl.), not difficult. The path diverges to the left from the Luttach road, beyond the (1¼ M.) bridge; by a cottage it ascends to the right in zigzags on the bank of a brook, through pastures and woods, to (1 hr.) *Michelweiss*, a cluster of houses visible from below, commanding a fine survey of the Rieserferner, Hornspitzen,

Schwarzenstein, etc. Thence through wood, steep at places, to the (1¾ hr.) *Michelreisser Alp* (good spring by the last hut; 6125'). We now ascend to the right through rhododendrons, and mount a stony slope by a new path leading to a basin filled with debris. Turning to the left here, we regain the path a little farther up, and ascend to the summit without difficulty in 1¾ hr. more. Splendid *Panorama: N., the chief range of the Zillerthal Alps, from the Weisszint to the Birnlucke; E. the Tauern with the Simonyspitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the Rieserferner; S., the Dolomites; S.W., the Adamello and Ortler; W., part of the Oetzthaler Ferner. Below the summit, 5 min. to the W., lies the *Sonklarhütte*, commanding a good view (hay-bed 60 kr., admission by day 30 kr.). — The descent through the *Mühlwalder Thal* is recommended. The path descends abruptly from the chalet over pastures and loose stones, through woods, and over meadows to the (1½ hr.) upper farm of *Mitterberg* (milk). The path, generally good, here turns to the left and leads chiefly through wood, finally joining the cart-track to (2 hrs.) *Taufers* (Mühlen lies below on the right, comp. p. 269).

The **Grosse Mostock** (10,030'; 6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended by *Ahornach* (direct route, but trying), or by *Bojen* (see above) and the (3 hrs.) *Bojer Alpe* (6575'), where the night is spent; next morning we ascend on the W. side, chiefly over fragments of rock, to the (3 hrs.) summit. View very striking, particularly of the Rieserferner, towering immediately opposite. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Rein* (see below), laborious.

A visit to the ***Reinthal** is recommended (to Rein 2½-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary). Beyond St. Moritz we ascend gradually to the left through wood (by the upper path), and, passing a few houses, reach the (¾ hr.) *Inn zur Platte*. We then follow a paved track to the (½ hr.) *Tobel Waterfall*, cross the bridge (passing on the left the scanty remains of an old convent on the Burgkofel), and ascend through the *Reinwald*, on the left side of the brook with its numerous falls. The path is bad at places. After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank, and in ¼ hr. reach the first houses of *Rein;* to the right opens the *Geltthal* (see below), between the *Putzernock* (8210') on the right and the precipitous *Gatternock* (9570') on the left. The path then leads past the chapel through the level valley of the *Reiner Au*, and crosses two bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may either go to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Inn Zum Hochgall* (Unterer Wirth, poor), or ascend to the left to the (¾ hr.) church of **Rein** or **St. Wolfgang** (5240'; *Zum Klamml*, or Oberer Wirth, also poor; guides Jos., Joh., and Bart. Ausserhofer). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of the (N.) *Knuttenthal* with the (S.E.) *Bacherthal*, which is encircled by the snow-clad *Rieserferner*. The best point of view is at the cross, 5 min. to the N. of the church (from E. to W., the *Stuttennock*, *Lenystein*, *Riesernock*, *Hochgall*, *Wildgall*, and *Schnebige Nock*).

Excursions. To the **Rieserferner-Hütte**, very interesting (2½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). We ascend the Bacherthal to the (1 hr.) *Tristenbach Waterfall*, cross the bridge, and mount to the right through wood to the hut (7175'), which is visible from below, finely situated 20 min. from the end of the W. Rieser Glacier. This hut, built by the Ger. Alpine Club in 1877, and well fitted up (hay-bed 60, admission by day 30 kr.), is the starting-point for the Schnebige Nock, Hochgall, etc. — The traveller should also visit the *Geltthal*, as far as the (2 hrs.) grandly-situated *Aeussere Geltthal-Alpe* (6480'). Thence to Mühlbach, see below.

ASCENTS. The ***Schnebige Nock** (*Ruthnerhorn*, 11,122'; 3½ hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut; guide 5 fl.), a grand point of view, is not difficult. — The **Hochgall**, the highest peak of the Rieserferner (11,292'; 6 hrs. from the hut; 7 fl.), a splendid point of view, and the **Wildgall** (10,725'; 5 hrs., 7 fl.) are both troublesome. — The **Stuttennock** (8986'; 3½ hrs. from Rein; 3 fl.) is easy and interesting. — The **Lengstein** (10,615'; from Rein in 6 hrs.; 5 fl.) is a fine point of view, and not very difficult. — The **Grosse Mostock** (10,030'; from Rein in 4½ hrs.; 4 fl., with descent to Taufers 5 fl.) is fatiguing (comp. p. 271).

PASSES. To MÜHLBACH from the *Geltthal* by the *Elferscharte* and the *Grubscharte*, or by the *Mühlbacher Joch* (each about 8 hrs.; toilsome), see p. 268. — To THE ANTHOLZER THAL from the Geltthal, over the *Gänsebichljoch* (9400'), 8 hrs. to Mitterthal (p. 262), fatiguing; or from the Bacherthal over the *Antholzer Scharte* (9000'), 6 hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut to Mitterthal, steep descent (guide 6 fl.). — OVER THE KLAMML TO THE DEFEREGGENTHAL (to Jagdhaus 3½, to St. Jakob 8 hrs.), not very attractive; guide unnecessary (to Jagdhaus 2 fl. 80 kr., to St. Jakob 5 fl.). From the church the path ascends the *Knuttenthal* (with retrospect of the Schnebige Nock) to the (1¼ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Knutten* (6190'), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, passing the small *Klamml-See*, to (1½ hr.) the **Klamml-Joch** (7600'). Steep descent (on the left a good spring) over pastures to the *Affenthal*, or upper Defereggenthal, and the (¾ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Jagdhaus* (6600'; quarters at the Sternalpe, the lowest chalet to the left). — Ascent of the *Fleischbachspitze* (10,330'; 3½ hrs. from Jagdhaus, with guide), interesting and not difficult. The *Rödtspitze* (11,460'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended through the *Schwarzbachthal* and over the *Rothenmann-Scharte*, is difficult (descent to the Clara Hut in the Umbalthal, p, 295). — From Jagdhaus to *Erlsbach* and *St. Jakob*, see p. 290; over the *Schwarze Thörl* to *Pregraten*, see p. 296; over the *Merbjöchl*, or the *Rothenmann-Scharte*, to *Prettau*, see p. 274.

FROM REIN TO TAUFERS it is interesting to return by *Ahornach* (guide desirable). The route turns to the left (N.W.) at the church of Rein and ascends mountain-pastures for 1 hr., affording a fine survey of the Rieserferner. We then skirt the slope by a tolerable path, and, as soon as we obtain a view of the bottom of the valley, follow the margin of the wood to the left. The Zillerthaler Ferner are gradually disclosed to view. We now descend by a rough path to the (1¼ hr.) church of *Ahornach* (see p. 271), and by *Aschbach* to (1½ hr.) *Sand*.

Above Taufers the valley contracts. The new road, hewn in the rock in 1878-9, gradually ascends the gorge on the left bank of the Ahrenbach, below Schloss Taufers, and then (1 M.) crosses to the right bank. The road, now level for some distance, passes the fall of the *Bojerbach* on the right, and traverses the rock-strewn valley to (1½ M.) **Luttach** (*Inn* by the church poor; another on the road). The valley (above this point called the **Ahrenthal**) now trends to the N.E., and we obtain a view of the E. part of the Zillerthal range, embracing (from W. to E.) the Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, Löffelspitze, Keilbachspitze, Hollenzkopf, Napfspitze, and Wagnerschneid. On the W. opens the *Weissenbachthal*.

The **Weissenbachthal** is well worthy of a visit. From the lower inn we ascend a hill of debris to the left, in the direction of the church, cross the stream and mount somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) *Weissenbach* (4300'; Inn). Beyond the church the *Mitterbach* falls into the Weissenbach from the N., and farther up, the *Tristenbach* falls into it from the S.

ASCENTS. (Steph. Kirchler, known as 'Gröber', of Ober-Luttach, and Jacob Mayrhofer, or 'Aucrjackl', of St. Johann, are good guides; Georg Treffer of Luttach is suitable for the easier excursions.) The *Speikboden* (8264') is ascended in 3½ hrs., guide 3 fl. (better from Sand by Michel-

reiss, see p. 270). — Interesting excursion to the **Nevesjoch-Hütte** (7910′; 3 hrs.), by the *Göge-Alp*. The hut, built by the Ger. Alpine Club in 1880, and affording an excellent survey of the Rieserferner, the Tauern, and the neighbouring Zillerthaler Ferner, lies on a rocky knoll to the S. of and about 30′ above the *Neveser-Joch* (*Weissenbacher Scharte*, see below), and at the N. base of the **Schaflanernock* (8520′), which is ascended hence by a new path in ¾ hr. (very striking view; also ascended from Weissenbach through the *Tristenthal* in 4-5 hrs., by a good path passing the *Tristenspitz* and the *Tristensee*). To the N. of the Nevesjoch Hut rises the *Gamslanernock* (*Graunock*, 9785′), another fine point, ascended in 2 hrs., the last part, up the arête, fatiguing. From the Graunock to the summit of the *Pfaffnock* (9888′), 1 hr., difficult. — The *Mösele* (11,415′), from the Nevesjoch Hut 5 hrs., see p. 269. — Descent from the E. Möselescharte to the Waxegg Glacier and Waxegg, steep and difficult (comp. p. 269). — The *Ringelstein* (8362′; 3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 269. — The *Thurnerkamp* (11,200′), very difficult, may be ascended from the Nevesjoch Hut in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 269), or direct from the *Göge* over the *Trattenbach Glacier* (7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.).

PASSES. To MÜHLWALD over the *Mühlwalder Joch* (7700′; 7 hrs.; 3 fl.), an interesting route. — To LAPPACH over the *Lappacher Joch* (7730′; 5 hrs.; 3 fl.), or over the *Neveser-Joch* (*Weissenbacher Scharte*, 9240′; 6½ hrs.; 3½ fl.), see above. — To THE ZILLERTHAL over the *Tratterjoch* (9750′) between the Thurnerkamp and Vordere Hornspitze, with descent over the *Horn Glacier* to the *Waxegg-Alp* (p. 146) in 8 hrs. (6 fl.), a fatiguing excursion. The route over the *Mitterbachjoch* (10,430′), on the W. side of the third and highest Hornspitze, is also trying (9 hrs. to Waxegg; 6½ fl.). From the Nevesjoch Hut to the Waxegg Alp over the *Rossruckjoch* (14,460′), between the Thurnerkamp and the Rossruckspitze, 7-8 hrs., a trying route, fit for experts only (easily combined with the ascent of the *Rossruckspitze*, 10,700′, a splendid point of view).

We cross the *Weissenbach* to (1 M.) *Ober-Luttach*. In the ravine of the *Schwarzenbach*, which descends from the N., is (1 M. to the W.) the fine *Ober-Luttach Waterfall;* at the head of the valley rise the *Hornspitzen*.

A difficult route leads through the steep gorge of the **Schwarzenbach** and over the *W. Schwarzenbach-Joch* (about 10,200′), or over the *Schwarzenbach-Scharte* (9433′) to (8 hrs.) the *Waxegg-Alp* (p. 146). The *Erste Hornspitze* (10,623′) is ascended without difficulty from the W. Schwarzenbach-Joch in ¼ hr.

The ascent of the ***Schwarzenstein** (11,046′; 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), by the *Rothbach-Alpe* (night-quarters), is very fine; view magnificent. Descent by the *Schwarzenstein Glacier* to the *Berlin Hut* (p. 146), 3½ hrs., not difficult (guide 7 fl.). — From the Rothbach-Alpe over the *Trippachsattel* (10,040′) to the *Berlin Hut* (not difficult), or to the *Floitenthal* (difficult descent), 10 hrs. to Ginzling (guide 7 fl.); comp. p. 145.

From Ober-Luttach the road leads past the site of a copper foundry, which was destroyed in 1878, and over the alluvial deposits of the *Rothbach*, to (1½ M.) *St. Martin*, with its old church.

On the morning of 16th Aug., 1878, a huge mass of debris and mud ponred down the ravine of the Rothbach, causing an inundation of the Ahrenbach, which filled the whole valley near St. Martin and formed a lake. Early next day this lake burst its barriers and devastated the valley round Taufers; but, as the whole of the water did not find an outlet, the lake still exists, and houses are seen rising in the midst of it.

The road next crosses the deposits of the *Trippach* (the Trippachferner and Löffelspitze rising on the left) to (¾ M.) **St. Johann** (3325′; *Inn*). Fine view, from the churchyard-wall, of the Dreiherrnspitze to the E.

The **Grosse Löffelspitze** (11,096'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) is trying (comp. p. 145). To the *Hofer-Alpe* in the Trippach Valley (night-quarters), 2 hrs.; then over slopes of turf, moraines, and the extensive *Trippachferner* to the (5 hrs.) *Floitenjoch*, and lastly a steep climb of 1 hr. on the W. side to the summit. Descent to the *Floitenthal* steep and difficult (guide 7½ fl.).

The road now leads past the *Frankbachthal* (terminated by the Frankbach Glacier and Löffelspitze) to (3 M.) **Steinhaus** (3440'; **Inn*), a pleasant village with several substantial houses.

From Steinhaus over the *Keilbach-Joch* to the *Stilluptha*l (11 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 7 fl.; Oberhollenzer of Steinhaus), see p. 143. — Another grand, but difficult pass (for adepts) is the *Frankbachsattel* (about 9680'): from St. Johann or Steinhaus to Mairhofen 11 hrs.; descent over the *Löffelferner* to the Stilluptha very steep. With this route we may combine the ascent of the *Keilbachspitze* (10,056'), a good point of view.

Ascending more steeply and crossing the Ahrenbach twice, we next pass (2¼ M.) **St. Jakob** (3930'), which lies on the hill to the left. (Route over the *Hörndljoch* and through the *Zillergrund* to Mairhofen 12 hrs., guide 7 fl., see p. 143.) Beyond (3 M.) *St. Peter* (3940'; rustic inn) the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, in which there is barely room for the road and the stream. At the end of the defile we enter the *Prettau*, the highest region of the valley, and next reach (4½ M.) **St. Valentin** or *Prettau* (4580'; *Wieser*, rustic). The road ends, 1 M. farther on, at the copper mines of the Ahrner Co., beyond which are (¼ hr.) **Kasern** (5300'; *Hofer*, rustic), the last hamlet, and (¼ hr.) the church of *Heiliggeist*.

The **Rödtthal** deserves a visit (3½ hrs. there and back). By the copper-works we ascend through wood, past the copper-mines of *St. Jakob* (6333'), to the (2 hrs.) *Rödt-Alpe*, which affords a fine view of the grand head of the valley (Rödtspitze, with the glacier of that name, and Löffelspitze).

Passes. (Guides, *Anton Abner* of Prettau and *Griesmair* of Kasern.) From St. Peter over the *Hundskehljoch* (8380') to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see p. 143. — From St. Valentin over the *Merbjöchl* (9300') to *Jagdhaus* (p. 291) in the Defereggen-Thal, 7 hrs. (4 fl.), a fatiguing route. (From the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the *Klamml* and *Rein*, see p. 272.) Over the *Rothenmann-Scharte* (about 9620') or the *Schwarzachjoch* (about 9680'), 7 hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaus (both for experts only; 5 fl.), see p. 291. — From Kasern over the *Feld-Jöchl* or *Heiliggeist-Jöchl* (8760') to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; 7 fl.), see p. 143. — Over the *Krimmler Tauern* (8645') to Krimml, 10 hrs. (6 fl.), see p. 131. The route ascends the valley on the right bank to a finger-post pointing the way to the Tauern, and then more abruptly to the old *Prettauer Tauernhaus*, and to the summit of the pass (excellent spring near it), which affords a splendid view of the Rödtspitze and Dreiherrnspitze. Descent (no path) through the *Windbachthal* (keeping to the left) to the Tauernhaus and to Krimml (p. 130). — Over the *Birnlücke* (8730') to Krimml, 10 hrs. (6 fl.), laborious; in descending, we overlook the extensive Krimml Glacier (p. 131). — Over the *Vordere* (9720'), or the *Hintere Umbalthörl* (9270'), to Pregraten, 9 hrs. (7 fl.), toilsome but interesting (p. 295).

Ascents. The *Rauchkofel* (10,656'), steep at places, may be ascended from St. Valentin by the *Wieser-Alpe* in 5 hrs. (4 fl.); admirable view of the Reichenspitze and the Venediger group. — The ascent of the *Dreiherrnspitze* (11,480'), by the *Hintere Umbalthörl* (8 hrs.; 7 fl.), is laborious (better from the *Clara-Hütte*, p. 296). — The ascent of the *Rödtspitze*

(11,457') from the *Rödtthal* (see above) is difficult (7 hrs.; 7 fl.); better from the E. side (p. 296).

56. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal.

Comp. Map, p. 254.

ROADS as far as (21 M.) St. Leonhard and (13½ M.) St. Vigil (Stellwagen from Bruneck to St. Vigil on Wed. and Sat. at 3 p.m. in 3½ hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 12 fl.; driving possible, but not pleasant, as far as Corvara (one-horse carr. from Bruneck 12-14 fl.). The only other means of communication in the valley are cart-tracks or bridle-paths. — The LANGUAGE spoken in the Enneberg, Gardena (p. 203), and Livinalongo (p. 287) valleys is '*Ladin*', which resembles the Romanic of the Grisons. Each of these valleys has a slightly different dialect. Philologists may consult *Joh. Alton's* 'Ladinische Idiome in Ladinien, Gröden', etc. (Innsbruck, 1879) and 'Beiträge zur Ethnologie von Ostladinien' (Innsbr., 1880); also *Vian's* 'Der Grödner u. seine Sprache' (Botzen, 1874), and *Gartner's* 'Gredner Mundart' (Linz, 1879). In the Gardena, however, Italian is gradually superseding Ladin, and the prayer-books in common use are almost all Italian. Of the twelve pastors in that valley eight preach in Italian, three in Ladin, and one in German; but every one understands and speaks German. In the Enneberg, on the other hand, German is becoming the predominant language,

By the first houses of *St. Lorenzen* (p. 261) the road into the **Enneberg Valley,** or **Gaderthal**, diverges to the left, and ascends gradually past the *Michaelsburg*, commanding a fine view of the Pusterthal the whole way, to (3 M.) *St. Maria-Saalen* (Inn), a resort of pilgrims, pleasantly situated on the slope high above the Gader. Skirting the heights, frequently passing through wood, and looking down on the villages of *Monthal* and *Onach* on the opposite side of the deep rocky bed of the Gader, we next reach (3 M.) *Palfrad* (Dasser, moderate). On the opposite slope lies the village of *Welschellen*. From the *Plaiken* saddle a fine survey to the S.E. is obtained of the Vigilthal (see below), at the head of which rise the Sella, Lavinores, Eisengabel, etc. The road now descends, describing a wide circuit towards the left (a short-cut descends steeply to the right by a cross), to the junction of the Vigilthal and the Gaderthal, at which point lie the (3 M.) houses of *Lunghiega*, Ger. *Zwischenwasser* (Inn).

[The name *Enneberg* strictly belongs to the *Vigillhal*, which opens here to the S.E., and above St. Vigil is called the *Rauthal*. **St. Vigil** (3900'; **Stern*), the chief place in this valley, and a summer-resort, lies 2½ M. above Lunghiega, amid grand scenery. (A path to the right after 1¼ M. is a short-cut.) To the right rise the Paresberg, Eisengabel, and Neunerspitze; to the left are the Sella, Paratsch, and Piz da Peres; to the N. the Kronplatz. In the vicinity, on the Vogedura, are the small baths of *Cortina*, efficacious in rheumatic affections (bath 15 kr.).

EXCURSIONS. (Guides, the brothers *Vileit.*) To the *Jöchl* (5200'; leading to Piccolein), with View as far as the Marmolada, 1 hr. (steep descent to Piccolein ½ hr.). — To the top of the *Kronplatz* (7444') by the *Furkl* (see below), 3½ hrs., very attractive (comp. p. 262). — To OLANG (p. 262) over the *Furkl*, an easy excursion of 3 hrs., through the *Gaiselsberger Thal*, and past the small baths of (2 hrs.) *Perfall*. An interesting path leads

from the Furkl, past the village of *Gaiselsberg* (*Inn) and the baths of *Schartl*, to *Reischach* and (3 hrs.) *Bruneck* (comp. p. 261). — To Prags over the *Kreuzjöchl*, see p. 263. — To St. Cassian (see below), a charming expedition (guide): over the saddle *Bus dal Lega* (to the W. of the *Paresberg*) to (3 hrs.) *Spessa* in the upper *Wengenthal* (see below); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of *Armentara*, which command a splendid prospect, skirting the slopes of the *Kreuzkofel* on the left, to the (1½ hr.) church of *Heiligkreuz* (see below) and to (1½ hr.) *St. Cassian*.

The Val Ampezzo is reached from St. Vigil hy two attractive routes. The first leads through the *Rauthal* (on the left opens the *Vogedura Valley;* farther on, the *Krippes Valley*), past the small *Kreidensee*, to (1½ hrs.) *Tamers* (4770′), the last Alp, and to the (¾ hr.) head of the valley, known as *Pederù* (4975′). A good but steep path (keep to the right at the top) ascends hence to (1 hr.) the extensive *Alp Fodara Vedla* (*Rudo di Sotto*, 6500′), which affords a capital survey (from the cross) of the Hohe Gaisl, Lavinores, Croda di Vallon, Eisengabel, and other peaks. The summit of the pass is reached in 5 min. more. Then a steep descent through the valley of the *Boite* to the (¼ hr.) chalet of *Campo Croce*, and thence past the alps of *La Rosa* and *La Stuva* (avoiding paths to the right) to the (1¼ hr.) Ampezzo road, which is reached at the apex of the long curve below Peutelstein (comp. p. 280). Thence to Cortina, 1½ hr. — The ascent of the **Seekofel** (9215′) is easily combined with this route (interesting, and not difficult for experts). In this case we turn to the left ¾ hr. beyond Pederù (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) extensive and splendidly-situated *Sennes Alp* (*Ruda di Sora*, 7340′); thence to the top of the Seekofel, which commands a strikingly-grand view, in 2½-3 hrs. more. Descent hy *Fosses* and *Gotteres* to *Ospitale* (comp. p. 280); or through the *Val Salata* to the Boite Valley (see ahove). — The second pass to the Val Ampezzo (laborious but interesting) leads from Pederù through the highest S. ramification of the Rauthal (*Vallon di Rudo*), between the *Eisengabel* and the *Col de Rù*, to the *Klein-Fanes-Alp* (6655′), lying to the E. of the *Kreuzkofel* (see helow). We then turn to the S.E., cross the *Limo-Joch*, passing the *Fanes-See*, to the *Gross-Fanes-Alp* (7225′), and traverse the *Ampezzo Fanes Valley* to (8 hrs.) *Fiammes*, on the Ampezzo road (p. 281).]

The Gaderthal road again ascends to about halfway up the hillside. Opposite is the *Untermoy Valley*, with the small baths of *Val d'Ander;* to the S.W. rises the *Peitlerkofel* (9428′). Traversing beautiful wood and passing (3 M.) *Piccolein* (3580′; Zingerle) and (right) *St. Martin*, with the old castle of *Thurn*, we next reach (1½ M.) *Preroman*, at the mouth of the *Campill Valley*. (From Campill or Untermoy to *Villnöss*, see p. 197.) At *Pederova* (Post Office; Inn), 2¼ M. farther, opens the *Wengenthal*, with the hamlet of *Wengen*, lying on the hill to the left, and the small baths of *Rumaschlung*. The road, bad at places, and crossing the tracks of several large mud-torrents, crosses the Gader 3 M. farther, and next reaches (2¼ M.) *Pedratsches* (Nagler's sulphur-baths; Zingerle), opposite to which, on the right bank, lies —

St. Leonhard (4450′; *Craffonaras*), or *Abtei*, Rom. *Badia*, the capital of the valley (here called the *Abtei-Thal* or *Val Badia*), overshadowed by the precipitous *Heiligkreuz-Kofel* (9530′). On the W. rises the *Gardenazza* (8753′).

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of *Heiligkreuz* (6686′; Inn, rustic); admirahle view and echo. — Ascent thence of the ***Heiligkreuzkofel** (9530′; 3½-4 hrs.; with guide, the sacristan), not difficult. We ascend

to the right to the pass, cross the *Klein-Fanes Alp*, and mount over detritus to the summit, which affords a noble prospect. Descent to *St. Vigil*, or to the E. by the *Gross-Fanes* and the *Ampezzo Fanes* to *Cortina*, see above.

The road follows the left bank of the Gader (here called the *Murz*) for a short distance, and then ascends to the right to (3 M.) *Stern* (4816′; Inn). Below Stern the valley divides. In the principal arm, ascending to the S.E., lies (3 M.) **St. Cassian** (5000′; *Inn*, tolerable; guide, *Jos. Ploner*), near which fossils abound.

From St. Cassian to Cortina (6-7 hrs.; with guide), an interesting route on the whole. We ascend through pastures and past the mouth of the *Lagazuoi Valley*, which ascends to the left to the *Fanes-Alp*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Valparola-Alp* (5667′). Below the chalets we cross the brook and ascend steeply through wood, and afterwards over grass and loose stones, to the (1½ hr.) pass of the **Monte Castello** (about 6890′), which commands a retrospective view of the Enneberg Valley, the Kreuzkofel, the Peitlerkofel, and of the Zillerthal Mts. to the N. in the distance. Beyond the pass, above a small lake, the path divides. The lower, and apparently better, descends to the right, soon affording a fine retrospect of the huge Marmolada, and afterwards leading through wood, to *Buchenstein* (to the *Castell Andraz*, p. 287, 1¼ hr.). The upper path follows the slope to the left, traversing dreary tracts of debris, passes between the *Lagazuoi* on the left and the *Sasso di Stria* on the right (*'Tra i Sassi'*), and reaches the *Valzarego Road* on the summit of the pass: to the hospice 1½ hr., and to Cortina 2 hrs. more (see p. 287). — To Buchenstein by **Prelongei** (7011′; 4 hrs., with guide), an interesting route, with fine view of the Marmolada, etc. Extensive panorama from the **Sett Sass* (8395′), reached from Prelongei by following the crest of the hill for 1¼ hr. to the S.E.

From *Stern* (see above) the road in the S.W. branch of the valley (*Corvara Valley*) leads to *Verda*, descends to the *Corvara*, and ascends a little on the right bank to (3¾ M.) **Corvara** (5160′; **Capella*, at the end of the village), a finely-situated village. About 1¼ M. farther up the W. arm of the valley, which ascends to the Grödener Joch, lies *Colfosco* or *Kolfuschg* (5390′; *Inn, rustic), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Sella group, with the Boè, Pissadoi, and Mesules; N. the Sass Songer and Tschampatsch).

From Corvara to Buchenstein. One route, a tolerable bridle-track, leads over the **Campolungo Alp** (6200′) to *Arāba* and (4 hrs.) *Pieve* (p. 287); another and more attractive path crosses the **Incisa Alp** (about 6560′), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolada. Civetta, etc., and descends by *Cherz* and *Corte* to (3½ hrs.) *Pieve* (guide desirable).

From Corvara to the Val Fassa there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) *Arabα*, and then crossing the *Pordoi-Joch* (p. 256) to Canazei in 3½ hrs.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the **Grödener Joch** and the **Sella Pass** to (6 hrs.) Campidello. This route ascends from Corvara to the (2 hrs.) *Gardena Pass*, or *Grödener Joch* (see p. 204). Descending through the upper region of the valley (*Ferara Alp*, see p. 204), we follow an ill-defined path to the left, close to the precipices of the Sella (descent to S. Maria to be avoided), and ascend to a slight pass. The path then leads down to a ravine, descending from the Sella, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria is reached. We now ascend to the (2¼ hrs.) *Sella Pass* (p. 204), and descend thence to (1½ hr.) *Campidello* (p. 256).

To the Gardena Valley, over the *Gardena Pass* (3½ hrs. from Corvara to S. Maria), see p. 204.

57. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Map, p. 254.

67 M. Post-Omnibus from the *Toblach* station to (18½ M.) *Cortina* daily at 7.30 a.m. in 5½ hrs., returning at 4.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr.). Private omnibus (open) in summer daily, at 12 noon, from Tohlach to Cortina, arriving at 4.15 p.m.; leaving Cortina at 6.30 a.m., and arriving at Toblach at 11 a.m. (fare 1 fl. 80 kr.; return-ticket, availahle for two days, 3 fl. 30 kr.). One-horse carriage from Toblach to Cortina 8 fl. (there and back 9 fl.; or returning next day 11 fl.); two-horse 13 fl. (there and back 16-18 fl.). In the height of summer carriages had better he telegraphed for. Post-Omnibus from Cortina to (48½ M.) *Belluno* daily at 11.40 a.m. in 12¾ hrs., fare 3 fl. 32 kr.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed hy the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the Dolomites (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the term *Dolomite* helongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapiss, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook. Comp. *The Dotomite Mountains*, by *Gilbert and Churchill* (London, 1864).

The *Ampezzo Road quits the Pusterthal at the *Toblach* station (p. 263; *Hôtel Toblach; *Rohracher), leads due S., between the *Sarlkofel* on the right and the *Neunerkofel* on the left, into the *Höhlensteiner Thal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the small, dark *Toblacher See* (4045′). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the left the *Klausenkofel* is conspicuous; to the right rises the jagged *Dürrenstein*. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the *Mte. Pian* (see below). Above the *Klausbrücke* (4310′) the *Rienz* (see below) issues from its subterranean channel. The road passes a toll-house and a road-keeper's house.

6 M. **Höhlenstein,** Ital. *Landro* (4615′; **Post*, kept by *Bauer*, pension 3-4 fl.), is a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening *Drei Zinnen* (9720′). A few paces farther on, at the N.W. base of the Mte. Pian, is the light-green *Dürrensee*. In the background rise the huge *Monte Cristallo* (10,695′), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the *Monte Popena* (10,600′) and the *Cristallino* (9318′), presenting a most striking picture. The lake, into which the *Schwarze Rienz* flows, is sometimes dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The road skirts the W. side of the lake (passing the Mte. Pian on the left), and 1½ M. from Landro reaches —

7½ M. **Schluderbach** (4730′; **Zum Monte Cristallo*, kept by *Ploner*, generally full in mid-summer; one-horse carr. to Cortina and back 6, to Lago Misurina and back 3 fl.), beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Val Popena* (see below). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed by the sombre *Rauhkofel*, and the lower Cristallino only is visible. To the right rises the vast red limestone pyramid of the *Croda Rossa* (*Rothwand*, or *Hohe Gaisl*, 10,328′),

which forms the boundary between the German and Italian tongues. To the left, at the head of the Val Popena, are the *Cadini*.

A route of no great interest leads into the *Val Fonda (Val del Monte Cristallo)*, as far as the (½ hr.) *Eduardsfelsen* (view of the Cristallo Glacier). — Through the *Val Popena* to the (2 hrs.) *Lago Misurina* very attractive, see p. 283. (Albergo Misurina, on the lake, poor.) From Misurina by **Tre Croci* to (3 hrs.) *Cortina*, see p. 282.

The ***Monte Pian** (7533′), the W. slopes of which rise abruptly here from the valley, may be ascended without difficulty in 2½-3 hrs.; guide desirable (one of the men at the hotel, 2 fl.). We ascend the *Val Popena* by the new Auronzo road (see p. 284), from which we diverge to the left by a (2¾ M.) finger-post, and follow a steep path over the *Forcella Alta* to the (1½ hr.) summit, an extensive plateau, with curious fissured rock formations. The highest point is on the N.W. margin, facing the Rienzthal. Four stakes with wisps of straw indicate the way to the (20 min.) best point of view. The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the Lago Misurina; S.W., the Tofana and the distant Marmolada; to the W., far below, lie Schluderbach and Höhlenstein with the Dürrensee, beyond which rise the Hohe Gaisl and Seekofel; N., the Schwalbenkofl, Birkenkofl, and Dreischusterspitze, with the Zillerthaler Ferner, Rieser Ferner, and Tauern (Venediger and Glockner visible) in the background; E., the Drei Zinnen and the Mts. of Auronzo. — The Monte Pian may also be ascended from *Höhlenstein* (p. 264) through the *Schwarze Rienzthal* and by the *Katzenleiter* in 3 hrs. (fatiguing, fit for adepts only). — Descent by the *Forcella Bassa* to the *Lago Misurina*, see p. 283.

Ascents from Schluderbach. (*Michael Innerkofler* is a good guide.) Ascent of the ***Dürrenstein** (9305′; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl., desirable), very attractive. The route leads through the *Seelandthal* (p. 263) and over the *Plätzwiesen* to a (2 hrs.) herdsmen's hut *(Dürrensteinhütte)*; it then ascends to the right over slopes of turf and debris, and finally over the arête, to the (1½ hr.) summit. View similar to that from Monte Pian, but more extensive. The ascent may conveniently be combined with the route to Prags (p. 262). Another path, indicated by red marks, leads from Höhlenstein direct to the (4 hrs.) summit.

The *Cristallino* (9318′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is a fine point, presenting no difficulty to experts. — The ascent of **Monte Cristallo** (10.695′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), viâ the *Cristallo Pass* (see below), is difficult (comp. p. 282). — The **Hohe Gaisl** (10.328′; about 6 hrs.), ascended from Ospitale by *Gotteres* (see below) and *Valles Buones* in 5-6 hrs., is difficult and fatiguing. — The **Drei Zinnen** (9720′; 7 hrs.) are fit only for experts with steady heads. From Höhlenstein through the Rienzthal (or from Schluderbach over the *Forcella Bassa*) to the (2 hrs.) *Rimbianco Alp*, where the night is spent; thence in 5 hrs. to the central and highest peak (ascended for the first time by Hr. Grohmann in 1869).

From Schluderbach to *Prags* through the *Seelandthal*, an easy and very fine route, see p. 263; over the *Toblinger Riedel* or the *Wildgrabenjoch* to *Sexten*, see p. 265. — Over the Cristallo Pass to Cortina 7-8 hrs., a fatiguing route, for mountaineers only. The path ascends the *Val Fonda* over detritus and rocks, and crosses the crevassed *Cristallo Glacier* to the **Cristallo Pass** *(Gletscherjoch*, 9270′), between Mte. Cristallo and Mte. Popena. Steep descent over snow and loose stones to *Tre Croci* (p. 282) and Cortina.

The road ascends, crosses the *Seelandbach*, and then the bed of the *Knappenbach* (p. 263), which is generally dry, and reaches the *Gemärk*, the low watershed (5000′) between the Rienz and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. To the right rise the precipices of the *Col Freddo* (8954′) and the *Croda Rossa;* before us the peaks of the *Tofana* overtop the *Col Rosà;* to the left is the *Cristallo;* behind us, the *Monte Pian* and

the *Cadini*. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow *Lago Bianco* (4865′) on the left, and crosses the *Rufreddo*, which descends from the right and has formed a deep and rocky channel for itself lower down. We next cross the *Gotteresbach* and soon reach (4 M.) **Ospitale** (4960′; *Inn*, rustic), once a hospice, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Crepi di Zuoghi* (6710′). Opposite is the *Punta del Forame*, with the valley of that name, watered by the *Felizon*, which here unites with the Rufreddo. Farther down is the *Val Grande*, flanked on the W. by the *Pomagagnon*, byond which rise the *Tofana*, *Col Rosà*, and *Vallon Bianco*.

Beautiful Walk by the *Gotteres Alp*. between the *Col Freddo* on the right and *Monte Cadini* on the left, to the (1¾ hr.) *La Rosa Alp* (6700′), which commands a fine view of the mountains of Fanes and Travernanzes (see below), and, to the right, of the extensive plateau of Senes with the Seekofel (p. 276). We may then either descend to the (½ hr.) *La Stuva Alp* and through the narrow valley of the Boite to (¾ hr.) Peutelstein (see below) on the Ampezzo road; or (somewhat toilsome) follow the slope to the right, by the *Forcella di Giralbes*, to the large sheep-pasture of (1½ hr.) *Fosses* (7015′), with its two small lakes, and to the (¾ hr.) *Col di Fosses* (7770′), a splendid point of view, and then return by the *Forca di Sora* and the *Val Salata* to the (2 hrs.) *La Stuva Alp* (see above).

Over the Forca to Cortina (4 hrs.), attractive. A good track descends, crosses the *Felizon*, and ascends to the S. in the *Val Grande*, between the *Pomagagnon* (7513′) on the right and the Cristallo on the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Padeon Alp*. Thence to the right to the (½ hr.) plateau of *Zumeles* (6790′), with a fine view, and descend steep slopes of debris to (1½ hr.) Cortina; or we may turn to the left from the Alp to the (¾ hr.) *Forca* (7000′), and descend through the *Val Bigontina* (p. 282) to the *Laretto Alp* (refreshm.) and to (1½ hr.) Cortina. (The Forca may also be reached from Zumeles in 25 min.; comp. p. 281.)

For some distance the road, now level, skirts the slope of *Monte Cadini* (7740′), the side of which is pierced by an aperture high above us. On the left are the ravine of the *Felizon* and the *Val Grande*. (A finger-post by the telegraph-post numbered 463 indicates a short-cut which crosses the deep gorge of the Felizon by the *Ponte Felizon*, rejoining the road below the Ponte Alto. The road, however, is more attractive in point of scenery.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends. About 1¼ M. beyond Ospitale the conspicuous *Peutelstein* (4944′) rises on the left. The rock was formerly crowned with the ruins of the castle of that name (Ital. *Poddestagno*), which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the valley of the *Boite*. In the foreground is the *Col Rosà*, overtopped on the right by the *Valton Bianco*, to the right of which are the *Col Becchei di Sotto*, *Taè*, *Croda d'Antruilles*, and *Lavinores*. The apex of the long curve, where a finger-post indicates the way to the Rauthal to the right (comp. p. 276), commands a fine survey of the valleys of *Fanes* and *Travernanzes*, and (right) that of the Boite; in the distance to the S. are the Cima di Formin, Becco di Mezzodi, and Pelmo.

The road now descends to the S., skirting precipitous slopes, and on the S. side of the Peutelstein crosses the deep gully of the

M. Cristallo
Tre croci
M. Popena
M. Antelao
M. Marmarole
M. Sorapiss
Cima Undici
Cima Dodici
Cima Quindici
Cima Tredici
Cima Quattordici
Cima Sedici
Cima Diciassette
Cima Diciotto
Cima Diciannove
Cima Venti
Cima Ventuno
Cima Ventidue
Cima Ventitre
Cima Ventiquattro
Cima Ventisei
Cima Ventisette
Cima Ventotto
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Felizon by the (1¾ M.) *Ponte Alto* (to which the above-mentioned path descends from the Ponte Felizon). The following stretch of the valley is monotonous; the Boite flows through a broad stony bed, between pine-clad banks, over which tower the rocky masses of the Tofana on the right and the Pomagagnon on the left. At the solitary house of (1¼ M.) *Fiammes* a finger-post indicates the route to the right to St. Cassian (p. 277) by Travernanzes and Fanes. Facing us is the jagged Sorapiss (p. 282). The road passes a (½ M.) lime-kiln on the right, then (1 M.) quits the wood, and affords a view of the beautiful valley of Cortina. After 1¼ M. more we reach —

18½ M. **Cortina** (3970′). — *Aquila Nera, the dining-room and the exterior of the dépendance of which are decorated with good paintings by the sons of the late landlord *Ghedina*; *Hôtel Cortina; *Stella d'Oro; *Croce Bianca. pension 2½ fl., civil landlord; *Ancora, good beer. — Guides: *Santo Siorpaes, Alessandro Lacedelli. Arcangelo Dimai, Pietro Dimai, Aug. Menardi, Gius. Ghedina*, and *Giov. Barbaria*. Most of the gnides speak a little German. — *English Church Service* in the Aquila Nera.

Cortina di Ampezzo, superbly situated, and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district-authorities, and carries on a considerable trade in timber and cattle. The parish is said to be the wealthiest in the Tyrol, and its inhabitants and their dwellings present a well-to-do appearance. The industrial school founded here in 1869 deserves a visit (filigree-work tasteful and not expensive).

The *Church*, adjoining which is a new promenade, contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached *Campanile* (above 200′ in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable survey of the surrounding landscape.

On the N.E. rises the Cristallo group with the Pomagagnon and the highest Cristallo peak; E., the Tre Croci saddle; S.E.. the Sorapiss and Antelao; S., the Pelmo, and the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodi nearer; S.W., Croda di Formin, Nuvolau, the Cinque Torri, and, in the foreground, the Crepa; W., Lagazuoi and Tofana; N., Col Rosà, Lavinores, Seekofel, and the Cadini.

On the other side of the Boite, 1½ M. to the S.W., prettily situated at the mouth of a rocky gorge, are the small baths of *Campo di Sotto* (restaurant), almost destroyed by the inundation of 1882.

A fine survey of the valley, for which the evening-light is most favourable, is obtained from the (1¼ hr.) **Belvedere* on the **Crepa** (5036′), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley. The Valzarego road (p. 287), trending to the right, is followed to a point beyond the Crepa, where a finger-post indicates a path to the left, leading in 5 min. to the *Inn* on the nearer side of the rock (guide unnecessary; horse 1¾, light carriage 2½ fl.). Persons with steady heads may descend by a path skirting the precipitous slopes. In the wood, beyond the Belvedere, are several deep fissures in the rock of which the traveller should beware. — Similar views are afforded by the (1½ hr.) *Col d'Alfiere* and the (1½ hr.) *Col Druscié* (5718′), on the S.E. slope of the Tofana.

To the **Zumeles** (6795′; 2 hrs.), a very pleasant expedition. The best ronte ascends to the left before the Tre Croci (see below) are reached, and crosses the *Forca* (p. 280); we may return through the *Val Grande*, across the *Felizon Bridge* to the *Ponte Alto*, and by the high-road to (4 hrs.) Cortina. — To the **Tondi di Faloria* on the *Monte Casadio*, (2½ hrs.). The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (see below) by a finger-post about ½ hr. below the pass, and ascends to the

wooded *Pian della Bigontina*. At the (10 min.) bifurcation of the path we cross a bridge, and (1/4 hr.) where the path divides into three we proceed to the right by *Forno* to the (1 hr.) grassy hill of the *Tondi*, which commands a splendid survey of the Ampezzo Valley, the Tofana, Cristallo, Drei Zinnen, Cadini, etc; to the S. is the lofty *Punta Nera* (9632'), with the rocky range stretching from it to the N.E. and separating the Mte. Casadio from the Val Sorapiss. — Experts are recommended to mount the *Seletta* (8700'), the col to the N.E., between the Punta Nera and the *Cesta* (9070'). It commands a superb view of the Val Sorapiss with its little lake (p. 284) and of the huge perpendicular sides of the Sorapiss. From the bifurcation of the path at the beginning of the Pian della Bigontina to the summit of the pass, 2 hrs., the last hour very steep (guide requisite). Descent from the Seletta to the *Val Sorapiss* unattended with danger; thence either down to the *Val Buona* (p. 284), or to the left along the slopes of the *Cadin del Laudo* and over the *Malcoira Alp* to *Tre Croci* (see below).

The ascent of the ***Nuvolau** (lower peak, 8445': 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.) is very attractive and not difficult (guide 2 fl. 70 kr.). By the Valzarego road to (3 1/2 M.) *Pocol*, see p. 287; at *Ciamp Zoppè*, 2 M. farther on, the path diverges to the left, crosses the stream, and ascends through wood and meadows to the (3/4 hr.) *Alp Averau*, at the foot of the Nuvolau. On the left towers the vast *Croda di Formin*, on the right the singularly-shaped *Torre di Averau* (7762'). Lastly we ascend by the *Potor* col and the *Forcella di Nuvolau* to the (1 1/2 hr.) lower (S.) peak, which commands a noble *Panorama: to the W. the Marmolada, adjacent to which appears the distant Ortler, and then the Rosengarten Mts.; N.W., the Mts. of the Gaderthal (Boè. Gardenazza, Geislerspitzen), with the Zillerthal and Oetzthal snow-mountains in the background; N. the triple-peaked Tofana; farther back, part of the Tauern; then the Cristallo and Cadini; E., the Sorapiss and Antelao, with the Croda di Formin (or del Lago) and the Becco di Mezzodì; S.E., the Pelmo; S., the Civetta; S.W., the Pala di S. Martino. — The ascent of the higher (N.W.) peak (8693') is troublesome. — The descent may be made by the *Potor* col (see above) to the Alp of that name and the (1-1 1/2 hr.) hospice of *Valzarego;* see p. 287.

Among the more important ascents from Cortina, all fit for adepts only, that of the **Tofana** (central and highest peak, 10,706'), made for the first time by Hr. Grohmann in 1862, is comparatively the easiest (5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). More difficult are the **Cristallo** (10,695'), ascended by the *Tre Croci* and the *Passo Cristallo* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 279), and the **Sorapiss** (10,860 ft.), ascended by *Chiapuzza* and the *Forcella Grande* (7535') in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 1/2 fl.). In ascending the latter it is customary to pass the night in a cavern near the Forcella Grande. The ascent, though without serious difficulty, is very long and fatiguing, owing to the numerous digressions which must be made in order to reach the best places for scaling the rocks.

From Cortina to Schluderbach by the Passo Tre Croci (4 1/2-5 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for those who have reached Cortina by the high-road. The road has lately been improved, and is practicable for light vehicles (fare for the day, including return, 7 fl. for 2 pers.), but walking or riding is preferable. Guide (4 fl.; including Monte Pian 5 1/2 fl.) unnecessary. The route skirts the ravine of the Bigontina, and ascends at first between houses and fields, then over pastures and through wood, to a (1 1/2 hr.) bridge, where a finger-post points to the right to Faloria (see above), and to the (1/2 hr.) ***Paso Tre Croci** (5955'; rustic *Inn), a depression between the Sorapiss and Cristallo, so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A magnificent *View is obtained hence of the green Ampezzo Valley and the lofty Tofana to the W., to the left of which, between the Torre di Averau and Nuvolau, is the snow-clad Marmolada; to the N. rise the Cristallo and Popena; to the E. is the upper Auronzo Valley (Val Buona), with the wall-like chain of the Marmarole; N.E., the Cadini; S., the Sorapiss. After descending for 1/4 hr. we diverge to the left by a finger-post from the road leading into the Val Buona (p. 284), and follow the wooded slope at the same level, enjoying beautiful views

of the Sorapiss and Marmarole to the right, and the huge slopes of the Cristallo on the left. In 40 min. we reach the new road from the Val Auronzo to Schluderbach, constructed for the mineral traffic (see p. 284). The road ascends slightly across the *Misurina Alp* (passing a large cheese-dairy on the left), affording a fine survey of the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the imposing Drei Zinnen, and passes the (1/2 hr.) **Lago Misurina** (5890'), a pale-green lake abounding in trout, its E. bank fringed with sombre pines (*Alb. Misurina*, by the road-side, poor, ten beds). After a slight ascent to the (5 min.) *Col S. Angelo*, the road descends through the wooded *Val Popena* (right, Mte. Pian) to (1 1/2 hr.) Schluderbach (p. 278). — The ascent of **Mte. Pian* (p. 279), a very fine point, may be combined with this excursion by a digression of 3 hrs. (guide from the Lago Misurina to Schluderbach 2 fl.; unnecessary for adepts). The route leads over the *Forcella Bassa* to the (1 1/2 hr.) plateau; descent by the *Forcella Alta* (p. 279).

Pleasant day's drive to **Pieve di Cadore* (see below; one-horse carr. there and back 7, two-horse 13 1/2 fl.). — From Cortina to *Buchenstein* and *Caprile*, see p. 287; to *St. Cassian*, see p. 277; to *St. Vigil*, see p. 276.

The road next reaches *Zuel* (splendid view down the valley), and then (3 M.) *Acquabuona*, the last Tyrolese village, crosses the (1 1/2 M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1 1/2 M.) *Chiapuzza*, the first Italian hamlet, and (1/2 M.) **S. Vito** (3415'; **Alb. all' Antelao*), with the Italian custom-house, finely situated at the base of the Antelao. The old church, *La Difesa* (1512), has some curious old frescoes. The new church contains a fine altar-piece by Francesco Vecelli, Titian's elder brother. To the right (S.W.), above the wooded hills, towers the *Pelmo* (10,394'), a colossal rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Ascents from S. Vito. (Guides, *G. Giacinto*, *G. Zanuco*, and *Luigi Cesaletti*; tariff lower than that at Cortina.) The ascent of the **Sorapiss** (10,860' 6-7 hrs.), by the *Forcella Grande*, is laborious; comp. 282. — The **Antelao* (10,674'; 6-7 hrs.), a superb point of view, scaled by the *Forcella Piccola*, though fatiguing, offers no special difficulty to experts (guide from Cortina 9 1/2 fl., from S. Vito 15 fr.; two advisable for the inexperienced). — The **Pelmo** (10,394') may also be ascended from S. Vito (difficult), but better from the *Val Zoldo* (p. 285) on its S. side.

From S. Vito (or Borca) over the *Forcella Forada* to *Caprile*, see p. 288. To the E. through the *Val Oten*, between the Sorapiss and the Antelao, to *Pieve di Cadore* (see below), 5-6 hrs.

Between S. Vito and *Borca* (Pelmo) the road runs high above the river on the slopes of the Antelao, a landslip from which in 1814 overwhelmed the villages of Marceana and Taulen. The road then leads past *Cancia*, *Vodo* (Alb. d'Italia), and *Peajo* to (9 M.) —

34 1/4 M. **Venas** (2896'; *Alb. al Borghetto*), below which the *Vallesina* unites with the Boite. Then (2 M.) *Valle* (Leone Bianco; route to *Zoldo*, p. 285), finely situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Cibiana*, (1 1/4 M.) *Tai di Cadore* (2795', Inn), and (1 M.) —

38 1/2 M. **Pieve di Cadore** (2905'; **Progresso*; **Sole*, civil landlady), the capital of the *Val Cadore*, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the *Piave*. In a corner of the chief Piazza stands the humble dwelling in which Titian was born in 1477 (d. 1575), denoted by a tablet. In 1880 a bronze statue of the great painter, by Del Zotto, was erected in the Piazza. The Palazzo Comunale is also adorned with a marble relief and a colossal fresco

portrait of the master. The Casa Solero contains a small *Museum* of antiquities found here and Titian's patent of nobility with his armorial bearings. The church possesses an altar-piece (the Child adored by a bishop) and other pictures by Titian (?), Palma, etc.

The (1/4 hr.) old *Castello* affords a splendid view up and down the Val Piave. Attractive excursions to the *Cappella S. Dionigi* (3-4 hrs.), to the top of the *Mte. Vedorchia* (3-4 hrs.), etc. — The **Mte. Zucco* (3986'), easily ascended from Tai in 1 hr., commands a superb survey of the Pelmo, Antelao, Marmarole, etc., and of the Val Piave.

From Pieve a good road ascends the beautiful **Val Cadore,** which is enclosed by picturesque dolomites (right, the *Mte. Cridola;* left, the *Marmarole*), to *Domegge* and (7 M.) *Lozzo.* At (1 1/2 M.) *Pelos* it crosses the Piave (route to *Tolmezzo* over the *Mauria Pass*, see p. 371), and again at (3/4 M.) *Tre Ponti*, at the influx of the *Anziei*, which descends from Val Auronzo (see below; handsome bridge).

[Above Tre Ponti the Piave dashes through a series of wild ravines. New road to (7 M.) *S. Stefano* (Girardi) in the *Val Comelico*, and thence past the mouth of the deep *Val Visdende*, from which the Piave emerges just above its confluence with the *Sesis*, to (7 M.) *Granvilla* or *Plan* (4026'; *Krattner, by the church; *Stern), the chief hamlet of the parish of **Sappada,** Ger. *Bladen*, picturesquely situated on the *Sesis*, at the foot of the *Mte. Ferro.* The villagers are Germans, probably mediæval immigrants from the Pusterthal. A cart-road leads from Granvilla by *Cima* to (2 hrs.) *Forni Avoltri* (p. 371). Route over the *Hochalpel* to (8-9 hrs.) *Lorenzen* in the Gailthal, see p. 265 (with which may be combined the ascent of the **Paralba*). — A good road leads N.W. from S. Stefano to (4 M.) *Candide* (*Alb. alle Alpi) and (1 1/4 M.) *Padola*, from which a cart-road crosses the (2 hrs.) *Kreuzberg* (or *Mte. Croce*) to Sexten and (4 hrs.) *Innichen* (p. 264).]

In the **Val Auronzo** (road to Schluderbach; diligence from Pieve to Auronzo daily), lies, 3 1/2 M. above *Tre Ponti* (see above), *Auronzo* (2910'), consisting of the villages of *Villa Piccola*, with a large new church, and *Villa Grande* (**Alb. alle Alpi*, dear; *Alle Grazie;* from Pieve to this point a drive of 2 1/2 hrs.). The *Mte. Calvario* affords a good survey of the environs. A highly-attractive route, with splendid views, leads N. over the *Forcella di Mte. Zovo* to (3 hrs.) *Padola* (see above). — The road through the upper Val Auronzo, or *Val Buona*, follows the left bank of the *Anziei* (opposite the imposing chain of the *Marmarole*), and leads by *Giralba* (route to Sexten, see p. 265), at the mouth of the *Val Marzon* (on the right; at its head rise the *Drei Zinnen*, here called the *Cime di Lavaredo*), and the Miniera Argentiera (lead and zinc mines) to the solitary frontier-house of (10 M.) *S. Marco* (3710'). About 3 M. farther is the Tyrolese frontier, a few hundred yards beyond which is the *Bastianshütte*, a shooting-lodge (4555'; refreshm.), with a good view of the *Sorapiss.* (To the *Sorapiss Lake*, 2 hrs., with guide, a pleasant trip; comp. p. 282.) The road now forks; a road to the left leads over the (4 M.) *Passo Tre Croci* (p. 282) to (4 M.) Cortina, while the new 'mineral road' to the right leads past the E. base of the Cristallo to the (4 M.) *Lago Misurina* and (4 M.) *Schluderbach* (comp. p. 282).

From Tai the road describes a long circuit round the *Mte. Zucco* (see above), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the (4 1/2 M.) valley of the *Piave*, into which the Boite here falls.

42 1/2 M. **Perarolo** (1735'; *Posta; *Kofler;* carriage and pair to Vittorio 25 fr.). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. Opposite the entrance to the (1 1/4 M.) *Val Montina*, on the right side of the road, stands the small pilgrimage-church of *S. Maria della Salute.* Farther on are the villages of *Rucorvo* and *Rivalgo.* To the right,

near (3½ M.) *Ospitale*, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of (2 M.) *Termine*, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall (*La Pissa*). The road now passes through a cutting, 50′ deep, and reaches (1¼ M.) *Castel Lavazzo*, the ancient *Castellum Laebatium*, as appears from an inscription found here. Then (3½ M.) —

54 M. **Longarone** (1472′; *Posta; Albergo di Roma*, unpretending, but well spoken of), charmingly situated at the junction of the *Maè*, which issues from the *Val Zoldo*, with the Piave.

The attractive, but little-known **Val di Zoldo** is entered by a narrow ravine, through which a road (diligence from Longarone daily, 1 fr. 55 c.) leads to (8 M.) *Forno di Zoldo* (2854′; *Cercena), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the *Mte. Pelmo* (10,394′), with its small glacier, which may be ascended either from Forno or from Dont (see below) viâ *Zoppè* in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 283); to the S. is the *Cima di Mezzodì*. An easy and attractive route (bridle-track; guide to the pass desirable) leads N.E. from Forno over the *Forcella Cibiana* (5100′) and by the village of that name to (4 hrs.) *Venas;* another leads to the N. over the *Col Potei* (5300′) to (4 hrs.) *Vodo* on the Ampezzo road (p. 283). — Above Forno lies (¾ hr.) *Dont di Zoldo* (3125′; Brustolone), where the route from *S. Tiziano di Goima* and the *Duram Pass* descends from the left (p. 289). The bridle-path then leads through the narrow valley of the Maè, by *Fusine* and *Pianaz*, to (1½ hr.) *Mareson* (4485′), where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting path leads by *Pecol*, at the E. base of the huge *Civetta* (see below), and over the *Passo Coldai*, to (3 hrs.) *Alleghe* (p. 288). — Through the N. branch, (*Val Pallafavera*) a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo and Civetta, to the (2 hrs.) *Forcella di Staulanza* (5935′), between the Pelmo on the right and the Mte. Crot on the left, and then descends to the (½ hr.) *Fiorentina Alp* in the *Val Fiorentina*. We may now descend the valley to the left, by *Pescul* and *Selva*, to (3 hrs.) *Caprile* (p. 287); or proceed to the right over the *Forcella Forada* (p. 288) to (3½ hrs.) *Borca* (p. 283); or, lastly (very attractive), follow the heights to the N. and cross the *Durona Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Forcella d'Ambrizzole* or *da Lago* (7546′), between the *Becco di Mezzodì* and the *Croda da Lago*, whence we descend by the *Fedèra Alp*, with its small lake, to (2 hrs.) *Cortina* (p. 281). — The *Civetta* (10,420′), from *Pecol* (see above), 7-8 hrs., first ascended in 1867 by Mr. Tuckett, is difficult.

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. The road crosses several torrents, reaches (3 M.) *Fortogna*, and divides 2 M. farther on, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to VITTORIO (20½ M.; diligence from Belluno daily in 5 hrs.; one-horse carr. from Longarone 20 fr.) crosses the *Piave* at (2 M.) *Capo di Ponte* or *Ponte nelle Alpi* (1296′; Stella Bianca), turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the *Rai*, which issues from the (6 M.) *Lago di S. Croce* (1227′; 2½ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of *S. Croce*. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip and descends steeply to *Fadalto*. It next skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Morto* (896′), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (11 M.) *Serravalle* (512′), connected by a fine avenue, nearly 2 M. long, with the larger village of *Ceneda*. These two places together form the town of **Vittorio** (**Hôtel Vittorio*, not far from the station, with garden; **Giraffa*, in the town). RAILWAY from Vittorio by *Conegliano* to *Venice* in 2 hrs. 22 min., see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The BELLUNO ROAD, which keeps to the right, passes *Polpet*, joins (1½ M.) the main road from Capo di Ponte to Belluno, and reaches (3½ M.) —

64 M. **Belluno** (1328′; *Leon d'Oro; Cappello; Due Torri*, well spoken of), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the *Piave*, which here unite. The exterior of the town is Venetian in character. The *Cathedral*, built by *Palladio*, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but is now restored. The massive campanile, 230′ high, commands a beautiful view. An old sarcophagus, locally prized as a work of art, adorns the piazza in front of the church of S. Stefano. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon.

From Belluno to Primolano in the Val Sugana (p. 252). From Belluno to Feltre a small post-vehicle once daily (7 a.m.) in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr.; from Feltre to Primolano omnibus (2 p.m.) in 3½ hrs., fare 3½ fr. (returning at 8 p.m.). The road traverses the broad valley of the Piave, generally at a distance from the river. Mulberries, maize, and vines indicate the character of the climate. On the slopes, and on the road itself, lie numerous villages. At *Bribano* the *Cordevole* (p. 289) is crossed. To the right rises the *Mte. Pizzocco* (7175′). Near Feltre the valley contracts; the road skirts the Piave, and then quits it entirely.

18 M. **Feltre** (*Albergo del Vapore*, stopping-place of the diligence), an ancient town of 12,000 inhab., the *Feltria* of the Rhætians, presents rather a dilapidated appearance. The principal street, with the poor Albergo, leads through the modern town, skirting the hill on which lies the dirty and intricate old town. The *Piazza* in the latter is surrounded by the new, Venetian-Gothic *Palazzo Guarnieri*, adorned with mural paintings, the church of *S. Rocco*, in a debased style, the ruinous old *Castle*, and a building embellished with the gilded lion of St. Mark, the lower story of which is used as a school and the upper as a theatre. In the centre of the piazza rise statues of two distinguished natives of Feltre: *Vittore Rambaldoni*, educationalist (1378-1446), erected in 1868, and *Panfilo Castaldi* (b. 1398), for whom the inscription claims the honour of having invented movable types, erected by the printers of Milan in 1866.

The beautiful road to Primolano passes *Arten* (*Fonzaso* remaining on the right, p. 260), crosses the *Cismone* (p. 260) to (27 M.) *Arsie*, and descends through the Val Brenta in windings to (30½ M.) *Primolano* (p. 252), 12½ M. from Feltre.

58. From Cortina to Belluno by Agordo. Cordevole Valley.

Comp. Map. p. 254.

The picturesque **Val Cordevole** is well worth visiting. The lake of Alleghe and the environs of Agordo are among the finest points in the dolomite region, and many of the lateral valleys (Val Fiorentina, Val Forno, Val di S. Lucano, etc.) present magnificent scenery. Only the N. ramifications of the valley (Livinalongo or Buchenstein) belong to the Tyrol; the Italian frontier lies to the N. of Caprile.

From Cortina to Caprile, there are two routes: the easier (17¾ M.) leads by *Valzarego* (road to the summit of the pass; one-horse carr. to the hospice 4-5 fl.); the more attractive (also easy, 6½ hrs.) is by the *Mte. Giau* (see below). From Caprile to Agordo (14 M.) a carriage-road; one-horse carr. in 4 hrs., 10-12 fr. (quite enough, though the inn-keeper at Caprile generally demands more). — From Agordo to Belluno (16 M.) diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (3 fr. 70 c.). — From Cortina to the Fassa, either direct over the Fedaja Pass, or the longer, but interesting route by Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the road by S. Martino di Castrozza to Predazzo (coup. R. 53).

Cortina (3970′), see p. 281. Our road descends to the right just above the church, crosses the *Boite*, and ascends on the right bank through meadows and fields, skirting the *Crepa* (p. 281), and at places rather steep, to the (3½ M.) *Pocol Alp* ('hinterm Hügel'), where the route to the Giau Pass (see below) diverges to the left. The road then ascends the N. slope of the wooded *Costeana Valley* (passing on the right the huge slopes of the *Tofana*, high up in which is a cavern, 'Il Buso della Tofana') to the (4 M.) unpretending *Hospice of Valzarĕgo* (6535′) and the (1¼ M.) **Cima Valzarĕgo** (6950′), the summit of the pass, a wide, rock-strewn depression between the *Nuvolau* on the S. and the *Lagazuoi* on the N. The path in a straight direction leads to St. Cassian (p. 277; to the 'Tra i Sassi' pass a pleasant digression of ½ hr.; fine view of the Gaderthal). To the S.W. appears the snow-crowned *Marmolada*, in the foreground are the *Sasso di Stria* and *Col di Lana*. Beyond the pass, on the frontier of the Ampezzo district, the carriage-road terminates, and we descend by a steep and rough cart-track past the picturesque ruin of *Andraz* (5626′) to (3 M.) **Andraz** (4695′; **Cöl. Finazzer*, good beer), a village at the base of the *Col di Lana*, in the E. branch of the Buchenstein Valley.

A good path with fine views of the valley, leads from Andraz round the slope of the Col di Lana, and past *Salesei*, to (1 hr.) **Pieve di Livinallongo**, or **Buchenstein** (4815′; **Giov. Batt. Finazzer*, **L. Finazzer*), the chief place in the *Val Livinallongo*, or upper *Cordevole Valley*, picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the Cordevole. Thence by *Prelongei* to *St. Cassian*, see p. 277; by *Campolungo* or *Incisa* to *Corvara*, see p. 277; over the *Pordoi Pass* to the *Fassa*, see p. 256. — A highly interesting route leads S.W. from Pieve over the *Forcella di Padon* (7800′), which affords a splendid view of the Marmolada, etc., to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Fedaja Pass* (p. 256; the shortest way from Cortina to the Marmolada). — The *Col di Lana* (8070′), ascended from Pieve in 2½ hrs. (guide, Dagai of Pieve) commands a superb view; the route leads mostly over grass, and is steep at places. — A rough and unattractive path leads from Pieve direct to Caprile in 1½ hr., via *Salesei* and *Digonera*.

The cart-track from Andraz to Caprile crosses the stream at a saw-mill, and then runs, at first through wood, high up on the left side of the *Val Cordevole*, passing several houses, and commanding a fine view to the S. of the vast Civetta, with a glimpse of the green Lago d'Alleghe. On the opposite slope lies the village of *Lastè*, above which, on a spur of the *Mte. Migion*, rises the tower-shaped *Sasso di Ronch*. The road descends steeply to (6 M.) —

17¾ M. **Caprile** (3375′; *Alb. alle Alpi*, bargaining necessary), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley. (*Batt. dalla Santa, Clem. Callegari*, and *P. Pellegrini* are good guides.)

The ***Monte Migion** (7835′; 3½ hrs., with guide), rising to the N. between the Val Pettorina and the Val Livinalongo, commands an admirable view of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc. — An easier and also very attractive point is the **Mte. Fernazza**, to the E. of Caprile (2 hrs.); ascent through wood and then over pastures. Splendid view of the Pelmo, Civetta, Marmolada, Tofana, etc., and the valleys of the Cordevole (with the Lago d'Alleghe far below) and the Fiorentina. Descent to Alleghe if preferred.

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE over the *__Mte. Giau__ (7510′), 6½-7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide 5½ fl.). The route descends to the left from the Valzarego road at (3½ M.) *Pocol* (see above), and at the (20 min.) cheese-dairy of *Pezziè di Parù* it crosses the Costeana, beyond which it crosses the *Giau* and ascends through wood, leading to the right at the bifurcation, and after ½ hr. recrossing the stream. Quitting the wood (25 min.), we next ascend the extensive pastures of the *Giau Alp* (with the jagged crest of the *Croda di Formin* on the left, the *Nuvolau* on the right, and the *Tofana* behind us), cross the stream below a chalet, which we leave on the right, and soon reach the (1 hr.) top of the pass, on the right side of the *Col Giattei*, a low grassy eminence, on the left side of which another pass leads to *Selva* in the *Val Fiorentina* (see below). Superb *View, towards the N., of the rocky walls of the Nuvolau, Tofana, Hohe Gaisl, and Cristallo; E., the Sorapiss, Croda di Formin, and Monte Carnera; W., the majestic Marmolada, the Boè, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path, pass several huts, and soon obtain a fine view of the huge Civetta and (farther down) of the Pelmo. In the valley (¾ hr.) we turn to the right, cross the *Codalonga*, and follow the wooded slope of the *Mte. Frisolet*, the path being at first alternately level and hilly, and afterwards descending over meadows to (1¼ hr.) **Colle di S. Lucia**, or *Villagrande* (4830′; *Finazzer), beautifully situated on a mountain-terrace, with a striking view of the Val Fiorentina, the colossal Pelmo, and the (S.) Civetta. From Colle to *Caprile*, ½ hr.

FROM CAPRILE TO BORCA on the Ampezzo road (p. 283), a bridle-path (road in progress) leads in 6 hrs. through the *Val Fiorentina*, past the villages of *Selva* (4480′), *Andria*, and *Pescul*, and over the **Forcella Forada** (6895′), on the N. side of the Pelmo. The *Pelmo* (10,394′) may be ascended from the *Val Fiorentina* (difficult, comp. p. 283; from Selva, where guides may be procured, 9-10 hrs.). — Over the *Forcella d'Ambrizzole* to Cortina, and over the *Forcella di Staulanza* to *Zoldo*, see p. 285.

From Caprile by *Rocca* to the *Val Pettorina* (*Sottoguda Gorge*), the *Fedaja Pass*, and the ascent of the *Marmolada*, see p. 257 (guide from Caprile to Campidello 10 fr.).

The ROAD FROM CAPRILE TO AGORDO (14 M.) follows the left bank of the rapid Cordevole to (1½ M.) *Callóněghe* (on the right bank), and (½ M.) the beautiful ***Lake of Allëghe** (3218′), 2 M. long, the E. bank of which it skirts. The lake owes its origin to a land-slip from the *Mte. Forca*, which in 1772 buried three villages. The surface of the green water reflects the towering rocks of *Mte. Civetta* (10,420′). On the E. bank lies (1½ M.) the hamlet of *Alleghe*, charmingly situated at the mouth of a ravine descending from the *Coldai*. (Pleasant walk from Caprile to Alleghe; then cross by boat to a hill on the W. bank which commands the finest view of the lake, and return to Caprile by Calloneghe, 2 hrs. in all.)

The *__Mte. Coldai__, to the E. of Alleghe (3 hrs.) commands an admirable view of the Civetta, Pelmo, etc. To the N. of the Coldai an easy route crosses the *Passo Coldai* (*Alleghe Cima*, 3720′) to the *Val di Zoldo* (p. 285).

At the S. end of the lake the road crosses the Cordevole (the canal here for floating timber, constructed by Sign. Manzoni of Agordo, is interesting), and traverses the scene of the above-mentioned landslip. It then leads through a picturesque and richly wooded valley, in view of the *Cima di Pape* and *Palle di S. Lucano*, with the *Mte. Alto di Pelsa* on the left, to (4½ M.) **Cencenighe** (2540′; **Viandante*), a hamlet at the confluence of the *Biois* with the Cordevole.

In the **Val Biois** (*Val Canale*) a carriage-road leads to (3 M.) *Forno di Canale* (3200'; 'Gallo), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the wild ravine of *Gares* (p. 258); from Forno there is a bridle-track on the left bank of the Biois to (1¼ hr.) *Falcade* (4290'), at the head of the valley. Thence over the *Valles Pass* to (4 hrs.) *Paneveggio*, see p. 257; those who are bound for S. Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as Paneveggio, but ascend to the left below the *Veneggie Alp* and cross the *Juribell Alp* direct to the *Rolle Pass* (see p. 258). — Over the *Pellegrino Pass* to *Moëna*, see p. 255; over the *Comelle Pass* to *S. Martino di Castrozza*, see p. 258.

The **Cima di Pape** (8238'), a very fine point of view, is ascended from Cencenighe or Listolade (see below) without serious difficulty (5 hrs.; guide Seb. Manfrai of Cencenighe).

The road crosses the Biois, and at (¾ M.) *Faè*, the *Cordevole*, and enters an imposing, rock-strewn gorge, at the end of which lies the (3 M.) hamlet of *Listolade*, at the mouth of the wild *Val di Comparsa*. To the left rises the *Cima di Framont*. To the right, at (1 M.) *Taibon*, opens the *Val di S. Lucano* (p. 259), with the huge precipices of the *Palle di S. Lucano* on its N. side. Then (1½ M.) — 1¼ M. **Agordo** (2060'; **Albergo alle Miniere*; reading-room of the Italian Alpine Club on the ground-floor, open to strangers), the capital of the valley (3000 inhab.), beautifully situated in a rich valley amid imposing mountains (N., Mte. Alto di Pelsa and Cima di Framont; E., the Prampper Mts.; W., Palle di S. Lucano, etc.). In the extensive piazza stands the mansion of Cavaliere Manzoni.

From Agordo to Primiero over the **Cereda Pass** (4450'), 7½-8 hrs., easy and attractive (guide). At (10 min.) *Bruanago* we cross the Cordevole and ascend to the left, obtaining fine retrospects of the Val Agordo (with the *Croda Grande* on the right), pass *Voltago* and *Miana*, and reach (1¾ hr.) *Frassenè*, or *Frasseneck*. The route now mounts more steeply to the right, through wood, to the saddle between Mte. Luna and Mte. Gardellon, whence it descends again to (1¼ hr.) *Gosaldo* (Inn), in a lateral valley of the *Mis*, at the foot of lofty dolomites (*Sasso di Campo, Cima d'Oltro*, etc.). We now follows the slope, high above the Mis valley (opposite *Sagron*, see below, above which is a long rocky ridge with the picturesque peak *Il Piz*, 8110'), to (1 hr.) *Mis*, cross the stream (Austrian frontier) and ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Osteria*, ¼ hr. below the low, grassy summit of the pass. On the other side the broad, stony track descends gradually through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) *Castel la Pietra*, a ruin most picturesquely perched on an inaccessible rock at the mouth of the *Val di Canale*. (Before the castle is reached the route to the *Val di Pravitali* diverges to the right, see p. 260.) A rough track now descends the hill, and crosses a (¼ hr.) bridge, whence a good road leads by *Tonadico* to (2 M.) *Fiera di Primiero* (p. 260). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads by *Tiser*, *Ren*, *Valalta* (quicksilver mines, interesting to geologists), and *Sagron*, but is longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo.

From Agordo to the Val di Zoldo over the **Duram Pass** (5360'), rather fatiguing (to *Forno di Zoldo*, p. 285, 5 hrs; guide requisite). The path ascends through the profound *Dugon Valley* to the pass, between *Mte. Mojazza* and *Mte. S. Sebastiano*. Descent either direct, or by *S. Tiziano di Goima* (4175'), to *Dont* and *Forno*.

Road to Belluno (16 M.). Below Agordo the valley contracts. The road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It emerges from this defile (**Canal di Agordo*) at (10½ M.) *Peron* (Inn), and at the hamlet of (1 M.) *Mas* it quits the Cordevole and leads towards the E. through a hilly district to (4½ M.) *Belluno* (p. 286).

59. From Lienz to Windisch Matrei and Pregraten. The Iselthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 106, 140.

The S. valleys of the Hohe Tauern (Virgenthal, Kalserthal, upper Möllthal) are most conveniently reached from the Pusterthal Railway.

STELLWAGEN from Lienz to *Windisch-Matrei* (18½ M.) daily at 9.30 a.m. in 4½ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 20 kr.; to Huben 1 fl.); from Windisch-Matrei to Lienz at 10 a.m. — One-horse carr. to Windisch-Matrei (4 hrs.) 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4 or 6 fl.; to St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl.

Lienz (2193′), see p. 266. The lower *Iselthal* is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes *Schloss Bruck* (p. 266), crosses at *Ober-Lienz* to the pleasant village of *Ainet* (Inn) on the left bank of the Isel, and then leads through scanty wood, passing *Schloss Weyerburg*, to (9½ M.) *St. Johann im Wald*, or *Mahrenwald* (2400′; Inn, tolerable), where it recrosses the stream.

The **Weisse Wand** (7959′), a good point of view, is ascended from St. Johann in 5 hrs. (fatiguing; with guide), through the *Michelbacher Thal* and over the Alp of that name. — The **Hochschober** (10,640′; 8-9 hrs.; difficult; guide Anton Trojer at Ainet) is best ascended from the *Leibnig-Thal*, which opens to the E. of St. Johann, viâ the (2 hrs.) *Leibnig Alp*; then from the head of the valley a steep ascent over loose stones and rock to a crumbling ridge, and lastly over snow to the top. Superb view. Ascent from Kals through the *Lesach-Thal*, see p. 300.

The road passes the ruined *Kienburg* on the left and traverses a defile. To the E. opens the *Kalserthal*, and to the W. the *Defereggenthal* (see below). 3 M. **In der Huben** (2570′; **Post*). Thence to *Kals*, see p. 298. Ascent of the *Rottenkogl*, see p. 291.

The **Defereggenthal** presents little attraction, with the exception of the upper part, terminated by the Rieserferner group. The natives are in the habit of emigrating as carpet-dealers, and return home after having amassed a competency. Hence the superior dress and language of many of the inhabitants. The road ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at (3 M.) *Hopfgarten* (3575′; Inn), on the left bank of the *Schwarzach (Defereggen Bach)*. [From this point, with a guide, through the *Zwenewald-Thal* and over the *Villgrattner-Joch* (8464′) to the *Winkelthal*, and by *Ausser-Villgratten* to *Sillian* (p. 265), 6-7 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the Glockner, Venediger, and the Ampezzo Dolomites.] The valley contracts; to the right lies *St. Veit*, high above us; in the background the peaks of the Rieserferner. Then (9 M.) *St. Leonhard*, situated on a mound of debris at the broadest part of the valley, and (1½ M.) **St. Jakob** (4524′; **Ladstätter; Zum Untereiner*, well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Trojer Thal*. [Passes: From St. Jakob to the N. to Pregraten or Virgen over the *Mulitzthörl* (8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 294; this route is easily combined with the ascent of the Lasörling (p. 293). To Pregraten over the *Bachlenke* (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 295. — From St. Jakob to the S.W. through the *Lappthal* and over the *Gsieser Thörl* (7200′), with fine view, to (4 hrs.) *St. Magdalena* in the Gsieser Thal, and (4 hrs.) *Welsberg* (p. 262).]

The village of (3½ M.) *Erlsbach* (5055′; Stumpfer) is the last in the valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track passes the mouth (left) of the *Staller-Thal* (traversed by the route to *Antholz* over the *Staller-Sattel*, p. 262), and then that of the *Patsch-Thal*, at the head of which the *Hochgall* (p. 272) is for a short time visible, and reaches the (2 hrs.) *Alp Seebach* (6155′). To the W. rises the Fleischbachspitze, to the E. the Todtenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze. About ½ hr. farther up the valley divides; the main branch, now called the *Schwarzbachthal*, stretches towards the N. [Over the *Schwarze Thörl* to the Daberthal and Umbalthal, see p. 296; another pass crosses the *Rothenmann-Scharte* (about 9510′), to the W. of the *Rödtspitze* (p. 296), and a third

Mittersill
Salzach
Pinzgau
Pongau
Hohe Tauern
Kitzbühel Alps
Salzburg Slate Alps
Schmittenhöhe
Kitzsteinhorn
Großvenediger
Großglockner
Wildkogel
Hochkönig
Steinernes Meer
Tennengebirge
Dachstein
Totes Gebirge
Wind. Matrei
St. Nikolaus
Zell am See
Kaprun
Bruck
Lofer
Saalfelden
Leogang
Hochfilzen
Kufstein
Wörgl
Kitzbühel
Zell am Ziller
Mayrhofen
Krimml
Neukirchen
Hollersbach
Uttendorf
Matrei
Huben
Kals
Lienz
Sillian
Innsbruck
Hall
Schwaz
Jenbach
Zillertal
Ziller
Inn
Salzach
Krimmler Ache
Krimmler Tauern
Felbertauern
Gerlospass
Thurnpass
Paß Thurn
Paß Strub
Paß Lueg
Filzmoos
Radstadt
Tauern
Katschberg
Mauterndorf
Tamsweg
Obertauern
Flachau
Wagrain
Schladming
Ramsau
Filzmoos
Hallein
Golling
Abtenau
Annaberg
Lungötz
Gosau
Hallstatt
Bad Ischl
Bad Aussee
Mondsee
Attersee
Traunsee
Wolfgangsee
St. Wolfgang
St. Gilgen
Fuschl
Hintersee
Thalgau
Strobl
Bad Ischl
Ischl
Ebensee
Gmunden
Traunstein
Traun
Enns
Steyr
Linz
Wels
Passau
Braunau
Simbach
Rosenheim
Kufstein
Bad Reichenhall
Berchtesgaden
Königssee
Watzmann
Hochkalter
Untersberg
Salzburg
Hallein
Golling
Abtenau
Annaberg
Lungötz
Gosau
Hallstatt
Bad Ischl
Bad Aussee
Mondsee
Attersee
Traunsee
Wolfgangsee
St. Wolfgang
St. Gilgen
Fuschl
Hintersee
Thalgau
Strobl
Bad Ischl
Ischl
Ebensee
Gmunden
Traunstein
Traun
Enns
Steyr
Linz
Wels
Passau
Braunau
Simbach
Rosenheim
Kufstein
Bad Reichenhall
Berchtesgaden
Königssee
Watzmann
Hochkalter
Untersberg
Salzburg
1:250.000

crosses the *Schwarzachjoch* (9680'), both leading to the *Rödtthal* and to (7 hrs.) *Kasern* in the Prettau, p. 274; these two passes are trying, and fit for proficients only.]

In the *Affenthal*, the N.W. arm of the valley, 20 min. farther, lies the *Jagdhaus-Alpe* (6600'), with numerous chalets and a chapel (quarters at the Sternalpe, the first chalet on the right). Thence over the *Klamml-Joch*, to the (3 hrs.) *Reinthal*, see p. 272; over the *Merbjoch* to the *Prettau*, see p. 274.

Above Huben the valley contracts. The road, now inferior, crosses the Isel and passes *Mattersberg*. The valley then expands, and we soon reach (6 M.) —

18½ M. **Windisch-Matrei** (3190'; **Zum Rautter; Wohlgemuth*, with the guides' office, well spoken of; one-horse carr. to Huben 2, to Lienz 6 fl.), prettily situated, is the chief village (2600 inhab.) in the Iselthal, the upper part of which beyond this is called the *Virgenthal*. In the vicinity the Tauernthal ascends towards the N. The village is protected by huge stone dams against the ravages of the *Bürgerbach*, which descends from the Bretterwand on the E. — To the N.W. is the (½ hr.) château of *Weissenstein*, now a hotel and pension (R. from 60 kr.).

Excursions. (Guides: *Franz Raneburger*, *Andr. Eder*, *Andr. Köll*, *Virgil Oberfeldner*, *Joh.* and *Andr. Untersteiner*, *Franz Aslaber*, *Joh. Kristler*, and *Joh. Wibmer*.) Pleasant walk past the old church of *St. Nikolaus* to the (1½ hr.) *Lukaskreuz*, commanding an admirable view of the Lasörling and the glaciers at the head of the Virgenthal.

The **Kals-Matreier Thörl** (p. 296), a splendid point of view, is ascended in 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary (1 fl. 80; to Kals 2 fl. 80 kr.).

The **Rottenkogl** (9045'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is very attractive. We follow the route to the Kalser Thörl for ½ hr., diverge to the right, and cross the (1½ hr.) *Rainer Alp;* then for 2 hrs. over detritus, fatiguing; lastly we ascend the rocky *Gamsleiten* to the (¾ hr.) summit. The ascent may also be made from Huben (p. 290; by *Mattersberg*, 6 hrs., with guide).

The **Zunigspitze** (9075'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the E. peak of the range separating the valleys of Defereggen and Virgen, is another fine point of view.

To **Inner-Gschlöss** (6 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., needless), one of the finest excursions in the Tauern, vying with the Mooserboden in the Kapruner Thal. To the Matreier Tauernhaus on the way to the Pinzgau (see below) a broad bridle-path ascends through the *Tauernthal* towards the N., passing *Schloss Weissenstein* (see above) on the right. At (½ hr.) *Prosegg* (3075') it crosses a rocky barrier, through which the Tauernbach has forced a deep passage. (On the right the **Steiner Fall* and the houses of *Stein.*) At (1 hr.) *Gruben* (3645') the narrow *Frossnitzthal* (see below) opens on the left; then by the hamlet of *Berg* to the (1½ hr.) *Landeggsäge* (4240'), at the mouth of the (E.) *Landeggthal* (p. 299), with a waterfall. Then a rather steeper ascent to the (1½ hr.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (4980'; *Inn). The good new path to the Gschlöss diverges to the left, ¼ hr. higher, crosses a bridge (fine fall of the Gschlössbach, with the Venediger in the background), and reaches the chalets of *Ausser-Gschlöss* and (1¼ hr.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (5590'; refreshm. at the last chalet on the right bank). The magnificent **Schlatten Glacier*, the largest in the Tauern after the Pasterze, here falls into a green basin, overshadowed by the Klein-Venediger, the Gross-Venediger, and the Schwarze Wand (or Kristallkopf). To the right, separated from this glacier by the Kesselkopf, is the *Viltragen Glacier*. The chapel hewn in a huge block of gneiss is interesting.

Excursions from Gschlöss. (Guides, see above.)

The *Rothe Sail* (8419'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), not difficult; ascent across pastures, and then loose stones; good view of the Venediger.

The **Gross-Venediger** (12,051'; one guide suffices for 1-2 pers., two

for 3-4 pers.; from Windisch-Matrei 11, with descent to Pregraten 11½, to the Karalpe in the Krimmler Thal 15 fl.) is now usually ascended from the Prager Hütte on the Kesselkopf. From Gschlöss the route leads to the right through the valley to the foot of the Kesselkopf, and ascends by a new zigzag path, at first over turf, and then for some distance over the lateral moraines of the Schlatten Glacier, to the (3 hrs.) *Prager Hütte* (about 8700′; restaurant in summer), grandly situated on the S. slope of the *Kesselkopf*. A new path ascends from the hut over rocky debris to the *Schlatten Glacier*, which we ascend gradually towards a crest of rock separating it from the Viltragen Glacier. The *Klein-Venediger* (11,416′) remains on the right. The *Rainerhorn* (p. 293) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing us, the rounded summit of the Venediger, which is reached on the S.E. side in 3½-4 hrs. from the Prager Hütte (view, see p. 293). It is not advisable to go to the extreme and highest point of the long snow-clad crest, as the overhanging masses of snow render it difficult and sometimes impossible of access. The *View, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner, comprises to the E. the Glockner (the Gross-Glockner appearing like a slender pinnacle) and Schober groups; to the S., the wild and serrated Dolomites; W., the Dreiherrnspitze, Rödtspitze, Daberspitze, and Rieserferner Mts., and, in the distance, the Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps; N., the Kitzbühel Mts., Chiemsee, and the N. Dolomites as far as the Dachstein; immediately at our feet lie the huge ice-cataracts by which the mountain is encircled. — Descent to Pregraten (comp. p. 293): we traverse the snow of the Schlatten Glacier to the saddle between the Hohe Aderl and the Rainerhorn, cross the *Rainer Glacier* to the *Mullwitz-Aderl*, and then traverse rocky debris, avoiding the *Kapunitzköpfl* by a digression to the left, to the (2 hrs.) *Johannshütte* in the Dorferthal and to (3 hrs.) *Pregraten*. — The steep descent to Pregraten direct, through the *Wallhornthal*, or that through the *Frossnitzthal* to Grub and Windisch-Matrei, is not recommended. — To the *Ober-* and *UnterSulzbachthal*, or over the *Krimmler Thörl* to *Krimml*, see p. 294.

Other passes from Gschlöss: Over the *Plenitz-Scharte* or the *Weissenegger* (or *Hollersbach*) *Scharte* into the *Hollersbach-Thal* (p. 129), with which the ascent of the *Rothe Sail* (see above) may easily be combined. — Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Unter-Sulzbachthal*, difficult (comp. p. 130). — To *Krimml*, (p. 294), from the Prager Hütte 9-10 hrs., 5 hrs. on the ice (including the Venediger, 1½-2 hrs. more).

From Windisch-Matrei to Mittersill in the Pinzgau, 12-13 hrs. (better in 2 days, in combination with a visit to the Gschlöss). To the *Matreier Tauernhaus*, see above (guide necessary from this point to the farther side of the pass only; from Matrei to the Pinzgauer Tauernhaus 7, to Mittersill 8 fl.). Then through a bleak valley (to the left a fine view of the Gschlössthal with the Schlattenkees and the Venediger), and a steep ascent past two houses of refuge to the (3 hrs.) **Velber Tauern** (8330′). View limited. The path crosses a patch of snow and descends steeply to the Nassfeld, with its two small lakes, the *Mittersee* on the right and the *Plattsee* on the left; to the left rise the *Tauernkogl* (9783′) and the sombre *Freiwand*. The path then follows the *Velber Thal* (the *Hintersee*, 4275′, remaining on the left) to the (3 hrs.) *Schösswender* or *Pinzgauer Tauernhaus* (3530′; *Inn, guides), ½ hr. below which the *Ammerthal* (or *Ammerthaler Oed*) opens on the right. Then, crossing the *Velber Bach* several times, to (1½ hr.) *Mittersill* (p. 128).

From Windisch-Matrei to the Virgenthal. A rough road leads to (10½ M.) Pregraten (porter 2½ fl.). Driving is possible as far as Virgen, but is not recommended. The icy regions of the Venediger group are not visible from the bottom of the valley, but are disclosed to view when the Johannshütte is reached (see below). The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood on the left bank of the Isel by *Mitteldorf* to (5 M.) **Virgen** (3900′; *Bräu*).

On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Grabenstein*; to the left the *Lasörling*.

The ***Lasörling** (10,151'; 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; guide *Jos. Mariacher* or *Jac. Resinger*, 5 fl.) is a very fine point of view. From Virgen or Wöllzelach (see below) we proceed to the S. in the *Mullitzthal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Mullitzalp;* then over a slope of detritus, and round the arête, which stretches to the S.E., to the (1½ hr.) S. base of the peak, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 1 hr. more over debris. View imposing: N., the Venediger group; W., the Rieserferner; E. the Glockner and Schober; S., the distant Ampezzo Dolomites. — The *Mullitzthörl*, see p. 295.

The cart-track to (5½ M) Pregraten leads on the right bank of the Isel by *Wöllzelach*. The footpath by (20 min.) *Obermauern*, running high up on the N. slope, and descending through wood to (50 min.) *Woiwojach* and (1¼ M.) Pregraten, is preferable.

Pregraten (4275'; *Steiner's Inn*, below the church, rustic), a prettily-situated village, is a good starting-point for excursions among the Venediger group.

Excursions. Guides: *Balthasar* and *Thom. Ploner*, *Joh. Mariacher*, *Andrä* and *Jos. Berger*, *Alois Weisskopf*, *Simon Mayer*, and *Jakob Steiner*. Application should be made to the inn-keeper *Isaias Steiner*, the chief of the guides' association. The tariff is given in connection with the different excursions. The guides provide themselves with food. The return-journey is paid for if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home. Each guide is bound to carry 15lbs. of luggage; overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hour.

The **Bergerkogl** (8700'; 3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) commands a very fine view, particularly of the Venediger group. We ascend to the S., through the *Zopetnitzthal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Berger See* (7113'), and in 1½ hr. more to the top. Similar view from the **Toinig** (8720'; 2½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), between the *Lasnitzthal* and the *Kleinbachthal*.

The **Lasörling** (10,151'; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), may be ascended from Pregraten through the *Lasnitzthal* (difficult); better from *Wöllzelach* and through the *Mullitzthal* (see above).

To the JOHANNSHÜTTE, easy (3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W., pass the (½ hr.) *Bühl*, and ascend the bridle-path to the right, and in ½ hr. turn into the *Kleine Iselthal*, or *Dorferthal*, which near its mouth forms a deep gully. Below are the houses of *Hinterbühl*. On the left, the precipices of the *Schlüsselspitze* and the *Niklaskopf*. The brook with its numerous falls remains on the left, and farther on rushes through a wild subterranean channel. Near the *Gumpach-Kreuz* (6424') a view is suddenly disclosed of the Venediger, Hohe Aderl, Rainerhorn, and the Dorfer, Rainer, and Mullwitz glaciers. Then past a herdsmen's hut to the **Johannshütte** (6850'), in a small hollow, the property of the Austrian Alpine Club (shelter by day 30, night-quarters 60 kr.). Keys at Pregraten, Gschlöss, Windisch-Matrei, and Virgen.

The ***Gross-Venediger** (12,051'; from the Johannshütte 5-6 hrs.; rope necessary; one guide suffices for 1-2 persons, 6 fl., with descent to Gschlöss 10, to the Kürsinger Hütte 10, to the Karalpe 11 fl.). None of the loftier summits of the Eastern Alps is so easily attained as the Gross-Venediger, and the panorama thence is one of the most magnificent of Alpine scenes. The shortest and easiest ascent is from the Prager Hütte (p. 292). Travellers who ascend from Pregraten spend the night at the Johannshütte; start very early next morning, cross the discharge of the Mullwitz Glacier, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and then skirt the *Kapunizköpfl* (9060') towards the right (N.E.; the *Zettalunizach* or *Aeussere Mullwitz Glacier* lies to the right; the extensive *Dorfer Glacier* below, to the left) to the (3½ hrs.) *Mullwitz-Aderl* (10,614'), a rocky crest on the margin of the *Innere Mullwitz* or *Rainer Glacier* (to which a kind of path has been constructed by the Pregraten guides). The route now mounts the Rainer Glacier (beware of the crevasses) to the snow-saddle between the *Hohe Aderl* (11,486') and the *Rainerhorn* (11,660'), whence we obtain a

view, to the right, of the *Schlatten Glacier*, descending to the Gschlöss. We then ascend the upper névé of the glacier, leaving the *Klein-Venediger* (11,416′) on the right, to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. — Descent by the *Schlattenkees* and the *Kesselkopf* to *Gschlöss*, see p. 292. — To the Obersulzbachthal the descent is difficult: first between the Gross and Klein-Venediger to the *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier* (descent to the *Unter-Sulzbachthal* somewhat hazardous); then to the W. over the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* and the *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 130; 12-13 hrs. from Pregraten). — The descent to the *Karalpe* in the Krimmler Thal may also be combined with the ascent of the Venediger (see below).

Passes. To the Obersulzbachthal by the Obersulzbach-Thörl (to the Kursinger Hütte 8, to Neukirchen 13 hrs.; guide 7 or 10 fl.; rope necessary, but no danger). From the Johannshütte (see above) we cross the gradually-sloping *Dorfer Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) ***Obersulzbach-Thörl** (9490′): admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonntagskopf and Schlieferspitz, to the right the Stierlauwnerwand and the Keesschroffen. Descent, steep and fatiguing, over the *Obersulzbach Glacier*, and then to the right, above its fall (Türkische Zeltstadt), to the (2 hrs.) *Kürsinger Hütte;* to *Neukirchen* (p. 130) 4 hrs. more.

To Krimml by the Obersulzbach-Thörl and Krimmler Thörl, very interesting, and free from danger (from the Johannshütte to the Karalpe 7 hrs., to Krimml 4-5 hrs. more; guide 7½ fl.). By this pass the long circuit by the Umbal-Thörl and the Krimmler Tauern is avoided. From the Johannshütte to the (3 hrs.) Obersulzbachthörl, see above. We then descend to the highest névé of the *Obersulzbach-Kees*, describe a circuit to the left of the Grosse Geiger and the Maurerkeesköpfe, in the direction of the slopes of the Sonntagskopf, and thus reach the ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) **Krimmler Thörl** (9278′). Steep descent between the Sonntagskees on the right and the fissured Krimmlerkees on the left, and across the level tongue and the moraine of the latter to the (2 hrs.) *Karalpe* (p. 131). — Through the *Maurerthal* to the Krimmler Thörl (shorter, and not difficult), see below.

Maurerthal. Maurer-Thörl. Reggen-Thörl. The **Maurerthal,** to the W. of, and parallel with the Dorferthal (see above), hitherto little visited, is well worthy of notice. We follow the Iselthal as far as (1 hr.) *Streden* (4510′), the last farm (see below), cross the Maurerbach, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min., the *Maurer-Alp;* cross the brook to the (10 min.) *Goriacher Alp*; then ascend gradually on the left bank. As soon as the forest zone is quitted, a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W., the Malham-Spitze and Goubach-Spitze, between them the Reggenthörl; N.W., the Simony-Spitze; N., the Maurerkeesköpfe aud Grosse Geiger; E., the Grosse and Kleine Happ. We next pass a cow-shed and ascend the pastures to the (1¼ hr.) tongue of the *Simony* and *Maurer Glaciers*. The route to the Maurer-Thörl (with guide and rope, safe) traverses the gradually-ascending Maurer Glacier, and finally mounts a rocky slope 100′ in height, in 3 hrs. (from Streden 4½ hrs.) to the **Maurer Thörl** (9500′), between the *Eastern* and the *Hintere Maurerkeeskopf*. View similar to that from the Obersulzbach-Thörl. Then a walk of 1 hr., free from danger, across the gently-sloping snow of the *Ober-Sulzbachfirn*, to the *Krimmler Thörl* (see above). — Ascent of the *Grosse Geiger* (10,997′) difficult, both from the Maurer and the Dorfer Glacier.

Reggen-Thörl. We ascend the slopes of the *Dellacher Keesflecken*, between the Maurer and Simony glaciers, take to the latter, and follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow-slopes, steep at places, to the flat snow-saddle of the **Reggen-Thörl** (9977′), a pass between the *Malham-Spitze* and the *S. Goubach-Spitze* (5½ hrs. from Streden). Fine survey of the Dreiherrenspitze and the Umbal Glacier. Gradual descent of 3 hrs. (little crevassed) to the *Clara-Hütte* in the Umbalthal (see below). Those bound for the Prettau may go direct from the Reggenthörl to the (2 hrs.) *Hintere Umbal-Thörl* (see below).

The Defereggenthal may be reached from Pregraten by the *Mullitzthörl* or by the *Bachlenke*. The path to the former (to St. Jakob 8-9 hrs.;

guide 5 fl.) ascends from (1 hr.) *Wöllzelach* (p. 293) to the S. through the *Mullitzthal* to the (2½ hrs.) stony tract at the base of the *Lasörling* (p. 292). Here it turns to the right, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (1½ hr.) **Mullitz-Thörl**, or **Pregratner Thörl** (8910′), whence we obtain a fine view of the Venediger behind us, and of the Lasörling to the right. Descent into the *Tegischthal*, and to the right to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Jakob* (p. 290). — The route over the *Bachlenke* is finer (8-9 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.). From Pregraten we ascend the valley to the (1½ hr.) *Pöbell-Alpe* (see below), above which we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturesque *Grossbachthal*, with its numerous waterfalls, to the *Untere Alp*. Thence a steep ascent (on the left a fine Waterfall) to the *Obere Alp*, and over slopes of turf and debris to the (3½ hrs.) **Bachlenke** (or *Trojer Thörl*; 8850′). Shortly before reaching the top of the pass, we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the Venediger and Dreiherrnspitze. We descend, at first turning to the right, and passing a small lake on the left, into the upper *Trojer Thal* (opposite the *Panargenspitze*), follow the steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley (path soon improving) to the *Upper* and *Lower Trojer-Alp* (5960′), and traverse the picturesque and narrow valley to (3 hrs.) *St. Jakob*.

A visit to the ***Umbalthal**, or highest region of the Iselthal, is recommended (from Pregraten to the Clarahütte 3½-4 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 3 fl.). The road in the valley leads past the *Bühl*, crossing the *Dorferbach* (p. 293) at the houses of *Hinterbühl*, to (1 hr.) *Streden* (4510′), the last farm, at the mouth of the *Maurerthal* (see p. 294; in the background rise the *Maurerkeesköpfe*). At the *Pöbell-Alp* (4925′), ½ hr. farther, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the beautiful fall of the *Grossbach*, see above), and then ascends on the right bank, passing a (10 min.) second waterfall. A steeper ascent, through wood, passing a fine fall of the Isel on the right, brings us to a higher region of the valley. After 1 hr. we cross the brook and follow a narrow path on the steep grassy slopes of the left bank, passing a (½ hr.) shepherd's hut. To the left opens the *Daberthal* (see below), at the head of which rise the Todtenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze, with their glacier; facing us is the Rödtspitze with the Welitzkees (see below). The path now crosses a rocky barrier, and then descends to the (¾ hr.) *Clarahütte* (6900′), a club-hut with room for 10 persons (bed of hay 60 kr.; use of hut by day, 30 kr.). — About ½ hr. higher the magnificent **Umbal Glacier* (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

Over the Vordere Umbalthörl to Kasern in the Prettau (the upper Ahrenthal), 5½-6 hrs., a remarkably fine route, somewhat trying, but unattended with danger (guide 7½ fl.). From the Clarahütte to the *Umbal Glacier* ½ hr., then over the moraine and across the glacier (½-¾ hr.), the first part only being somewhat steep. On the W. side of the glacier we ascend abruptly over debris and rock, and finally over snow to the (1½-2 hrs.) **Vordere Umbalthörl** (9720′), to the S. of the *Agner-* or *Eier-Kopf*. During the whole ascent we enjoy magnificent views of the extensive snow-fields at the head of the Umbal Glacier, and of the Dreiherrn-, Simony-, Goubach-, and Malham-Spitze; from the top of the pass the long chain of the Zillerthal Alps becomes visible to the W. The path now descends steeply over snow and rocks, then over grass, into the bleak *Windthal* (fine retrospect of the valley, with the Rödtspitze and the Rödt Glacier), crosses the brook, and follows its left bank to (2½ hrs. from the pass) *Kasern* (p. 274). — The passage of the *Hintere Umbalthörl* (9270′) is also free from danger, and presents no difficulty when the ice

is in good condition. The Umbal Glacier is crossed, and a snowy slope ascended between the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* and the *Agnerkopf* to the Thörl. Descent at first steep, after which the route unites with that from the Vordere Thörl (see above).

The **Rörtspitze** (11,460'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6, with descent to Kasern 10 fl.), a very fine point of view, is also free from danger. The brook is crossed to the W. of the Clarahütte, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the *Welitz Glacier* being avoided by keeping to the left. The névé of the glacier is then ascended (rather steep) to the arête between the Daberspitze (Hohe Säule, 11,145') on the left and the Rödtspitze on the right. We then ascend the latter, avoiding the 'Scharte', and mount over rock and snow to its broad rocky summit. View little inferior to that from the Venediger. — Descent to Kasern difficult: by the *Rothenmann-Scharte* (p. 290) and the *Röthferner* to the Rödt-Alpe 4 hrs., to *Kasern* 1 hr. more. Or we may descend from the Rothenmann-Scharte to the S., to the *Jagdhausalpe* in the *Schwarzbachthal*. Thence to the Defereggenthal, see p. 290; to Rein, see p. 272.

The **Dreiherrnspitze** (11,480'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.) is fatiguing, but free from danger. We first cross the lower, nearly level part of the *Umbal Glacier* (1½ hr.), then ascend the grassy and rocky slopes of the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* (see above) to the upper region of the glacier, and cross the latter towards the N.E., below the *Altarschneid*. Lastly a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., which we mount (with caution owing to its friable nature) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, whence we reach the top by traversing a snowy arête. View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E. by the Venediger. The descent may be made by the *Hintere Umbalthörl* to Kasern. (Descent over the *Lanakees* not advisable.)

The *Simonyspitze* (11,417'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) and the *Malhamspitze* (10,090'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) may also be ascended from the Clarahütte. The *Daberspitze* (*Hohe Säule*, 11,145'; 5-6 hrs.; 8 fl.) is more difficult. — A route which presents no difficulty leads through the wild *Daberthal*, or *Sulzbachthal* (see above), and over the *Schwarze Thörl* (9650') to the *Schwarzbachthal* and the (6 hrs.) *Jagdhaus Alp* (p. 291).

60. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

To KALS from Windisch-Matrei the most attractive route is by the *Matrei-Kalser Thörl* (see below; bridle-path, 5 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — From Lienz to Kals, 7 hrs.; road as far as *Huben* (p. 290); then a footpath through the *Kalserthal* (see below). — From Uttendorf in the Pinzgau to Kals over the *Stubacher* or *Kalser Tauern*, 12-13 hrs., an interesting route (better in 2 days, with a night at the Rudolfshütte, see below). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the *Berger Thörl*, 7½ hrs.; guide advisable (see below).

Windisch-Matrei, see p. 291. Above the church we ascend the pilgrimage-path in zigzags through larch-wood, go straight past the chapel, pass several houses, and traverse several woods. On the left is the gorge of the *Bürgerbach*, above us rise the *Bretterwände*. We ascend above the gorge for 1 hr. and pass a small chapel in a straight direction; then (20 min.) cross a brook, quit the wood (½ hr.), and reach the new bridle-path, which ascends in easy zigzags, describing a wide curve in the wood higher up. In 1½ hr. (3½ hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the summit of the ****Kalser Thörl** (7230'; *Inn*) is attained. Splendid view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group.

VIEW. To the E., far below, lies the Kalserthal, from which the Ködnitzthal extends straight to the Bergerthörl and to the left to the Glock-

Panorama from the Kalser Thörl (7230').

ner, while the Lessachthal ascends to the Schober. To the left towers the majestic pyramid of the Gross-Glockner, with the Adlersruhe and Hohenwartkopf on its right, and the Glocknerwand (Hofmannsspitze), Romariswandkopf, and Hohe Kasten on its left. Below the Adlersruhe, in a depression of the Freiwand, is the Stüdlhütte, on the margin of the Teischnitz Glacier. To the right of the Bergerthörl is the Peischlagthörl. To the E. are the Böses Weibl, Wandschuss-Wand, and the beautiful Schober group, including the Glödis, Ganot, and Hoch-Schober. On the W. the whole of the Virgenthal is surveyed, up to the Rödtspitze and the Malhamspitzen; to the left are the Zunig (in the foreground) and the Lasörling; to the right, at the head of the Frossnitzthal, is the Venediger group, with the Klein-Venediger, Rainerhorn, Kristallwand, etc. (Comp. the annexed Panorama, after J. Stüdl.) The view is much finer from the second height, to the S., with a trigonometrical column, easily reached by following the crest of the hill for 1 hr. (guide unnecessary).

The path to (1½ hr.) Kals descends towards the left, and then leads through wood. Halfway down is a small chapel. At the bottom of the valley we cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals. The broad path to the left leads first to the *Grossdorf*, a circuit of ½ hr.

From Huben (p. 290) to Kals through the **Kalser Thal,** 3 hrs., a tolerable path. We turn to the right beyond the inn, and traverse meadows to a (½ M.) bridge over the Isel. Then through wood, ascending to the left at a (20 min.) hut, to (½ hr.) *Ober-Peischlach* (the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the Kalser Thal. Beyond this point the track is generally good, ascending slightly, and at places skirting the profound ravine of the foaming Kalser Bach. Near (1½ hr.) *Staniska*, a magnificent view of the Gross-Glockner, with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz glaciers, is disclosed. The valley expands at (¾ hr.) *Haslach* (3730'; Inn); to the right a fine waterfall. Farther on we observe numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the path in rainy weather. To the right at the entrance to the *Lesachthal* (p. 300), lies the hamlet of *Lesach*. Farther on, where the valley is broader, the path crosses the deposits of a torrent by which the course of the Kalser Bach is gradually being altered, and soon reaches (1 hr.) *Kals*, see below.

From Uttendorf (p. 128) to Kals through the **Stubachthal** and over the *Kalser Tauern*, by the 'Fischer-Weg', an attractive route of 11 hrs., lately improved by the Austrian Alpine Club (guide necessary to the Tauern pass, 6 fl., to Kals 10 fl.: *Alois Täubl*, *P. Durnberger*, or *Barth. Griessenauer* of Uttendorf). Cart-road as far as the (2 hrs.) *Vellerer Bauer* (3200', night-quarters). We next reach the (¼ hr.) *Brennhütte* at the base of the *Teufelsmühle* (8192'); to the right opens the *Dorfer Oed*, at the head of which rises the *Landeggkopf* (9530'). By the *Hopfbach Alp* (4730'), 1 hr. farther up, the path divides. The Tauern route crosses the Ache, and, at the end of the *Enzinger Boden* (1 hr.), as this region of the valley is called, the stream which drains the *Grünsee*; it then skirts the W. bank of the latter and ascends the slopes of the *Schafbühel* (8015') to the (1½ hr.) **Rudolfshütte** on the *Weiss-See* (7300'), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club (restaurant in summer; bed 1 fl.). Here the route unites with the above-mentioned path diverging at the Hopfbach Alp. [The latter ascends to the left by the *Wurf-Alp* and *Hohenkamp Alp*, passes the *Tauernmoos-See* (6435') on the W. side, and skirts the E. slopes of the Schafbühel, in all ½ hr. longer.] The Schafbühel commands a superb view of the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and its imposing environs, the Hohe Kasten, Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffel; to the W. rises the Granatkogel group with the Sonnblick, Raberkopf, and Granatspitze. — From the Rudolfshütte over the *Kapruner Thörl* to the *Kapruner Thal*, see p. 128; the *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte*, see p. 306. — The **Granatspitze** (10,112'; 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), ascended from the Rudolfshütte by the *Sonnblick Glacier* and the *Granatscharte* (between the Granatspitze and the Raberkopf), is a

fine point of view, presenting no difficulty. Descent over the *Granatspitz Glacier* and through the *Landeggthal* to Windisch-Matrei or Gschlöss (p. 291).

From the **Rudolfshütte** the path ascends over rock and a patch of snow to the (1 hr.) **Stubacher** or **Kalser Tauern** (8500′); view limited. Then a steep and stony descent to the (1¼ hr.) *Dorfer See* (6300′), along the left bank of the Kalser Bach, and across the streams draining the *Laperwitz* and *Frusnitz* glaciers. The picturesque valley (*Dorfer-Thal* or upper Kalser Thal) contains upwards of 50 chalets. Lower down (1¾ hr.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the *Stiegenwand* by stone steps. Fine view from the top. Descent to *Kals*, 1 hr. more.

Kals (4334′; **Unterwirth* or *Glocknerwirth*, kept by Thomas Groder, with a small Alpine library and the interesting 'Glocknerbuch', containing accounts of ascents from Kals; **Oberwirth* '*Zum Alpenverein*'), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is a good starting-point for expeditions among the Glockner group.

Guides: *Rupert*, *Michael*, and *Peter Groder*, *Joseph* and *Andrä Kerer*, *Peter* and *Gregor Huter*, *Joh. Gräfler*, *Kasp. Gorgasser*, *Lorenz Koller*, *Christian Ranggetiner*, *Alois Schnell*, *E. Rubesoier*, and *Peter Unterberger*. The office of the guides' society (president, P. Groder) is near Groder's Inn.

Excerpt from the Tariff.

Stüdlhütte	3	50	To Ferleiten by the Berger Thörl, Franz-Josephs-Höhe, and Pfandlscharte	9	—
Grossglockner	7	50			
Grossglockner and down to the Leiterkees (Salmshöhe)	8	20	To Windisch-Matrei over the Matreier Kalser Thörl	2	50
Grossglockner and by the Hofmannsweg to the Elisabethruhe 10, to Heiligenblut 11½, to Ferleiten	13	50	Romariswandkopf	6	50
			Rottenkogl 4, with descent to Windisch-Matrei	5	50
To Heiligenblut or the Elisabethruhe by the Berger Thörl	4	—	Hochschober	6	50
			To Uttendorf by the Stubacher Tauern	9	50
To Heiligenblut by the Pasterze and Franz-Josephs-Höhe	5	80	To Kaprun by the Stubacher Tauern and Kapruner Thörl	12	—
			Same as far as the Rainer Hütte	9	50

For each excursion on which a night is spent in the Erzherzog-Johannshütte on the Adlersruhe the charge is 1½ fl. higher.

The guide provides himself with food, and carries 17 lbs. of luggage (overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hr.). Fee for a tour of 5 days or upwards, 4 fl. 20 per day (10 hrs. walking), for a longer day 5 fl. 20, half-day 3 fl. 20, day of rest 2 fl. 20 kr.; same rates for the return-journey if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home.

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (12,459′; to the Stüdlhütte 4½, to the top 3 hrs. more; two guides necessary for 1, three for 2 pers.) from Kals is shorter and cheaper than from Heiligenblut (p. 305), but is recommended to experts only. The route ascends the *Ködnitzthal*, to the E., to the (1¼ hr.) *Groder*, the highest hamlet, crosses the stream, and diverges to the left from the Berger Thörl route (see below) to the (¾ hr.) *Jürgenhütte* (6426′). Passing the (1 hr.) *Lucknerhütte* (7460′) on the right (to the right also are the *Lange Wand* and the *Ködnitzkees*), we ascend the slope of the *Freiwand* to the left to the (1½ hr.) *Stüdlhütte* on the *Vanitscharte* (9180′), erected by Hr. Stüdl of Prague, and well fitted up (restaurant in summer; bed 60 kr.). The Vanitscharte, a depression between the Freiwand and the arête descending from the Glockner between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers (on which arête the 'Stüdlweg' leads to the top, see below), commands a fine *View of the Ampezzo Dolomites to the S.W., beyond the Kalser Thörl. If we ascend the Freiwand to the S. for a short distance, we obtain a view of the peak of the Glockner to the N., apparently quite near; to the N.E. are the Ködnitz Glacier and the Adlersruhe; to the W. is the Teischnitz-Thal, with the Teischnitz and Graue

Glaciers, overshadowed by the Kramul, Gamsspitze, and Zollspitze. The summit may be attained from the Scharte by two different routes. The '*Alte Kalser Glocknerweg*' ascends to the N. from the Stüdlhütte, over detritus, to the arête, between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers (see above), and mounts the arête, which becomes steep towards the end, to the (2 hrs.) *Erzherzog-Johannshütte*, erected in 1879-80 by the Alpine Club 'Oesterreich' on the *Adlersruhe* (11,360'), where this route joins the Heiligenblut route (p. 305). Ascent from the Adlersruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over snow and rock, to the (3/4 hr.) *Kleinglockner* (12,349'). On the N.W. side of this peak we descend steeply about 25' (facilitated by iron pegs and a wire-rope) to the *Obere Glocknerscharte*, a gap between the Little and the Great Glockner, consisting of a ridge 16-32' long and 1-2' wide (descending on the right to the Pasterze, and on the left to the Ködnitz Glacier) the passage of which requires a steady head, but is facilitated by a wire rope attached to the rocks. Lastly a steep ascent over rock (wire and pegs) to the summit of the Gross-Glockner (20-30 min. from the Klein-Glockner).

The '*Neue Kalser Glocknerweg*', or '*Stüdlweg*' (advisable only for vigorous mountaineers; strong woollen gloves useful), ascends the rocky arête between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz glaciers with the aid of wire-ropes and iron stanchions attached to the rocks at the expense of Herr Stüdl, direct to the summit, which under favourable circumstances is reached in 3 hrs. from the Stüdlhütte. This route avoids the Klein-Glockner and the Scharte. Those who purpose returning to the Stüdlhütte by this route should leave their Alpenstocks behind at the beginning of the steepest rocks.

The **View is almost unrivalled in extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdlhütte). Towards the W. it extends to the Rhætikon chain and the Silvretta; on the S.W., to the Bernina and Adamello; S., to the Adriatic Sea, which is sometimes visible as a bright streak on the horizon; S.E., the Terglou; E., the Carpathians; N.E., the Moravian and Bohemian Mts.; N., the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon. On the summit are a wooden pyramid, used in Sept. 1879 in connection with the measurement of latitude, and an iron cross about 6' high, erected by the Alpine Club 'Oesterreich' in 1880. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals in about 6 hrs.; to Heiligenblut by the Adlersruhe and Hohenwartscharte, see p. 305; by the Hofmannsweg to the Pasterze (during a favourable state of the snow only), see p. 305. — In 1879 the Gross-Glockner was ascended by Hr. Gröger of Vienna, attended by Chr. Ranggetiner, for the first time by the N.W. arête (*Untere Glocknerscharte* or *Teischnitzscharte*, about 11,500'; very difficult).

The **Romariswandkopf** (11,637'; 6-7 hrs.) commands a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner. From the Stüdlhütte we ascend to the *Teischnitz Glacier*, which we cross in the direction of the Glocknerwand. We then cross the flat *Kramul-Sattel*, to the N.E. of the *Kramul* (10,669'), to the *Frusnitz Glacier*, and ascend to the summit without much difficulty by the snowy Glockner arête.

The *Hochschober* (10,640'; 7-8 hrs.) is reached by the *Lesachthal*, the *Lesach-Alp* (night-quarters), and the *Ralf Glacier;* fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 290). — The *Gornetschamp* (9023'; 4 hrs.), the W. spur of the Schoher group, between the Ködnitzthal and the Lesachthal, which presents no difficulty, affords a splendid view of the Glockner, Schoher, and Venediger groups. — **Rottenkogel* (9045') 4 hrs., descent to Windisch-Matrei 2 1/2 hrs.; see p. 291. — The *Muntanitz* (*Laimetspitze*, 10,594'; 7 hrs.), the highest peak between the Kalserthal and the Tauernthal, is a fine point of view, but fatiguing. — The *Granatspitze* (10,112'), see p. 298.

From Kals to Heiligenblut. The finest route leads over the **Berger Thörl** (known at Heiligenblut as the *Kalser Thörl*, 8690') in 7 1/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). A tolerable bridle-track (see above, route to the Stüdlhütte) leads to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Groder;* 1/4 hr. farther up the path crosses the Ködnitzbach, and ascends abruptly to the right to the (2 1/2 hrs.) broad saddle of the Thörl (admirable

Niedersill
Jesdorf
Aisdorf
Schwarzenbach
Mühlbach
Kaprun
Maureinödt
Plachbühl
Scheidegg
Anger Höhe
Gr. Arche
Pombach Kpf.
Lerchwand
Brust Kopf
Bauernbrach
Rettenbach Köpfl
Katzen K.
Imbach H.
Kreuz K.
Breiteck
Fusch
Hochetz K.
Sulzbach
Kreuzkpf.
S. Wolfgang
Embach H.
Teufelsmühle
Magais K.
Kitzstein H.
Schmiedinger
Gerol Kopf
Hohenburg
Gries Kogl
Hochtenn
Kl. Wiesbach H.
Ferleiten
Gr. Wiesbach H.
Durcheck K.
Oberstall
Glockerin
Bratschenköpfe
Hirzkahr K.
Baumgartl K.
Scharfbühl
Sonnblick
Granatkgl.
Bärenkopfe
Eiswandbühl
H. Docke
Berger K.
Fuscher Thörl
Seidenwinkel Thal
Medelzkpf.
Bärenkopf
Johannisb.
Pasterzen
Hoher
Fuschkahr Scharte
Klöben
Brenn Kgl.
Schneewinkelk.
Burgstall
Fuschkahr K.
Spielmann
Brennkogel
Romariswandk.
Glocknerwand
Pfandel Scharte
Franz Josefshöhe
Racherin
Hohe Dock
Gr. Glockner
Adlersruhe
Kellersberg
Leiterkopf
Kasereck K.
Heiligenblut
Kasereck
Glatte Schneid
Pfeger H.
Kalsberg
Kroker
Schild Kgl.
Kreuz Kgl.
Ochsen Kgl.
Gossdorf
Kals
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
1:260.000
geogr. Meile (15 = 1°)
English Miles
Kilometres
Österr. Postmeile

view: S. the Schober, S.W. the Defereggen Mts. and the Dolomites, N.W. the Hochgall, E. the Gastein Mts. with the Hohenaar, Sonnblick, etc.). In descending we obtain a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner to the left. The path descends steeply into the *Leiterthal* (N. the Schwerteck and Leiterköpfe), crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) *Leiterhütte* (p. 305), traverses the *Katzen-Steig* and the *Trog-Alp*, and crosses the *Gössnitzbach* (p. 305) to (2½ hrs.) *Heiligenblut*. — The *Peischlag Thörl* (8135′), to the S. of the Berger Thörl, is not recommended, as the patb is bad.

Travellers bound for the **Franz-Josephs-Höhe* (p. 304) save a day by proceeding from the Leiterthal over the *Marxwiesen* and round the *Vordere Leiterkopf* direct to the Elisabethruhe (comp. p. 303). — From Kals to *Ferleiten* (p. 123), by the Elisabethruhe and Pfandlscharte, 13-14 hrs. (guide 8 fl.).

61. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Map, p. 106.

From the South, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from *Lienz* or from *Dölsach* in the Pusterthal by the road by *Winklern* (one-horse carr. from Lienz to Heiligenblut 12, from Dölsach 10 fl.). From Dölsach to (6½ M.) Winklern the road is so rough that walking (porter 1½, from Lienz 2½ fl.) or riding (horses to be had at Dölsach only; 3 fl.) is preferable to driving. From Winklern a carriage-road leads through the Möllthal to (13½ M.) Heiligenblut (one-horse carr. 5 fl., to Döllach 3 fl.; omnibus every morning from Winklern to Heiligenblut, returning in the evening, fare 1 fl. 80 kr.). — From *Sachsenburg* (p. 267) to (34 M.) *Winklern* a small post-vehicle daily in 11 hrs., starting at 8.30 a.m., fare 3½ fl. (not recommended). One-horse carr. from Sachsenburg to Ober-Vellach in 2¼ hrs. (3½ fl.), from Ober-Vellach to Winklern in 4 hrs. (6 fl.), from Winklern to Heiligenblut, see above. — From *Kals* to Heiligenblut over the *Berger* or the *Peischlag Thörl*, see above.

From the North, the most attractive route to Heiligenblut leads through the *Fuscherthal* and over the **Pfandlscharte*, or over the *Fuscherthörl* (p. 124) and the *Rauriser-Heiligenbluter Tauern* (p. 124). — From *Gastein* there are two routes to Heiligenblut. One of these crosses the *Stanz* (p. 121) to *Bucheben*, descends to *Wörth*, and leads through the *Rauriser Seitenwinkel* to the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* (comp. p. 121). The other (finer, but more difficult, and fit for adepts only) leads from the Nassfeld to the *Rauris Gold Mine*, and then either crosses the *Kleine Zirknitz* or the *Tramerscharte* to Döllach, or crosses over the *Goldzechscharte* and the *Fleiss* direct to Heiligenblut (comp. p. 306). — From Gastein over the *Mallnitzer Tauern* to the *Möllthal* and to Heiligenblut, see p. 119. — From the *Kapruner Thal* a difficult glacier pass leads over the *Riffthor* to the Pasterze (p. 128); a similar pass from the *Stubachthal* crosses the *Obere Oedenwinkelscharte* (p. 306).

From *Lienz* to *Dölsach* (3 M. by railway; 10 min.), see p. 266. The village of Dölsacb (2350′; *Putzenbacher) lies 1 M. to the N. of the station. The church contains an altar-piece (Holy Family) by Defregger. Just beyond tbe inn, a steep path which cuts off the windings of the rougb cart-track, ascends to the (3¼ M.) hill of **Iselsberg** (3645′), commanding an admirable view of Lienz, the valley of the Drave, and tbe pinnacles of the *Rauchkofel* and *Spitzkofel* (p. 266). [The direct footpath from Lienz by *Debant*, rough, and not recommended, 2 hrs., is joined here.] The cart-road next reacbes the (1¼ M.) inn **Zur Wacht*, crosses the bound-

ary of Carinthia, and is continued by a good road which descends past the **Badhaus zum Grossglockner* (restaurant; one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 5 fl.) to (2 M.) **Winklern** (3140′; **Aichenegg*; **Post*), finely situated on a slope high above the *Möllthal*.

[The **Möllthal** opens off the Pusterthal near station *Sachsenburg* (p. 267). A carriage-road (diligence, see above) ascends the valley. At *Möllbrücken* it crosses the Möll, and leads by *Mühldorf*, *Kolbnitz*, and *Stallhofen*, below the castle of *Falkenstein*, to (13 M.) **Ober-Vellach** (2250′; *Fürst Liechtenstein*; *Post*), at the mouth of the *Mallnitzthal*. (Over the Mallnitzer Tauern to Gastein, see p. 120.) Then by *Söbriach* (to the right the castle of *Kroppenstein*, p. 120) and *Flattach* to (4½ M.) *Ausser-Fragant* (Inn; over the *Schober Thörl* to Döllach, 7 hrs., see p. 120). Next come *Stall* (Räsinger), *Rangersdorf*, *Lainach*, and (16½ M.) *Winklern*. The direct path from Stall to *Mörtschach* (see below) is not much shorter than the road.]

The road descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. At (4 M.) *Mörtschach* (3158′), the *Astenthal* opens to the right; at (1¼ M.) *Stampfen* the picturesque *Wangenitzthal* diverges to the left. At (2½ M.) **Döllach** (3370′; **Ortner*), at the mouth of the *Zirknitzthal*, which has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines, rises the old castle of *Gross-Kirchheim*. (Over the *Kleine Zirknitz* or the *Tramerscharte* to the *Rauris Gold Mine*, see p. 122.) About ¼ M. from the inn the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge; farther on is the (¾ M.) *Alexisklamm* (new path indicated by painted marks), with the fine **Zirknitzfall*, 200′ in height.

Beyond Döllach the road next reaches (1¼ M.) *Putschall* (3470′), at the entrance to the wild *Gradenthal* and crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left 1¼ M. farther on. On the left (½ M.) is the *Jungfernsprung*, a waterfall 420′ high. At (1¼ M.) the hamlet of *Pokhorn* (3563′), with the Gothic church of St. Martin, the Möllthal appears to be terminated by a hill, which the road ascends in zigzags. From the top the Grossglockner is visible; to the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall (*Zlappfall*), 260′ high. The road ascends to the right, through a gate, and soon reaches (2 M.) —

Heiligenblut (4600′). — Schober's Inn, near the church.

Guides. *Johann Kramser* (president), *Joseph Tribuser*, *Georg Bäuerle*, *Anton Granögger*, *Fritz Martin*, *Anton Wallner*, *Matthäus Asslaber*, *Matth.* and *Veit Granögger*, and *Joseph* and *Anton Lakner*. The president is to be found at the inn every evening for the purpose of making arrangements as to guides and porters.

Excerpt from the Tariff. (Fees from the Glocknerhaus, see below.)

Glocknerhaus 1. 80, there and back	2	50	To Ferleiten by the Hochthor and Fuscherthörl	5	—
Franz-Josephs-Höhe and back	3	—	To the Rauriser Tauernhaus	4	—
Hofmannshütte, and over the Pasterze to Kals	7	40	To Bucheben and Gastein	11	—
To Ferleiten by the Pfandelscharte, incl. Franz-Josephs-Höhe, from Glocknerhaus 5, from Heiligenblut	6	—	To Kals by the Berger Thörl	5	—
			To the Leiterhütte only	3	—
			Grossglockner by the Leiterthal	10	—
			Same, and descent to Kals	13	—
			Hohenaar	5	

HORSE from Heiligenblut to the Glocknerhaus 5, Franz-Josephs-Höhe 6 fl. (with side-saddle 1 fl. extra); to the Pfandelscharten-Gletscher 6 fl. 30 kr.; to the Hochthor only, 3½ fl. — *One-horse Carriage* to Döllach 3, Winklern 5, Ober-Vellach 12 fl.

Heiligenblut, the loftiest village in Carinthia, finely situated in a green Alpine valley, overlooked by the bold snow-pyramid of the Gross-Glockner, derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius. This relic is now preserved in an elegant ciborium, 42′ in height, in the church here, an edifice of the 15th century, which also contains a handsome carved altar and the monument of St. Briccius in the crypt. The *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.) affords a good view of the Grossglockner; to the left the three Leiterköpfe, to the right the Romariswandkopf (p. 300), in the background the Johannisberg (p. 305).

The **Obere Fleiss**, 1 hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left by Schober's Inn, crosses the brook, and ascends to the left (route to the Calvarienberg). By the (10 min.) large house we go straight on, following the upper path (good and well-defined), at a nearly uniform level; 35 min., the chalet *Zur Untern Fleiss*. In 5 min. more the path descends and crosses the *Fleissbach* (p. 306), and then ascends to the right through wood to the (10 min.) *Tavern zur Obern Fleiss* (rustic). The *Martinscapelle*, ½ hr. farther, commands a still more extensive view.

The chief attraction near Heiligenblut is the view from the FRANZ-JOSEPHS-HÖHE, vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends to the Elisabethruhe in 3 hrs.; thence to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe 1 hr. more (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Immediately beyond Heiligenblut we descend to the left, and after 10 min. cross to the right bank of the Möll. By a (¼ hr.) chapel, where the path to the Leiterthal (p. 306) diverges to the left, we recross the stream. By the (5 min.) houses of *Winkel* (4720′) we cross the *Gutthalbach*, and for 1 hr. ascend rapidly. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the *Kesselfall*, partly concealed by pines, while the Möll, the discharge of the Pasterze, is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height, where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Möllthal. To the E. is the Fleiss Glacier, beyond which lies the gold-mine (p. 306). A few paces farther the Pasterzen-Gletscher comes in sight. For a time the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the (1½ hr. from Heiligenblut) *Bricciuscapelle* (5292′), rebuilt in 1872, opposite the **Leiterbachfall*. Close by is a good spring. Then another ascent. After 40 min. the path ascends by means of steps hewn in the rock, called the *Ochsenplatten*, or *Böse Platte*, beyond which the Glockner is disclosed to view. We next mount a rocky saddle by steep zigzags. At the (½ hr.) top (the *Brettboden*, 6815′) the path divides (the footpath in a straight direction, leading round an angle of rock, being shorter than the bridle-path to the right, but soon rejoining it). We then ascend the pastures to the (20 min.) **Glocknerhaus** on the *Elisabethruhe* or

Elisenrast (6980′), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and affording an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (**Inn*; two bedrooms with 20 beds at 1½ fl.).

The Franz-Josephs-Höhe is reached in another hour (guide 1 fl., unnecessary). The path traverses pastures and crosses the *Pfandelschartenbach* (p. 125) to the (¼ hr.) *Wallnerhütte* (6940′). Above the hut we ascend to the right, by the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the *Freiwand*, high above the magnificent fall of the bluish-green glacier. In 40 min. more we reach the ****Franz-Josephs-Höhe** (7640′), a point of view with benches on the rock-strewn flank of the Freiwand, which commands a complete survey of the huge *Pasterze Glacier*, the second-largest among the German Alps (nearly 6½ M. in length; at the Hofmannshütte ¾ M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width). The view is finest in the direction of the white pyramid of the Johannisberg, which becomes visible here. Immediately before us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it are the Adlersruhe, Burgwartscharte, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, Schwerteck, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the serrated Glocknerwand (Hofmannspitze), Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Untere Oedenwinkelscharte, Johannisberg, Obere Oedenwinkelscharte, and Hohe Riffl; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin of the Pasterze are the Vordere, Mittlere, and Hintere or Hohe Burgstall. A slab of marble on a rock on the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, protected by an iron door, is to the memory of Carl Hofmann of Munich, a distinguished Alpine traveller, who fell at Sedan in 1870.

Few travellers extend their walk beyond the Franz-Josephs-Höhe; but, if time permit, it is well worth while to prolong it to the *Hofmannshütte* (guide advisable; from the Glocknerhaus, there and back, 1 fl. 80 kr.). The path descends a little, skirting and traversing the moraine, and then crosses a nearly level part of the glacier to the (1¼ hr.) **Hofmannshütte** (7965′), in the *Gamsgrube*, a hollow at the base of the *Fuscherkarkopf*. The hut was erected by Archduke John (and formerly called *Johannshütte*), and repaired in 1870 by Hr. Hofmann and Hr. Stüdl (admission by day 30, for the night 60 kr.).

Ascents from the Hofmannshütte or from the Glocknerhaus (for experts only, with competent guides; the charges given are from the Glocknerhaus). — The **Fuscherkarkopf** (10,896′; guide 4½ fl.), affording an excellent survey of the Glockner group, is ascended from the Hofmannshütte in 3 hrs. by the Gamsgrube and the S.W. arête (steep at first). — The **Sonnenwelleck** (10,659′), the E. neighbour of the Fuscherkarkopf, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus by the Freiwand and the *Freiwand-Kees* in 4 hrs.; fine survey of the Fuscherthal. (From the Fuscherkarkopf to the Sonnenwelleck, by following the sharp arête, which sinks towards the centre, 1 hr.)

The **Grosse Bärenkopf** (11,045′) is ascended from the Hofmannshütte in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route, at first the same as that to the Bockkarscharte (p. 125), crosses the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from

the *Breitkopf* (10,312'); then, leaving the Bockkarscharte to the right, it leads to the (2 hrs.) *Eiswandbühel* (10,467') and ascends a snow-arête to the *Mittlere* and the (1 hr.) *Grosse Bärenkopf* (11,045'). We may now extend the excursion by crossing the *Keilscharte* and the *Kleine Bärenkopf* to the (1 hr.) *Hohe Bärenkopf* (11,174'), and return by the *Bockkarscharte* to the Hofmannshütte. (Descent to Ferleiten by the *Hochgruber Glacier*, difficult.) — The **Hohe Burgstall** (9733'), reached from the Hofmannshütte in 2 hrs. by crossing the upper plateau of the Pasterze, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the Burgstall to the Eiswandbühel and the Grosse Bärenkopf.

The **Grosse Wiesbachhorn** (11,735'; from the Hofmannshütte 6-7 hrs.; guide 9, to Ferleiten 12, to the Rainerhütte 14 fl.). We cross the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 125) to the *Bockkar Glacier*; then ascend to the left to the *Keilscharte* (about 11,350'), the pass between the *Grosse* and the *Kleine Bärenkopf* (see above), skirt the latter by keeping to the left and traversing the névé, pass the *Glockerin* (11,220') and the *Hintere Bratschenkopf* (11,205'), and thus reach the *Wielinger Scharte* (p. 127), from which we have a steep ascent to the snowy summit. Descent to the *Kaindlhütte* and *Rainerhütte*, see p. 127.

The **Johannisberg** (11,403'; from the Hofmannshütte 4-5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The route lies across the upper Pasterze Glacier; then avoids the fall of the highest Pasterze basin by skirting the N.E. side of the *Glocknerwand* (12,237'), traverses wide expanses of snow, and lastly ascends somewhat steeply to the summit by the snow-arête on the E. side. On the W. side the mountain descends in huge precipices to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubachthal. Splendid survey of the Glockner group, and extensive view towards the N. (Zeller See, etc.). This ascent may easily be combined with the route over the Obere Oedenwinkelscharte or the Rifflthor.

The **Hohe Riffl** (10,960'; 5 hrs.), from the Hofmannshütte by the Rifflthor (see below), and lastly up a steep snow-arête, is another fine point.

The **Schneewinkelkopf** (11,197'; from the Hofmannshütte 4-5 hrs.). As far as the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier we follow the Johannisberg route (see above). Then a wide circuit, leaving the Untere Oedenwinkelscharte (see below) on the right, to the depression between the *Eiskögele* (11,282') and the Schneewinkelkopf, whence a snow-arête leads to the summit. Descent to Kals by the *Laperwitz Glacier*, 6 hrs., without difficulty (guide 11 fl.).

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (12,459') is difficult and fit for experts only (with two guides for 1 pers., three for 2 pers.). It was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Count Salm, Bishop of Gurk, attended by 29 guides. The first ascent from Kals (p. 299) was made in 1855.

There are two routes from Heiligenblut, one over the PASTERZE (HOFMANNSWEG), the other over the LEITER GLACIER. The former is preferable. Starting very early from the Glocknerhaus, we cross the *Pasterze Glacier*, traverse the *Aeussere Glocknerkar*, and cross the *Aeussere Glocknerkar Glacier*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Adlersruhe* (see below). This route presents no serious difficulty when the snow is in a favourable condition, as it generally is till the middle of August. (Guide from the Glocknerhaus to the Adlersruhe 6 fl.; to the Gross-Glockner and back 9, with night at the Erzherzog-Johannshütte 11½, with descent to Kals 12 or 14½ fl.)

The second Glockner route (formerly the only one), over the Leiterkees and the Hohenwartscharte, ascends by the Möll to the (25 min.) small chapel mentioned at p. 303, turns to the left, crosses the *Gössnitzbach*, and mounts to the (¾ hr.) *Trogalp*, whence it descends to the *Leiterthal*. Beyond the (¾ hr.) bridge over the Leiterbach we ascend the steep path on the left bank ('*Katzensteig*', lately improved), 60' to 260' above the brook, to the (1 hr.) *Leiterhütte* (7370'), a poor chalet. We next ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) new *Salmshütte* (9203'), on the *Schwerteck*, built by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1882, and thence mount the fatiguing *Leiterkees* to the (1½ hr.) *Hohenwart-Scharte* (10,463') and the (¾ hr.) new *Erzherzog-Johannshütte* on the *Adlersruhe* (11,360'), where the route unites with the

old Glockner route from Kals. Thence to the summit (1¼-1½ hr.), see p. 300. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals (p. 299) about 6 hrs.

PASSES. Over the *Pfandelscharte*, *Fuscherkarscharte*, or the *Bockkarscharte* to *Ferleiten*, see p. 125.

OVER THE RIFFLTHOR TO THE KAPRUNER THAL (to the Rainerhütte 11 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. The *Riffithor* (10,138'), between the *Hohe Riffl* (10,960') and the *Vordere Bärenkopf* (10,676') is reached without danger. Descent across the *Karlinger Glacier*, keeping to the right above the ice-fall (caution necessary owing to the wide, though not numerous crevasses, which often intersect the whole glacier), to the *Mooserboden* and the *Rainerhütte* (p. 126).

OVER THE OBERE OEDENWINKELSCHARTE TO THE STUBACHTHAL (to the Rudolfshütte 9 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), also trying. The route to the Rifflthor (see above) is followed as far as the middle of the Pasterze basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the Scharte (10,785'), which lies between the *Hohe Riffl* and the *Johannisberg*. The descent to the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and the *Rudolfshütte* (p. 298) is precipitous and difficult. — The *Untere Oedenwinkelscharte* (10,414'), between the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele, crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl for the first time in 1869, is very difficult.

FROM THE GLOCKNERHAUS TO KALS (6-7 hrs.; guide 5, by the Franz-Josephs-Höhe and the Berger Thörl 6 fl.). We cross the lower Pasterze basin, between the ice-fall and the tongue of the glacier (quite safe), ascend to the left, round the slope of the *Vordere Leiterkopf*, and over the steep declivities of the *Marxwiesen*, to the *Leiterthal*, in which, at the end of the *Katzensteig*, we join the route to the Berger Thörl (comp. p. 300). (Passage of the *Stockerscharte*, between the *Vordere* and the *Mittlere Leiterkopf*, very steep, and not advisable.)

FROM HEILIGENBLUT TO THE RAURIS GOLD-MINE (and Gastein) BY THE FLEISS. ASCENT OF THE HOHENAAR. This interesting glacier-tour requires a trustworthy guide (to Gastein 10, incl. the Hohenaar 12 fl.). The *Fleissthal*, which opens into the Möllthal at Pockhorn (p. 302), divides 1 hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut into the *Grosse Fleissthal* to the N. and the *Kleine Fleissthal* to the E. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) *Berghaus* on the *Seebichl* (8203'), fitted up as a club-hut by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1882, and the (¼ hr.) *Zirm-See* (8200'), a small lake in a rocky basin at the foot of the *Goldzech Glacier*. We next ascend over ice and rock, past a deserted miners' house, to the (1¼ hr.) **Goldzechscharte Pass** (9220'), lying between the Hohenaar on the N. and the Sonnblick on the S. [From the pass to the summit of the *Hohenaar* (10,692'), an easy ascent of 1 hr.; view magnificent.] We descend from the pass over the *Ochsenkarkees* (sometimes much crevassed) to the (3-4 hrs.) *Kolben* (p. 121). Thence to *Taxenbach* in the Pinzgau, see p. 120; over the *Riffiscarte* or the *Bockhartscharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 119.

STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, ISTRIA.

62. From Vienna to Gratz.

141 M. Railway. Express trains in 5½-6¼ hrs. (fares 15 fl. 91, 11 fl. 27, 7 fl. 60 kr.); ordinary in 8-9 hrs. (fares 12 fl. 67, 9 fl. 51, 6 fl. 34 kr.). Views generally to the left.

Vienna, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria.* The line runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. overlooking the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a picturesque range of hills. To the left lie the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf and the Protestant cemetery. On the summit of the Wiener Berg to the left, farther on, rises a Gothic column, erected in 1542, called Spinuskreuz from the statues of SS. Crispinus and Crispinianus, now corrupted to *Spinnerin am Kreuz.* The suburbs of the city extend as far as stat. *Meidling.* To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the *Gloriette.* Stations *Hetzendorf* (with an imperial château), *Atzgersdorf*, *Liesing*, *Perchtholdsdorf*, and *Brunn.* On the hills to the right are several castles, and above them the Husarentempel. From (10 M.) *Mödling*, a place of some importance at the entrance to the picturesque *Brühl*, a branch-line diverges to the left to *Laxenburg*, an imperial château in a fine park. Stations *Guntramsdorf* and *Gumpoldskirchen*, the latter famous for its wine.

17 M. **Baden** (695′; * *Goldener Löwe*; **Stadt Wien*; **Grüner Baum*; * *Schwarzer Adler*) is a famous watering-place, the warm springs of which (72-97° Fahr.) were known to the Romans *(Thermae Pannonicae).* The chief spring *(Römerquelle*, or *Ursprung)* rises copiously in a cavern in the shady *Park* at the base of the *Calvarienberg.* The best view of the town is obtained from the *Moritzruh*, a pavilion on the Calvarienberg (20 min.). A pretty walk is through the **Helenenthal*, on the bank of the Schwechat, to the (¼ hr.) *Weilburg*, a château of Archduke Albert, and thence to the (1 hr.) *Urthelstein* and the (½ hr.) *Krainerhütten;* on the heights, to the right and left, are the ruins of *Rauhenstein*, *Rauheneck*, and *Scharfeneck.*

A little beyond Baden the ruins just named are visible from the train on the hills to the right. The broad plain to the left,

sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near (19 M.) **Vöslau** (800′; **Hôtel Back; Hallmeyer)*, another watering-place, the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of *Gainfahrn*, which yield 'Oberkirchner'.

Excursion to (1½ hr.) **Merkenstein**, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Small *Inn kept by the forester (good 'Vöslauer'). Thence to the *Eiserne Thor* (2785′), a fine point of view, 2 hrs.

Near (21½ M.) *Leobersdorf* (870′; *Adler) the *Schneeberg* (p. 311) appears on the right. To the E. is (1¼ M.) *Schönau*, with a beautiful park.

From Leobersdorf to *St. Pölten*, see p. 323.

To Gutenstein, 23½ M., a branch-railway (3½ hrs.; fares 1 fl. 82, 1 fl. 37, 99 kr.) through the smiling valley of the *Piesting*. Stations *Steinabrückl*, *Wöllersdorf* (with large sandstone-quarries), and *Unter-Piesting* (Löwe; Hirsch), 1 hr. to the N. of which is *Hornstein*, the finely-situated château of Archduke Leopold. Near (13 M.) *Ober-Piesting* (Grüner Baum) is the extensive ruin of *Starhemberg*, ½ hr. to the S., once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare'. Passing *Wopfing* and *Peisching* (*Lehn), we next stop at (15 M.) *Waldegg*, prettily situated (with the *Vordere Mandling* on the N. and the *Kressenberg* on the W.). Interesting excursion to the *Hohe Wand*. The route is through the *Dürnbachthal* (waterfall), past the shooting-lodge and park of Archduke Leopold (containing mountain-goats), to the (2½ hrs.) *Kleine Kanzel* (3583′), a splendid point of view. (The *Plackles berg*, 3724′, the highest point of the Hohe Wand, is covered with wood.) The *Kressenberg* (2900′), 2 hrs. from Waldegg, is another fine point.

The valley contracts. The train runs through deep cuttings and crosses a viaduct (finest point at the *Hals*). 17½ M. *Oed* (Stampf), with large tin-works; thence to the S., across the *Miesenbach*, to (8 M.) *Buchberg* (p. 311), interesting. Then past a wool-factory (station) to (21 M.) *Pernitz* (1410′; *Herzog), in a broad and pleasant valley. About 2 M. to the N.W. is *Muckendorf* (Hönigsberger), from which the *Unterberg* (4400′) is ascended in 4 hrs. (but shorter from Gutenstein through the Steinapiesting-Thal). Above Muckendorf is the (20 min.) fine *Mirafall* (Karner's Inn).—23½ M. **Gutenstein** (1580′; *Bär; Löwe)*, a prettily-situated village. Fine views from the ruined castle, from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the (¾ hr.) *Mariahilfberg* (2313′). A road leads from Gutenstein through the *Klosterthal*, and over the *Gscheid* (2575′), to the (9 M.) *Höchbauer* (from this point to the 'Alpenhaus' on the *Kuhschneeberg* 2 hrs., comp. p. 311), and to the (2½ M.) *Singerin*, at the head of the Höllenthal (p. 311).

26 M. *Felixdorf*. Near *Theresienfeld* (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

31 M. **Wiener-Neustadt** (930′; *Hirsch; Kreuz; Rössl*), a manufacturing town with 23,375 inhab., has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1834, which destroyed the whole except 14 houses.

The *Parish Church*, with two lofty spires, is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic (choir and transept, 1455). It contains good painted statues of the twelve Apostles in the style of Veit Stoss, an excellent figure of St. Sebastian of the 16th cent., and interesting tombstones, including that of Cardinal Khlesl (d. 1630), with a bust in high relief. Outside the tower, on the S. side, is the tombstone of the Hungarian Counts Zrinyi and Frangipani, who were executed as rebels in 1671 in the court of the old arsenal (now a brewery).

On the E. side of the town is the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. In the court, over the entrance is a statue (of 1453) of the Emp. Frederick, whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752. The garden contains a statue of the empress by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and of several pupils. Beneath the high-altar of the chapel Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 133).

The *Neuklosterkirche*, on the E. side of the town, contains the monument of Eleonora of Portugal (d. 1467), consort of Frederick III., and a carved altar with wings, executed in 1447.

The *Rathhaus* contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2′ in height, which commemorates the reconciliation of Frederick III. of Austria and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary, and other mementoes of the same period.

Interesting excursion by the *Oedenburg Railway* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*) to (11 M., in 3/4 hr.) *Mattersdorf*, whence we ascend to the left by *Forchtenau* to the (5 M.) château of ***Forchtenstein**, the property of Prince Esterhazy, conspicuously situated on a limestone rock (1980′), and containing a collection of family-portraits, captured weapons, etc. (castellan 50 kr.; Inn adjoining the château). — On the top of the hill, 3/4 hr. farther, rises the **Rosaliencapelle* (2441′) a pilgrimage-church crected in 1695, with an extensive prospect.

From Neustadt to Aspang, 21 1/2 M., railway (from a station on the E. side of the town) in 1 hr. 20 min. (from Vienna to Aspang 3 hrs. 20 min.). Stations: *Klein-Wolkersdorf* (near which is *Froschdorf* or *Frohsdorf*, the summer-residence of Count Chambord), *Erlach*, and (8 M.) *Pitten* (an old village with an extensive ruin), beyond which the line follows the pleasant *Pittenthal*. 10 1/2 M. *Seebenstein* is commanded by the handsome castle of that name, erected in 1092, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, and still partly preserved, containing an interesting armoury. 14 M. *Scheiblingkirchen*. 16 1/2 M. *Edlitz* (1473′; *Schnöcker); pleasant excursion thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) tower on the *Kulmriegel* (2484′). 21 1/2 M. **Aspang** (1555′), consisting of *Unter-* and *Ober-Aspang* (*Hirsch), with the château of Count Pergen, the terminus of the railway. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the **Wechsel** (5 hrs.). We may either follow the road to the W. through the *Klosterthal* ('Grosse Klause') to *Mariensee*, and ascend by the *Aspanger Schwaige* (4810′; burned down in 1882); or ascend by a steep road to *Mönichkirchen*, turn to the W. to the *Lichteneck*, and mount by the *Steinerne Stiege* (4307′) and the *Niedere Wechsel* (5473′) to the summit (*Hochwechsel* or *Hoher Umschuss*, 5702′), marked by a trigonometrical pyramid (splendid view). Descent by the *Kranichberger Schwaige* (*Inn) to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Kirchberg* (see below). — From Aspang to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* diligence daily by *Feistritz* in 1 3/4 hr.; see p. 310.

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance stands *Schloss Seebenstein* (see above). 35 M. *St. Egyden;* 39 M. *Neunkirchen* (1210′; Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (42 1/2 M.) *Ternitz*, a place with a large steel-foundry, the train crosses the *Sirningbach*.

(Through the *Sirningthal* to *Buchberg*, see p. 311.) Stat. *Pottschach*, with manufactories. 47 M. **Gloggnitz** (1428′; **Kaffehaus*; **Alpenhorn*; **Adler*; *Rössl*), at the base of the Semmering. To the left on the height is *Schloss Wartenstein* (see below). *Schloss Gloggnitz* on a hill, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now the seat of the district-authorities.

Interesting excursion from Gloggnitz to (1½ hr.) *Schloss Wartenstein* (2490′), with extensive view from the tower. — A road leads from Gloggnitz to the S.E. by *Schloss Kranichberg*, the property of the Archbishop of Vienna, and the *Rams* (2684′) to (7 M.) **Kirchberg** *on the Wechsel* (1893′: *Fleischer*; *Löwe*). from which the *Wechsel* (5702′) may be ascended by the *Saurücken*, the *Kranichberger Schwaige*, and the *Schöberl* in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 309). — To the W. of Kirchberg is the (¼ hr.) **Hermannshöhle*, a grand stalactite cavern, recently rendered accessible (adm. 50 kr.; for large parties 25 kr. each; the visit takes 2-3 hrs.). — To the E. of Kirchberg (3¾ M.) lies *Feistritz*, with a château of Prince Sulkowski, sumptuously fitted up (but the collections are only shown to those who have obtained permission at Vienna). Thence to (4¼ M.) *Aspang*, see p. 309.

The ***Semmering Railway,** which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed by Hr. v. Ghegha in 1848-53, is remarkable for the boldness of its engineering and the grandeur of the scenery it traverses. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag, a distance of 35 M., there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The line reaches its highest point (2950′) in the long tunnel (p. 313). The construction of this part of the line cost about 59,000*l.* per English mile.

The train now ascends. Schloss Gloggnitz presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green *Schwarzau*, on which is the large paper-manufactory of *Schlöglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnenwendstein* with its three peaks; to the W. in the background the *Raxalp* (p. 311). The line describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (54½ M.) **Payerbach** (1512′; *Mader*; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds).

To Reichenau and the Höllenthal, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (omnibus from the station to Reichenau). The road passes under the railway-viaduct and reaches (1½ M.) **Reichenau** (1600′; **Fischer*; **Waisnix*, prettily situated in the *Thalhof*, ½ M. to the N., dear), in a very sheltered situation, in the beautiful green valley of the *Schwarzau*, a fashionable resort of the Viennese, with many new villas and lodging-houses. (On the left bank of the Schwarzau is the *Rudolfsbad*, a hydropathic, well fitted up.) The road then passes the *Villa Wartholz*, the seat of Archduke Karl Ludwig, and the mouth of the *Preinthal* (p. 311), and reaches (2 M.) *Hirschwang* (1621′), with its large iron-works. The valley now contracts (on the left rises the *Grünschacher*, on the right the *Feuchter*, *Ochsenwand*, and *Stadelwand*), and we enter the ***Höllenthal.** The road crosses the Schwarzau several times, and next reaches (2 M.) *Kaiserbrunn* (1762′; *Schnepf's Inn), near a large reservoir belonging to the waterworks of Vienna, supplied by the copious and excellent *Kaiserbrunnen* and the Stixensteinquelle in the Sirningthal. A steep path ascends from this point through the *Krummbachgraben* to the summit of the Scheeberg (see p. 311; to the Baumgartner 3 hrs.). We now pass through a very picturesque part of the valley. After 2 M. a finger-post indicates the way to the (¾ M.) **Grosse Höllenthal* (2132′), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky slopes of the *Loswand* on the left and the *Klobenwand* on the right, with the *Losbühel* to the left in the background. (Chamois, which are preserved here, are often seen.) From the Grosse Höllenthal the

'*Liststeig*' ascends, partly in steps, protected by chains and balustrades, through the *Gaisloch* to the Rax (to the *Eishütten* on the *Grünschacher* 3 hrs.; thence over the *Trinkstein-Sattel* to the Karl-Ludwigshaus 1 hr.). More interesting, but difficult, is the *Losbühelsteig*, leading through the *Teufelsbadstube* to the (2½ hrs.) top of the Loswand. Thence to the *Hofhalt* (herdmen's hut) 1 hr., and to the Eishütten (see above) ¾ hr. (comp. p. 312).

The main road next passes (1¼ M.) the rustic *Weinzettel Inn*. The sides of the valley become lower, and we reach the (1¼ M.) inn **Zur Singerin* (1890'), at the mouth of the *Nassthal*, 9 M. from Reichenau. The Schwarzauthal now turns to the N., and after 1 M. again ramifies. The road through the *Vois-Thal* to the right ascends to the (1½ M.) *Höchbauer* (ascent of the Schneeberg, see below), and crosses the *Klosterthaler Gscheid*, to (10 M.) *Gutenstein* (p. 308).

Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Höllenthal, or at farthest the Singerin; but the following prolongation of the excursion is very attractive. From the Singerin we ascend the *Nassthal*, with the scattered village of *Nasswald* (a Prot. parish, founded at the end of the 18th cent. by woodcutters from Gosau), to the (1¼ M.) *Reithof* (*Inn) and (½ M.) *Oberhof* (*Dangl; diligence to Payerbach daily in 3 hrs.; 1 fl. 30 kr.), ¼ M. beyond which is *Engleitner's Inn. The valley again contracts, and we cross the *Saurüsselbrücke* to the Nasswald properly so called, and (2½ M.) the *Schütter Inn* (2330'), situated in a charming dale. The *Reissthal*, at first a narrow gorge, diverges here to the S.; at the upper end of it is the *Binder Inn* (2654'; with the *Scheibwald-Mauer* on the left and the huge *Kohlmauer* beyond it). Thence to the Raxalp, see below. — From the Binder Inn we ascend through beautiful wood to the (2½ M.) *Nasskamp* (3957'), a saddle between the *Raxalp* and *Schneealp*. (Ascent of the latter, see p. 315; from the Nasskamp over the *Gamssteig* to the Raxalp, see below.) We then descend to the *Nassbauer*, and proceed by *Altenberg* to (5 M.) *Kapellen* (p. 315).

The **Schneeberg** (6810') is usually ascended from *Payerbach* (or *Reichenau*), or from *Buchberg* (guide there and back 3 fl.; if a night be spent out, 4 fl.). From the Payerbach station (the shortest and most frequented route, 5½ hrs.) the path ascends steeply to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Schneedörfel* and through wood (indicated by notices and red streaks) to the (½ hr.) *Eng*, a defile between the Schnalzwand and the Saurüssel. We then mount the new *Marienssteig* and through the *Gansriesen* (a timber-slide in a steep gorge) to the (1½ hr.) *Lackenboden* (refreshm. in the chalets in summer). We next ascend in a straight direction by the Pürschhofweg, turn to the left to the *Alpeleck*, at the foot of the *Hochalpel*, and mount the *Krummbachsattel* (4300') in windings to the (1¼ hr.) *Baumgartner-Haus* (4560'; *Suschnik's Inn, bed 1, pension 3 fl.), situated on the steep S. slope of the Hochschneeberg, adjacent to a large refuge-hut built by the Austrian Tourists' Club. From this point we ascend the *Luchsboden*, the S. slope of the *Waxriegel* (6181'), to the (¾ hr.) *Damböckhaus*, a hut built by the same society on the *Ochsenboden* (5912'), and to the right, by a path marked by posts, to the (1 hr.) *Kaiserstein* (6762'), and thence to the (¼ hr.) summit of the *Klosterwappen* (or *Alpengipfel*, 6810'). The view is very extensive, stretching to the W. as far as the Dachstein. — The ascent is easier from *Buchberg* (Dopplcr), 8 M. to the N.W. of station *Ternitz* (p. 309; road through the charming *Sirning-Thal*, passing *Schloss Stixenstein*; one-horse carr. 4-5 fl.). From Buchberg a good bridle-path (practicable for driving) ascends the *Hengstthal*, passing the (2 hrs.) excellent *Kalte Wasser* spring (3877'), to the (1 hr.) *Baumgartner* (see above). — The ascent from the *Höchbauer* (p. 308) is by a somewhat steep path, at first through wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Innere Hütten* (Alpine fare) on the N. margin of the *Kuhschneeberg* (5090'); then across a furrowed plateau, past the *Aeussere Hütten*, to the (4 hrs.) Kaiserstein.

The ascent of the **Raxalpe** or **Rax**, an extensive plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, with numerous chalets, offers special attractions to the botanist (guide to the Heukuppe 3 fl.; if a night be spent out, 4 fl.). The highest point is the *Heukuppe* (6593'), on the S.W. side. In the middle of the plateau rises the *Scheibwaldhöhe* (6380'). The buttress

projecting into the Höllenthal and culminating in the *Jacobskogel* (5702′) is called the *Grünschacher Alp*. The ascent is best made from *Prein* (2260′; *Draxler; Joh. Darrer, a good guide), 5 M. to the S.W. of Reichenau, in the *Preinthal*, which diverges from the main valley near *Hirschwang* (p. 310; omnibus from Payerbach to Prein on Sat., Sun., and Mon., fare 60 kr.). From Prein we follow the road to the E. as far as the (2½ M.) *Neuberger Gscheid* (3510′), the watershed between the Schwarzau and the Mürz, and the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends through the *Raxgraben* to *Kapellen*, p. 315; 6 M.) We now ascend to the right through the *Siebenbrunnenthal* (a fine rocky basin) to the (¾ hr.) *Halterhütte* (4321′), and thence by the *Schlangenweg* (practicable for carriages) to the (1¼ hr.) *Karl-Ludwigshaus* (5915′; built by the Austrian Tourists' Club, and used as an *Inn in summer), situated on the plateau. From this point, passing the 'Schwefelbanda-Hütte', we reach the summit of the *Heukuppe* in ¾ hr. more (extensive and beautiful view). — From *Kapellen* (p. 315), on the S. side of the Rax, there are several different routes to the summit. One route leads through the *Raxenthal* to the (6 M.) *Gscheid*, and as above to the Karl-Ludwigshaus. Another leads to the N. to (3½ M.) *Altenberg* (Inn), and ascends through the *Kern-Graben* to the right to the (1¾ hr.) *Karrer Alm* (4856′): it then turns to the left to the *Hohe Stein* (*View) and mounts by a good path in windings to the (1 hr.) plateau (6050′), near the *Gamseck* (6093′), whence it ascends to the right to the (½ hr.) Heuknppe. A third route leads by Altenberg to the (2½ hrs.) *Nasskamp* (3957′; see above), turns to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Gruberalm* and thence to the *Gupfsattel*, and lastly ascends by the *Gamssteig* to the (2 hrs.) plateau and the (½ hr.) Heukuppe. — From the Grosse Höllenthal to the Rax through the *Gaisloch* or the *Teufelsbadstube*, see p. 311. — Several paths ascend from the *Reissthal* to the Rax (fit for experts only). One route leads from the Binder Inn by the *Kaisersteig* to the (1½ hr.) *Zikafahnler Alp;* thence to the (1 hr.) *Pehofer Haus* (Inn), near the *Waxriegel* (6260′; *View), the (1 hr.) *Liechtenstern-Hütten*, and the (1½ hr.) Karl-Ludwigshaus. (From the Pehofer Haus we may ascend the *Scheibwaldhöhe*, 6380′, the central peak of the Raxalp, in ¾ hr.) Other paths lead from the Binder over the *Grosse Gries* to the (2½ hrs.) Pehofer Haus (fatiguing), and by the *Grosse Gries* or through the *Bärenloch* (difficult) to the (3 hrs.) Karl-Ludwigshaus.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by an imposing viaduct of 13 arches, 300 yds. long and 60′ high, and then ascends (gradient 1 : 40) the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory again becomes visible far below, while to the W. the Raxalp still forms the background. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view of the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558′ below the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogel* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle, at stat. **Klamm** (2254′) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky walls and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches stat. *Breitenstein* (2543′). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 310 yds. long and 150′ high, the loftiest on the line, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, in the background the Raxalp) to the last large viaduct (175 yds. long, 90′ high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben*.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (70½ M.) **Semmering** (2840′; *Semmering-Bauer*), 1¼-1¾ hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument to *Karl von Ghega* (p. 310), the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right. About ¾ M. to the E., in a fine situation (about 3280′), is the new **Südbahn-Hôtel Semmering*, with a large restaurant. On the high-road, ¾ M. to the S. of the station, is the **Erzherzog Johann Inn*, situated at the highest point of the road (3216′). Near it is a monument to Emp. Charles VI., the constructor of the road.

The **Sonnenwendstein** or **Göstritz** (4996′; guide 2 fl., not indispensable), which rises to the E. of the Semmering, ascended in 1½-2 hrs., commands an extensive and beautiful panorama. Far below in the foreground are the Klamm, Schottwien, and the railway. The summit is carpeted with the Alpine rose. — A path descends on the N. side to (1 hr.) *Maria-Schutz* (2490′; *Inn), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. Thence by the old Semmering road to *Schottwien* (*Post; *Zum Wasserfall) and (5 M.) *Gloggnitz* (see above).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276′ by means of a tunnel, 1570 yds. in length, which penetrates the **Semmering,** the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2950′). The train then descends rapidly. From *Steinhaus* onwards it is carried high up on the N. side of the picturesque *Fröschnitzthal* by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. 78 M. *Spital* (2523′; Schwan; Hirsch).

The **Stuhleck** (5850′), ascended by the *Hocheck* and the *Spitaler Alpe* in 3½ hrs., commands a fine and extensive view. Small inn at the top.

82½ M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2204′; **Erzherzog Johann; *Adler; Post; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), an old town with iron-works, picturesquely situated on the Mürz, is a summer-resort, with a new Kurhaus and tasteful promenades. — Branch-line to *Neuberg*, see p. 315.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, which is enlivened with a number of iron-forges. Near (87½ M.) *Langenwang* (2113′) is the ruin of *Hohenwang* or *Scherfenburg* on a height to the left, and to the right of the line is the château of *Neu-Hohenwang*. 89½ M. *Krieglach;* 91½ M. *Mitterdorf*, with a large gun-manufactory. To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschthal*, rises *Schloss Püchl*, with its four towers.

The **Hohe Veitschalp** (6503′; 5½ hrs.), a very fine point of view, deserves a visit. Road in the Veitschthal to (3½ M.) *Veitsch* (2180′; Inn), where the valley divides into the *Grosse* (W.) and *Kleine Veitschthal* (E.). Road through the former to the (4 M.) *Inn im Rad* (2690′); then an ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) *Schaller Alpe*, and by a new zigzag path over the *Hundschupfen* to the (1½ hr.) new *Refuge* on the plateau and the (¼ hr.) summit. Descent by the *Rothsoltlhütten* and through the *Aschbachgraben* to (3½ hrs.) *Wegscheid* (p. 318); or by the shooting-box on the *Senkstein* and through the *Fluchgraben* to (3 hrs.) *Mürzsteg* (p. 315).

Farther on, near *Wartberg*, is the ruin of *Lichtenegg* on the right. The train makes a wide sweep round the *Wartberg-Kogel*, crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (96½ M.) *Kindberg* (1820′), with the handsome château of *Oberkindberg*, the seat of Count Inzaghi. 101½ M. *Marein.* 105½ M. *Kapfenberg* (1580′; Ramsauer), with

Schloss Unterkapfenberg, and to the left, high above us, the picturesque ruin of *Oberkapfenberg* (2313′). At the mouth of the *Thörlthal* (p. 319), 3/4 M. to the W., lies *Bad Steinerhof* (pine-cone baths). Near *Bruck* rises the old castle of *Landskron*, which was burned down in 1792.

108½ M. **Bruck** *an der Mur* (1588′; **Bernauer*, at the station; *Lamm; Adler*) is a small town at the confluence of the Mürz and the *Mur*. The old castle with Romanesque arcades once belonged to the princes of this district. A hill at the back of the station affords the best survey of the town and environs. — To *St. Michael* and *Villach*, see R. 71; to *Mariazell*, see R. 63.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At (115 M.) *Pernegg* (Linde) is the large château of the Princess of Oettingen-Wallerstein, built in 1532. Above it is an interesting older castle, in plan resembling the Wartburg. Near (118 M.) *Mixnitz* (*Schartner), at the foot of the *Röthelstein*, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the *Drachenhöhle*, or *Kugellucken*, 1550′ above the village, and upwards of ½ M. in length.

The **Hochlantsch** (5682′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 4-5 fl.; M. Hermann of Mixnitz), ascended from Mixnitz, is well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbach to the (2 hrs.) *Schwaigbauer* (from which the *Bärenschütz*, a passage which the Mixnitzbach has worn in the rock, may be visited in ½ hr.). From the Schwaigbauer to the (2½ hrs.) *Teich-Alp* (good quarters); then an easy ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps, and possesses a rich flora. Descent to the N. to (1¼ hr.) *Schüsserlbrunn* (Oberer Wirth), and through the *Breitenau* (Inn) to (2½ hrs.) *Pernegg* (see below); or from the Teichalp through the *Turnauer Graben* to (3 hrs.) *Frohnleiten* (see below). — Ascent of the **Rennfeld** (5321′) from Pernegg, also interesting and easy, either through the *Breitenau* and the *Feistergraben* in 4 hrs., or by *Gabraun* in 3 hrs.; descent to the N. to (1½ hr.) *Frauenberg (Maria-Rehkogel)*, and thence either to (3½ M.) *Kapfenberg* (see above) or (5 M.) *Bruck*.

125 M. *Frohnleiten* (*Stadt Strassburg, with view from the terrace), with forges and a hydropathic establishment. To the right of the railway is *Schloss Pfannberg*, and on a height to the left are the ruins of the castle of the same name. On a rock on the right bank is the recently-restored castle of *Rabenstein*, containing some interesting antiquities. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badelwand* by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high-road. At (129 M.) *Peggau* the *Schöckel* (p. 343) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies the small town of *Feistritz*, with lead and copper smelting-works. Near it, on the left bank of the Mur, are interesting caverns (1 hr., with guide).

The train crosses the Mur, and follows the right bank to Gratz. At (132 M.) *Klein-Stübing* is the handsome modern château of Count Palffy. The line then runs between the river and a wall of rock to (134½ M.) *Gratwein* (1293′; Fischerwirth). The valley expands. Near (136 M.) *Judendorf*, on an eminence to the right,

stands the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Strassengel*, a pleasing Gothic building with an open tower (1355). The train now skirts a height which is crowned with the ruined castle of *Gösting*, the property of Count Attems, and a favourite resort of the Gratzers, and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the ancient capital of Styria at its base.

141 M. *Gratz*, see p. 339.

63. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

RAILWAY from Vienna to (90 M.) *Neuberg* in 4½ hrs. — From Neuberg to *Mariazell* (29 M.) DILIGENCE daily at 1 p.m. in 7 hrs. (3½ fl.); two-horse carr. in 5 hrs., 12 fl. (there and back 18 fl.); from Neuberg to Mürzsteg in 1 hr., 3 fl.; one-horse carr. one-third less. — Between *Bruck* and Mariazell (40 M.) a light post-vehicle runs daily in 10½ hrs. (fare 4 fl. 60 kr.). — From *Gaming* to Mariazell, see p. 317; from *St. Pölten* by *Schrambach* to Mariazell, see pp. 317, 323.

Railway to *Mürzzuschlag*, see R. 62. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mürz*, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) *Kapellen* (2310′; Hirsch; route to the *Raxalpe*, see p. 311; ascent of the *Schneealpe*, see below; by the *Nasskamp* to the *Singerin*, see p. 311). Following the right bank of the Mur, the train next reaches —

7½ M. **Neuberg** (2400′; **Schwarzer Adler*, with garden; *Hirsch*), finely situated at the base of the *Schneealpe* (see below). The handsome Gothic *Cistercian Church*, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471, and has recently been restored. The well-preserved cloisters contain portraits of all the abbots, and we thence enter the elegant crypt, in which are the coffins of the Margrave Otho, his two wives, and his two sons. The abbey was suppressed by the Emp. Joseph II. in 1782. The E. wing of the extensive abbey-buildings is the residence of the emperor during the spring shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are the extensive iron-works of the Neuberg and Mariazell Co. (shown on application to the director).

The **Schneealpe** (6247′; 3½-4 hrs.) is ascended from Neuberg or from Kapellen (see above), the best route being that leading through the *Lichtenbachgraben*, the mouth of which lies between these two places: to the plateau 2½ hrs., to the Schneealpenhütten (Inn) ½ hr., to the summit (*Windberg*, 6247′) ½ hr. more. Extensive view of the Styrian Alps. — The shortest route from Kapellen ascends by the cemetery, to the right of the Kapellenkogl, to the (½ hr.) chalets *Im Greith*, and by a good new path to the (1½ hr.) *Kampel* (4796′) and the (1 hr.) Schneealpenhütten (guide 3-4 fl.). From *Altenberg* (p. 312) and from *Krampen* (see below) there are also several easy routes to the top. From the Schneealpenhütten by the *Ameisenbühl* and the *Nasskamp* to the *Raxalp* (p. 311), 5 hrs.

Above Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid *Mürz*, ascends to *Krampen* and the pretty village of (8 M.) **Mürzsteg** (2569′; **Post*),

with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the *Hohe Veitschalp*.

The **Hohe Veitsch** (6503′; 4½ hrs.), an interesting point, is easily ascended from Mürzsteg. We follow the Wegscheid road for 1¼ M., diverge to the left, and ascend the *Fluchgraben* by a good path to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge on the *Senkstein* (4200′; refreshm.); thence over the plateau by a path indicated by blue and white marks to the (3 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 313). From *Neuberg* (see above) a path indicated by blue marks leads by the *Veitschbachthörl*, the *Draxlerkogel*, and the finely-situated *Veitschalmhütten* to the top in 6 hrs.

The valley divides here. The road ascends the *Dobrain-Thal* to the W., and crosses the *Niederalpl* (4003′; fine view of the Veitschalp and Hochschwab) to (12 M.) *Wegscheid*, a village 9 M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 318).

Walk from Mürzsteg to Mariazell by Frein (7-8 hrs.). This route (guide unnecessary), preferable to the carriage-road, ascends to the N. on the bank of the Mürz, and crosses the (2½ M.) *Scheiterboden* (2700′; Inn). Thus far a road, traversing wood. Then a footpath on the left bank of the brook, through wild ravines between the cliffs of the *Rosskogl* on the right and the *Proleswand* on the left. The gorge at length becomes so narrow as to leave room for the stream alone, and the path has to be carried above it by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock. In the midst (1½ hr.) of this rocky wilderness, near an iron bridge across the stream, a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called the *Todte Weib* (2727′) from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A flight of wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascends to the orifice whence the cascade issues.

The Mürz is again crossed. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (½ hr.) **In der Frein** (2838′; two inns).

The Road from Frein to Mariazell (15 M.; omnibus daily) leads by *Schöneben* (3753′) and the *Gusswerk* (p. 318).

The Footpath from Frein over the *Freinsattel* to Mariazell (4 hrs.) is more attractive, but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (3 fl.) hardly necessary; the path, once found, cannot be mistaken. It diverges from the road to the right at *Gschwand*, 3 M. from Frein, and ascends into the wood past a board with a figure of St. George, and (¾ hr.) reaches another image of a saint on the summit of the **Freinsattel** (3670′). To the left rises the *Student* (4963′), and to the S.W., in the background, the bald summit of the *Oetscher* (6210′). Then a steep descent. Below a (20 min.) third image of a saint, attached to a pine-tree, the path divides; we descend by that to the left, passing a charcoal-burner's hut, to the (½ hr.) *Salza*. We now follow the road descending the stream, cross a steep hill, from the summit of which the *Dürnstein* (6160′) is seen opposite, and the *Hochschwab* (p. 318) on the left, and soon descry the handsome towers of the church of (5½ M.) Mariazell.

29 M. **Mariazell** (2830′; **Hirsch*, the old Post; *Adler*, the new Post; **Löwe*, moderate; **Weintraube*; **Greif*; **Krone*; *Drei Hasen*; *Fleischhacker*, and many others), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 200,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Gratz on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August. In the centre of the village rises the imposing church, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central

tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous wooden image of the Virgin and Child, 20 inches high, was presented by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (mother-church of Mariazell) in 1157. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was replaced in 1363 by a larger edifice, founded by Lewis I. of Hungary after a victory over the Turks, to which the reliefs over the portal refer.

Interior, 300′ long and 110′ broad. The CHAPEL containing the small miraculous image is sumptuously decorated with 12 columns of silver, &c. The PULPIT consists of a large block of red porphyry. Over the HIGH-ALTAR is a large Cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing God the Father and God the Son, presented by Emp. Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6½′ in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. In the corner to the right is a long table on which the devout place their rosaries and other objects for consecration. Round the upper Galleries are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches represent various miraculous events connected with Mariazell. A staircase in the S.W. Tower leads to a chamber containing the 'KRIPPLEIN' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity: right, the Adoration of the Magi; left, a group of Styrian peasants with various offerings. — The TREASURY contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels in gold and silver, reliquaries, jewels, miniature-altars made of precious stones, old mass-books, &c.; also the gold pen of Zacharias Werner, bequeathed by him to this church.

At the numerous adjoining booths every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious.

EXCURSIONS. The *Bürger-Alpel* (4157′; 1 hr., new path), to the N.E. of Mariazell, commands a striking view, particularly of the Hochschwab to the S.W.

Pleasant excursion (omnibus 80 kr.; one-horse carr. 3 fl.) through the *Grünau* (Marien Waterfall, refreshments at the Franzbauer's) to the (5½ M.) **Erlafsee** (2740′; **Seewirth*, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the direct road on the S. bank (3 M.).

To the ***Lassingfall**, very interesting. We follow the road to the N. by *Mitterbach* and the *Josefsberg* (3232′) to the (8 M.) *Wienerbrückl* (*Burger), and descend thence to the left to the fall, 286′ high, which the Lassing forms before its union with the Erlaf, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 2 fl.) A beautiful path descends by the fall to the left, crosses the Erlaf, ascends to the left into the romantic ***Oetschergraben**, and leads past the *Mirafall* to the (3 hrs.) *Klause*. [From this point we may follow a path through wood to the (1 hr.) *Spielbichler* (a good rustic inn), ascend to the (1 hr.) *Riffelsattel*, between the Grosse and the Kleine Oetscher (p. 324), and descend to (1 hr.) *Lackenhof* (p. 324).] A new path leads from the Lassingfall through the beautiful *Erlafthal* to (5 hrs.) *Gaming* (p. 324).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GAMING (25 M.). The road leads past the *Erlafsee* (see above) and the small *Hechtensee*, and over the *Zellerrain* (3910′), the boundary of Lower Austria, and the watershed between the Erlaf and the *Ybbs*, to (8½ M.) *Neuhaus* (3290′; Konrad) and (6½ M.) *Langau* (2261′; Brettschneider; Frühwald), in the *Oisthal*, or upper valley of the Ybbs. The route to *Lackenhof* diverges to the right, 1¼ M. farther on, and that to *Lunz* (p. 324), by the *Durchlass*, to the left. The road follows the Ybbs for 2½ M. more, ascends the *Grubberg* (p. 324) to the N., and then descends to (10 M.) *Gaming* (p. 324).

FROM MARIAZELL TO SCHRAMBACH (34½ M.), diligence daily in 7½ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 70 kr.). The road leads by *Mitterbach* and *Wienerbrückl* (see above) through the Lassingthal to (15½ M.) *Annaberg* (3180′; Post), with

its pilgrimage-church, and then descends the wooded *Steinbachthal* to (9½ M.) *Türnitz* (1513′), with an old church, prettily situated at the influx of the Türnitzbach into the *Traisen*. The road now follows the Traisen to (5½ M.) *Freiland*, where a road diverges to the right by *Hohenberg* to *St. Aegyd*, and (4 M.) *Schrambach* (Am Steg; Taverne), the terminus of a branch-line by *Lilienfeld* (Zur Porte; Schrittwieser), with its famous Cistercian abbey (late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 13th cent., with splendid cloisters) and (5½ M.) *Scheibmühl-Traisen* (p. 323) to (17½ M.) *St. Pölten* (p. 323).

The ROAD FROM MARIAZELL TO BRUCK (40 M.) leads through the pretty valley of the *Salza*. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the *Sigmundscapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. At the (3¾ M.) **Gusswerk** (2449′; **Inn*), with important iron-works, the road to *Weichselboden* diverges to the right (see p. 316). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the *Aschbachthal* to the S.E., uniting after 2½ M. with the road from *Frein* (p. 316), and reaches (3¼ M.) the small village of **Wegscheid** (2668′; *Post*). — From Wegscheid to *Mürzsteg* across the *Niederalpl* (3½ hrs.), see p. 316.

FROM WEGSCHEID TO WEICHSELBODEN OVER THE KASTENRIEGEL, a pleasant route (carriage-road, 8½ M.). About ¼ M. to the S.W. of Wegscheid the road diverges to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the *Rammerthal*, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (3½ M.) **Kastenriegel** (3547′), a hollow betwen the *Zeller* and the *Aflenzer Staritzen* (6526′), at the head of the *Hötle* (p. 320). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, and afterwards passing the (3 M.) mouth of the *Untere Ring* (p. 320), to (2 M.) *Weichselboden* (p. 320).

The road begins to ascend, passes (4 M.) *Knappendorf* (near which are the important iron-mines of *Gollrad*), and at the foot of the *Seeberg* reaches the (1½ M.) **Brandhof** (3660′), formerly a shooting-lodge of Archduke John (d. 1859), and now the property of his son, the Count of Meran, surrounded by fine groups of trees.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of the Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresa. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer; beneath the latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsmen's gear, &c.

The road now ascends steeply to the (1½ M.) *Seeberg Pass* (4114′), where we enjoy a fine view of the *Seethal*, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (2 M.) the village of —

18½ M. **Seewiesen** (3176′; **Post*), picturesquely situated.

The **Hochschwab** (7474′; 5 hrs.; guide to Weichselboden 5 fl.; provisions necessary) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the Seethal to the (1½ hr.) *Untere* and (1¼ hr.) *Obere Duttwitzhütten* (5430′), follow the valley for ½ hr. more, and then ascend by the *Edelsteig* to the right to the (½ hr.) plateau and the (¾ hr.) summit; or we may ascend at once from the upper Dullwitz to the right, skirting the *Wetterkoget*, traversing the *Ochsenreichkar*, and crossing the *Kleine Schwaben* (7196′) to the (2½ hrs.) summit, on which are a trigonometrical pyramid, an iron memorial tablet, and (a little to the S.) a dilapidated refuge-hut. Extensive view, reaching to the Danube on the N., and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. On the S.

side the Hochschwab descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the *Gschöderkar* and the *Edelboden* to (3 hrs.) *Weichselboden*, or through the *Antengraben* to *Gschöder*, see p. 320. To *St. Ilgen* by the *Hochstein-Alpe* or by the *Gehackte*, see below.

The road traverses the *Seegraben*, passing the small *Dürrsee* (2970′); at *Grassnitz* it turns to the W. into the *Stübmingthal* and soon reaches (9½ M.) **Aflenz** (2510′; **Post*; **Karlon*), a thriving village with an old church.

Ascent of the *Bürgeralpe* (4943′; 2 hrs.; good path), a pleasant excursion. Thence over the *Schönleiten* and the *Zlacken-Sattel* to the (2½ hrs.) *Mitter-Alpe* (6490′), a plateau bounded by huge precipices on every side. (Fine view from the *Kampl*, the highest point.) Easy descent to the E. over the (½ hr.) *Fölzer Alpe* (4830′) to (2½ hrs.) *Aflenz*. Ascent of the (1½ hr.) *Fölzstein* (6573′) from the Fölzer Alpe, attractive; thence an easy ascent of ½ hr. more to the top of the *Kaarl-Hochkogel* (see below).

At *Thörl* (2067′; *Karner), a village with wire-works, 2¼ M. to the S. of Aflenz, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the *Thörlbach*. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of *Schachenstein*.

A road leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the *St. Ilgner Thal* to (3½ M.) **St. Ilgen** (2400′; *Pierer*). Road thence by *Oberzwain* to *Buchberg* and the (4 M.) *Bodenbauer Inn* (2877′), beautifully situated at the head of the valley, and a good starting-point for excursions. (Guide, Ant. Berger.) Ascent of the *Messnerin* (6025′; 3 hrs.) by the *Pillsteiner Alpe*, interesting (from St. Ilgen also in 3 hrs.; descent to *Oberort* in the *Trabössthal*, p. 330, 2 hrs.). — The *Kaarl-Hochkogel* (6870′; 3 hrs.), a fine point of view, is reached by the *Trawiesen-Alpe* and the *Gehackt-Brunnen*, or by the *Kaarl-Alpe* (3½ hrs.). Descent by the *Trawies-Sattel* to (3 hrs.) *Seewiesen*. — The *Sonnschien-Alpe* (4971′), the finest Alp in the Hochschwab group, is ascended by the *Häusel-Alpe*, the *Sackwiesen-Alpe*, and the *Sackwiesen-See* in 2½ hrs. (quarters at the charcoal-burner's hut). We may thence ascend the *Ebenstein* (6970′), a superb point of view, in 2 hrs.; also the *Brandstein* (6573′) by the *Andratthütten* in 3 hrs., another fine point. — The *Hochschwab* (7474′) is ascended by several routes. The easiest leads by the *Häusel-Alpe* (see above) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Hochsteiner Hütten*, and ascends thence by the *Kloben* and the *Zarkenboden* to the (2½ hrs.) summit. A more interesting route is by the Trawiesen-Alpe to the (2¼ hrs.) *Gehackt-Brunnen* (see above); then, skirting the slopes of the *Gehacktkogel* and over the '*Gehackte*', by a new path indicated by red marks to the (¾ hr.) plateau and the (½ hr.) summit. Descent to Seewiesen, to Weichselboden, or to Gschöder, see pp. 318, 320. — A good bridle-path leads from the Bodenbauer to the N. over the *Hochalpe* (5105′) and through the *Antengraben* to (5 hrs.) *Gschöder* (p. 320). Another fine route crosses the *Sonnschien-Alpe* and the *Schiefwald-* or *Schafhals-Sattel* (5100′) to the valley of the *Sieben Seen* and (6 hrs.) *Wildalpen* (with which route the ascent of the *Ebenstein* or of the *Brandstein* may easily be combined; see above).

We next traverse the narrow *Thörlthal*, pass the (3 M.) *Jägerwirth*, (4 M.) *Bad Steinerhof* (p. 314), and (¾ M.) *Kapfenberg* (p. 313), and reach (2 M.) —

40 M. *Bruck an der Mur* (p. 314).

64. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling by Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

44 M. *One-horse Carriage* to Weichselboden (15½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.; thence to Wildalpen (11 M., in 2¼ hrs.) 4 fl.; from Wildalpen to Reifling (17½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the Bruck road at the (3¾ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 318), and leads to the S.W. through the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. 5 M. *Greith* (2277′; Inn, very poor). The Salza in its deep ravine turns towards the S., while the road (2¼ M.) ascends to the W. through wood to the *Hals* (2785′; view of the Hochschwab). We then descend in windings (short-cut to the left) to (4½ M.) —

15½ M. **Weichselboden** (2220′; *Inn*, indifferent; **Schützenauer*, in the Vordere Hölle, ¾ M. to the E., better), a small village at the union of the *Radmerbach* with the Salza, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains.

The road from Wegscheid over the *Kastenriegel* and through the *Hölle* is preferable (comp. p. 318; from Mariazell to Weichselboden 18 M.). — The neighbouring mountains abound in game, especially the *Hölle* and the *Ring*, formerly the chasse of the Archduke John. Pleasant walk through the *Vordere Hölle* (*Inn, see above) to the (¾ hr.) *Jägerhaus* (2533′), at the entrance to the *Ring*, and thence (with guide) to the *Untere* and (2 hrs.) **Obere Ring* (5414′), a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian huntsmen decorate their hats, also abounds here. A steep path (fit for sure-footed climbers only) leads from the Obere Ring through the *Wasserfallschlucht* in 1 hr. to the Hochschwabplateau; thence to the summit 1½-2 hrs. more.

The **Hochschwab** (see above) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden. We may either ascend direct to the S., on the W. side of the *Mieskogl*, or ascend to the right from the Jägerhaus in the Hölle to the (2 hrs.) *Edelboden* (4386′; rustic quarters at the forester's), and ascend thence through the *Gschöderkar* to the (3 hrs.) summit, the path being indicated by red marks. Descent to Gschöder, see below; to Seewiesen, see p. 318; to the Bodenbauer, see p. 319.

The **Hochstadl** (6300′), ascended without difficulty from Weichselboden by *Rothmoos* in 5 hrs., affords a good survey of the Styrian Alps, and particularly of the Schwaben chain. Other paths ascend from *Gschöder* (see below; by the *Bärenbach-Sattel* in 4½ hrs.) and from *Wildalpen* (over the *Nasenbauer-Alp* in 5 hrs.)

The Road to Wildalpen (11 M.) follows the rocky ravine of the *Salza*, the fine scenery of which will reward even the pedestrian. At the (1¼ M.) *Bresceni-Klause* (timber-dam) the road passes through a small tunnel; it then (¾ M.) crosses to the left bank, and reaches the (3 M.) hamlet of **Gschöder** (2051′; **Bernhofer's Gasthof zur Gemse*), at the mouth of the *Antengraben*, a good starting-point for excursions. (Guide, Schüttbauer Michel.)

The *Riegerin* (6368′; 3½ hrs.; with guide), ascended through the Antengraben, is an attractive point. — The *Ebenstein* (6970′; 5½ hrs.) is reached by the *Hochalpe* and the *Polster*; the last part difficult (comp. p. 319). — To the **Hochschwab** (see above) several routes. Easiest through the *Antengraben*, with its grand rocks, to the (3 hrs.) *Hochalpe* (rustic quarters at the Sommeraner Hütte, 5106′); then by the *Karlstein* and the *Zarkenboden* to the (2½ hrs.) summit (path with red marks). Or through the Antengraben to the (1½ hr.) *Untere Karlalpe*; then an ascent to the

Engl. Meilen
Gmunden
Laakirchen
Kirchham
Einsiedling
Pettenbach
Bergern
Wartberg
Nussbach
Tietenbach
Steinbach
Schlierbach
Kirchdorf
Kogelbg.
Gschwandt
St. Conrad
Scharnstein
Mühldorf
Steinbach
Lauterbach
Heiligenkreuz
St. Georgen
Leonstein
Molln
Grünau
Engelplon
Traunkirchen
Erlakogel
Langbath
Zwieselberg
Rinnbach
Ebensee
Eibenberg
Steinberg
Steyerling
Klausbg
Ramsau
Windischgarsten
St. Pankraz
Dambach
Piessling
Sengsen Geb.
Todtes Gebirge
Edlerkgl.
Gr. Priel
Hinter
Stoder
Spital am Pyrhn
Warscheneck
Wildenkogel See
Gr. Rabenstein
3 Brüder K.
Gr. Salberg
Lawinenstein
Trisselwand
Alt Aussee
Grundel-S.
Toplitz-S.
Wienern
Aussee
Kainisch
Mitterndorf
Zauchen
Klachau
Tauplitz
Pürg
Wörschach
Liezen
Dollach
Alt-Lassing
Lassing
Selzthal
Aigen
Rottenmann
St. Lorenzen
Irdning
St. Martin
Niedr Oblarn
Oblarn
Gröbming
Stein
Assach
Ruperting
Thönegg
Hochofen
Wald
Donnersbachwald
Oppenberg
Kammer Geb.
Ennst.
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Geograph. Meilen

Österreich. Meilen
St. Peter
Seitenstetten
Biberbach
Allhartsberg
Ferndorf
Wang
Randegg
Gresten
Reinsberg
Kürnberg
St. Michael
Kematen
Gleiss
Sonntagsberg
St. Leonhard am Walde
Windhag
Hochreith
St. Georgen
WAIDHOFEN
Zell
Ybbsitz
Konradsheim
Neustift
Gaming
Lindaubg
Gr. Ramming
Lindau
Gaflenz
Opponitz
Stockgrund
Lunz
Weyer
St. Georgen am Reith
Kogelsbach
Lunzer S.
Hochkar
Kl. Hollenstein
Hollenstein
Göstling
Wasserkopf
Königsberg
Stumpfm.
Dürrnstein
Lassing
Scheiblingkgl.
Voralpe
Palfau
Weissenbach
Mureck
Landl
Lainbach
Hieflau
Buchhbg.
Wasserkopf
Wildalpen
Gr. Buchstein
Kl. Buchstein
Buchau
Admont
Gesäuse
Radmer
Kaiserschild
Eisenerz
Erzbg.
Hochschwab
Vordernberg
Reichenstein
Trögelwang
Wald
Kalwang
Mautern
Kammern
Traboch
St. Peter
Trofaiach
Gr. Reiting
Kalbling
1 : 500 000
Kilometer
LEOBEN

left to the (3/4 hr.) *Obere Hüllen*, through the *Weissenbach-Wand* (path with blue marks), between the Grosse and the Kleine Hochwart, and across the Schwabenboden to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit. Other interesting but difficult paths ascend through the *Weillthal* (1/2 hr.) to the E. of Gschöder.

A fine route (good bridle-path) leads from Gschöder to the S. over the *Hochalpe* (5106′) and the *Häusel-Alpe* to (5 1/2 hrs.) *Buchberg* (p. 319). From the Hochalpe we may cross the saddle between the Seemauer and the Wilde Kirchen to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Sackwiesen-See* (4662′; see p. 319), and thence cross the *Plotscherboden* to the *Klamm-Alpe* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Oberorl* in Tragöss (p. 330); or from the Hochalpe nearly to the Sackwiesen-See, and then to the right to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Sonnschien-Alpe* (p. 319), from which we may cross by the *Andratl-Hüllen* and the *Fobesthörl* (p. 322) to the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 329), or cross the *Hörndl-Alpe* and *Kulm-Alpe* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Alp Neuwaldegg* and proceed through the *Frauenmauerhöhle* to *Gsöll* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Eisenerz* (comp. p. 329).

The road next leads between the precipices of the *Riegerin* (6368′) on the left and the *Hochstadl* (6300′) on the right, and past the entrance of the (3 M.) *Brunnthal*, with its small lake, above which tower the rocks of the *Riegerin*, *Ebenstein*, and *Griesstein*, to (3 M.) —

11 M. **Wildalpen** (1998′; **Zisler*, R. and A. 1 fl. 20 kr.), a thriving village, and a summer-resort, charmingly situated on the *Wildalpenbach*, which here falls into the Salza.

A visit to the *Arzberghöhle* is interesting. We descend the road in the Salzathal to the 'Steinbruchmauer' inn and ascend to the left to the (1/2 hr.) cavern. The *Thorsteinhöhle*, 1 1/2 hr. from the inn, is also worth visiting. (Landlady acts as guide; Arzberghöhle 1 fl. 80 kr.; Thorsteinhöhle 6 fl.) — Ascent of the *Hochstadl*, see above. The *Brandstein* (6573′; 5 1/2 hrs.; with guide) and the *Ebenstein* (6970′; 5 1/2-6 hrs.; with guide), ascended by the *Schafhals-Sattel* (see below), are also fine points. — To the Hochschwab the direct route from Wildalpen is through the *Brunnthal:* we follow the road to the E. to the (3 1/2 M.) entrance of the valley, and then a level path to the right for 3/4 hr., after which we ascend steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpenhüllen* (see above). Guide (3-4 fl.) and provisions necessary.

From Wildalpen to Eisenerz, direct, over the *Eisenerzhöhe*, an attractive route (6 1/2 hrs.). Guide desirable to the highest point (3 hrs.); thence to Eisenerz superfluous. From Wildalpen we ascend the course of the *Wildalpenbach* towards the S.; 1/4 hr., where the road divides, we follow the Wildalpenbach, with its numerous waterfalls, to the right, and reach (3 M.) *Hinter-Wildalpen*. Here we take a footpath to the left, cross a small bridge, skirt an enclosure, and gradually ascend to the (25 min.) *Raninger Bauer*. We now ascend rapidly through the *Schreyer*, a green, flower-carpeted ravine, cross a bridge (3/4 hr.), and (1/4 hr.) ascend a steep and stony slope, avoiding the level path which goes on in a straight direction. After 10 min. more the path divides, that to the left being somewhat shorter, but the branches soon re-unite. The path continues to lead towards the S., and soon reaches the (10 min.) **Eisenerzhöhe** (5063′), indicated by a broken cross. On the left rises the Hochschwab (p. 318) and part of the Schwaben chain.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the (20 min.) chalets of *Erzboden* or *Alzerboden* (4364′), a little beyond which we reach a carriage-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the right rises the perpendicular cliff of the *Zargenkopf*, 1000′ above the road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000′ below, while before us rises a sharp and indented rocky ridge. This is the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level (avoiding the turn to the left by a small house), we descend in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where (1 3/4 hr.) a forester's house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the *Seeau* (2142′).

The path now crosses the Seebach, which falls into the *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 329), ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, crosses the *Seeriegel*, and finally descends to the (1 hr.) high-road, which (to the left) leads to (1¼ M.) *Eisenerz* (p. 329).

A longer but more picturesque route crosses the *Schiefwald-Sattel* (7½ hrs. from Wildalpen to Eisenerz; guide necessary). We ascend the Wildalpenthal to the (¼ hr.) bifurcation (see above); here we ascend on the bank of the *Seisenbach* to the left to the (½ hr.) *Siebensee*, and past the Jagdhütte on the (1 hr.) *Kreuzpfäder* to the (2 hrs.) **Schiefwald-Sattel** or **Schafhals-Sattel** (5100'), between the *Brandstein* on the right and the *Ebenstein* on the left (see above). Descent to the right by the *Fobesthörl* to the (1¼ hr.) *Halterhütte* (4270'), the (2 hrs.) forester's house in the *Seeau* (see above), and (1½ hr.) *Eisenerz*. — From the *Schiefwald-Sattel* the traveller may prefer to go to the (1 hr.) *Sonnschien-Alpe* (p. 319), and then either to the right to (2½ hrs.) *Oberort* in Tragöss (p. 330), or to the left over the *Sackwiesen-* and *Häusel-Alpe* to the (2 hrs.) *Bodenbauer* (comp. p. 319).

The Road to Reifling (17½ M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza. After 4½ M. the *Lassing* joins the Salza on the right, and then, above (6 M.) **Palfau**, the *Mendling* (on the bank of which a road leads by *Lassing* to *Göstling*, p. 324). The parish of Palfau consists of *Auf der Lend*, *Allerheiligen* (picturesque church, and inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the Ennsthal and the railway follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the *Enns*, and then crosses the latter to (7 M.) —

17½ M. *Gross-Reifling* (railway-station, see p. 329).

From the bifurcation just mentioned a longer but more picturesque road leads to *Hieflau* (diligence daily in 3¼ hrs.). It descends to the Salza, ascends on the left bank, to the (2 M.) **Eschauer Inn*, and then leads towards the S. through the *Gamsgraben* to (3 M.) *Gams* (Haidacher), 1½ M. above which is the wild and imposing gorge *In der Noth*, with the *Krausgrotte*, an extensive cavern rendered accessible by Hr. Kraus in 1881, and containing beautiful stalactites and crystals (key and guide at Gams). The road now turns to the right and crosses a hill (1950'; fine view of the Ennsthal from the top), and then descends to (3½ M.) *Lainbach* and (3½ M.) *Hieflau* (p. 329).

65. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. Railway. Express train in 4½ hrs. (9 fl. 60, 7 fl. 70 kr.), ordinary in 7½ hrs. (7 fl. 70, 5 fl. 80, 3 fl. 90 kr.). For further particulars as to the environs of Vienna, the Danube, etc., see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

The train starts from the *Westbahnhof* (*Restaurant), outside the Mariahilf line. Soon after starting we observe the imperial palace of *Schönbrunn* on the left. 2 M. *Penzing*, and opposite to it *Hietzing*, both with numerous villas. On a height to the left stands the archiepiscopal château of *Ober-St. Veit*. To the left near (3½ M.) *Hütteldorf* are the walls of the extensive imperial park. A little to the left lies *Mariabrunn* with its pilgrimage-church and old monastery, now a school of forestry. 5½ M. *Weidlingau*, with

a château and park of Prince Dietrichstein. 7½ M. *Purkersdorf*, with numerous villas. The line here quits the old road and turns to the left, through the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfalzau*, to the hills of the *Wiener Wald*. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) *Pressbaum* are the sources of the *Wien*. The train traverses a wooded region, and beyond (15½ M.) *Rekawinkel* crosses the *Eichgraben*. 23½ M. *Neulengbach*, prettily situated on a height, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. To the N.E. rise the heights of the *Buchberg* (1523′). 27½ M. *Kirchstetten;* 30½ M. *Böheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingbach*. Beyond (33½ M.) *Pottenbrunn* the train quits the hills and crosses the *Traisen*, on which lies —

37½ M. **St. Pölten** (*Kaiserin v. Oesterreich; Krebs*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), a well-built town with 10,015 inhab., and the seat of a bishop. The *Abbey Church*, founded in 1030, was restored in a degraded style at the beginning of last century. The S. aisle contains good stained glass.

Excursions. To the S. to *Schloss Ochsenberg*, at the end of the *Steinfeld*, with extensive view (½ hr.); to the châteaux of *Viehofen* (¾ hr.), *Goldegg* (½ hr.), and *Friedau* (1½ hr.), with gardens and art-collections.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 47 M., railway in 5 hrs. (3 fl. 97, 2 fl. 98, 1 fl. 60 kr.) The line traverses the *Steinfeld* to the S., on the left bank of the *Traisen*. On the left, *Schloss Ochsenberg* (see above). 7½ M. *Wilhelmsburg*, a large village. 12 M. *Scheibmühl-Traisen* (branch-line to *Schrambach*, p. 318). The train now turns to the E. into the valley of the *Gölsen*. 15 M. *St. Veit an der Gölsen*, from which the *Reisalpe* (4586′; 5 hrs.), a fine point of view, is ascended. 19 M. **Hainfeld** (1380′; *Weintraube; Post; Krone; Rail. Rest.*), a manufacturing place and summer-resort, at the influx of the *Ramsau* into the Gölsen, with a number of iron-works in the vicinity. Pleasant excursion to (3 M.) *Ramsau* (Götz) in the Ramsauthal; also to (6 M.) *Klein-Zell* (1542′; Weintraube) in the *Hallbachthal*, at the N.E. base of the *Reisalpe* (see above; ascent hence, with guide, 3 hrs.).

The train crosses the watershed (1886′) between the Traisen and the Triesting, and descends to (27 M.) *Kaumberg* (2614′; Bär). In the *Triestingthal* we next reach (30 M.) *Altenmarkt-Theneberg*, the former (Lamm; Elephant) to the E., the latter (Drei Löwen) to the W. of the station. Ascent, to the S., of the (2 hrs.) *Hocheck* (3400′), with tower affording an extensive view. To the N., by *Klein-Maria-Zell* and *St. Corona*, to (3 hrs.) the summit of the *Schöpfl* (2930′), another fine point.

In the narrow valley we next reach (35 M.) *Weissenbach an der Triesting* (Ebers), at the mouth of the *Further Thal*. Pleasant walk to the N., past *Schloss Neuhaus*, to the pretty hamlet of (1¼ hr.) *Schwarzensee* (1730′; Inn). The valley expands. 38 M. *Pottenstein-Berndorf*, the latter with a large metal-ware factory. 40 M. *Triestinghof* (½ M. to the E. of which lies *St. Veit*). 43½ M. *Enzesfeld*, with the château of that name on the hill to the right. 47 M. *Leobersdorf* (p. 308).

43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the rapid *Pielach*, in which fish abound. On the hills to the right is the ruin of *Hoheneck*. Passing *Markersdorf* on the left, we next stop at (46 M.) *Gross-Sierning* and (49 M.) *Loosdorf*, with the interesting châteaux of *Schallaburg* (S.), *Albrechtsberg*, and *Osterburg* (N.). Beyond a tunnel we reach the finest point on the line at (52½ M.) **Melk** or *Mölk (Lamm; *Ochs; Hirsch)*, on the *Danube*, at the foot of a rock which is crowned with a famous *Benedictine Abbey* (187′ above the

river), founded in 1089, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1701-38. The church, richly embellished with marble and gilding, the library with its valuable incunabula and MSS., and various other art-treasures deserve a visit. The terrace commands a beautiful view of the Danube.

The train crosses the *Melk* and descends to the Danube. On the opposite bank is the ruin of *Weiteneck*, and higher up the river, on the hill, is *Artstetten*, a handsome château of Archduke Karl Ludwig. 58 M. **Pöchlarn** *(Pleiner)*, on the *Erlaf*, the Roman *Arelape*, the traditional seat of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the Nibelungen heroes.

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (1 fl. 60, 1 fl. 20, 80 kr.). At stat. *Erlauf* the train crosses the Erlaf, and then passes *Wieselburg* and *Purgstall* (with a château of Count Schaffgotsch). — 17 M. **Scheibbs** (1050'; *Hirsch; Krone*), a summer-resort, prettily situated among wooded hills, with the Oetscher in the background. Beautiful walks in the environs; charming view from the (1½ hr.) **Blassenstein* (2762'). — 19½ M. *Neubruck*, at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. — 23½ M. *Kienberg-Gaming*, 2 M. (omnibus 20 kr.) from the pleasant village of **Gaming** (1410'; **Höllriegl;* **Pascher*), with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian monastery which was suppressed in 1781.

Excursions from Gaming. Through the romantic **Erlafthal* to the (5 hrs.) *Lassingfall* and the **Oetschergraben*, very attractive (comp. p. 317). — Ascent of the Oetscher, recommended. We follow the Lunz road (see below) as far as the hill *am Grubberg* (2471'; Inn), diverge there to the left by a road crossing the *Föllbaumhöhe* (2678') to the *Oisthal* or upper *Ybbsthal*, and ascend to the left to (3 hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2740'; *Jagersberger; which may also be reached from Gaming by a good path by *Jägerreith* and *Oberpolzberg* in 3 hrs.). Thence with guide (Anton or Matth. Reiter, 30 kr. per hour) over pastures and through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Riffelsattel* (4213'), between the Kleine and the Grosse Oetscher, and the (½ hr.) *Oetscherhütte* (the key of which may be brought by the guide); lastly we ascend over the *Kreuzboden* to the (1½ hr.) pyramid on the top of the ***Grosse Oetscher** (6210'; superb and extensive view). — The *Oetscherhöhlen*, ice-caverns on the S. slope, towards the Erlafthal, are reached from the summit in 2 hrs. — Descent through the *Oetschergraben* to *Mariazell*, see p. 317.

From Gaming to Göstling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs., by (6 M.) **Lunz** (1952'; *Schadensteiner; Dieminger*), charmingly situated on the Ybbs, and pleasant for a lengthened stay. To the E. is the (½ M.) *Lunzer See* (2025'). From the (1½ M.) *Seehof*, at the upper end of the lake, we may cross the *Durchlass* (2484') to the (1½ hr.) *Oisthal* (see above), the road in which leads to the left to (2 M.) *Lackenhof* (see above), and to the right to (1½ M.) *Langau* (p. 317). — The *Dürnstein* (6158'; 4½ hrs.) is ascended through the *Seebachthal* and by the *Herrenalpe;* hut this route has recently been closed by Count Festetics, the proprietor. (Ascent from Göstling, see below.)

The high-road leads through the Ybbsthal from Lunz to (7 M.) **Göstling** (1745'; **Reichenpfader; Berger*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Göstlingbach*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*. Beautiful walk to the **Steinbachthal*, and through the grand ravine of *Noth* to the (2 hrs.) *Meisterhaus* in the *Wintersbachau* (Inn). — The **Hochkaar* (5935'), a superb point of view, deserves a visit. We take the road through the Göstlingthal to (5 M.) *Lassing* (2274'; Inn); by the Mooshauer or Oberhaus we ascend to the left through the *Wassergraben* to the (2½ hrs.) *Lassinger Alpe* (4712'; quarters) and the (1½ hr.) top. — Beyond Lassing the road descends the *Mendlingthal* to the Salzathal (p. 322; diligence from Göstling by Palfau to Wildalpen daily in 5½ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 20 kr.).

From Göstling to Weyer (18½ M.). The road leads through the

Ybbsthal to (5 M.) *St. Georgen am Reith*, where the road to *Waidhofen* (see below) diverges to the N., and (6 M.) *Hollenstein* (1598'; *Dietrich), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Lassing*. Then by *Klein-Hollenstein*, where the road quits the Ybbsthal, and over the *Saurüssel* to (7½ M.) *Weyer* (see below). Ascent of the **Voralpe* (5666'; 4 hrs., with guide) from Hollenstein recommended; descent by the *Esslingalpe* to (3 hrs.) *Altenmarkt* (p. 329).

Beyond Pöchlarn the train crosses the Erlaf. On the right *Marbach*, and on the hill above it the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl*. 61 M. *Krummnussbaum*. On the left bank in the distance, on the other side of the long bend which the Danube describes here, are *Persenbeug*, with its château, and *Ybbs*, a large place with an extensive poor-house and lunatic-asylum.

Near (66½ M.) *Kemmelbach-Ybbs* (the latter 1½ M. from the station) we quit the Danube and cross the *Ybbs*, the valley of which we now follow. 69 M. *Neumarkt-Karlsbach;* 72 M. *Blindenmarkt*. 77 M. **Amstetten** *(Schmiedl; Railway Hotel & Restaurant)*, rebuilt since a fire in 1877, where Murat defeated the Austrians on 5th Nov., 1805.

To KLEIN-REIFLING, 29 M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. (1 fl. 90, 1 fl. 40, 95 kr.). The train soon turns to the S. and crosses the *Ybbs*. Stations *Ulmerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen*, *Rosenau*. Then across the Ybbs to (14½ M.) **Waidhofen** *on the Ybbs* (1168'; *Infür; Schiff; Stern*), an old town, once fortified, lying in a pleasant dale, and a summer-resort. Adjoining the old Schloss is the church of St. Magdalena, of 1279, containing an interesting silver monstrance of the 15th century. On the right bank of the Ybbs (view from the bridge) lies the village of *Zell*, below which there is a good bath-house in the Urlbach. On the *Buchenberg*, to the S. of the town, are extensive shady walks. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity: ascent of the *Sonntagberg* (2310'; 1½ hr.), with pilgrimage-church, inn, and fine view (or ascended direct from stat. Rosenau in 1 hr.); ascent of the *Spindeleben* (3496'; 3 hrs.), through the *Redenbachthal;* through the *Ybbsthal* to (7 M.) *Ybbsitz* and (8 M.) *Opponitz;* and thence to the right to (7½ M.) *Hollenstein* (see above), or to the left to (9½ M.) *Göstling* (see above).

The train now quits the Ybbsthal, ascends the *Seeberger Thal* to the S., and at (20 M.) *Oberland* crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, the frontier between Lower and Upper Austria, marked by an old so-called Turkish entrenchment. We now descend by *Gaflenz* to (25½ M.) **Weyer** (1302'; *Bachbauer; Heuberger*), prettily situated in a narrow dale. (Thence to Hollenstein, etc., see above.) We then cross the Enns to *Kastenreith* and (29 M.) *Klein-Reifling*, a station on the Rudolfbahn (p. 329).

The train quits the Ybbsthal. 81 M. *Mauer-Oehling;* 84 M. *Aschbach;* 89 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S. of which is the large Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*); 94 M. *Haag* (with *Schloss Salaberg* on the left); 102 M. *St. Valentin* (Rail. Rest.; route to *St. Michael*, see p. 327). The train then crosses the *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, to —

106 M. **Enns** (919'; *Krone; Ochs*), an old town on the site of the Roman *Laureacum*, picturesquely situated. On a height stands Prince Auersperg's château of *Ennseck*, containing some Roman antiquities, with pleasant grounds. — 109 M. *Asten*.

About 3 M. to the S.W. of Asten lies the great Augustinian abbey of **St. Florian**, one of the oldest in Austria. The present large buildings were erected in the 18th cent., but the low crypt is five centuries older.

The library contains 40,000 vols., admirable MSS., and a collection of pictures, mostly copies. The collection of coins is valuable and well arranged. — The *Tillysburg*, a castle belonging to the abbey, 2 M. to the E., was once the property of the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, to whom it was presented by Emp. Ferdinand III.

Near the industrial little town of *Kleinmünchen* the train crosses the *Traun* and reaches —

117 M. **Linz** (867′). — Erzherzog Karl, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; *Goldner Adler, R. from 80 kr.; both on the Danube, near the steamboat-quay. Above the bridge: *Rother Krebs, R. 1 fl.; Lamm; Bayrischer Hof. In the town: *Löwe and Stadt Frankfurt, in the principal Platz; *Kanone, Landstrasse, the nearest to the railway-station; Goldnes Schiff, Landstrasse 36.

Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, with 41,687 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Danube*, across which an iron bridge, 300 yds. long, leads to the suburb of *Urfahr*. The handsome *Franz-Josefs-Platz*, which rises above the river, is embellished with the lofty '*Trinity Column*', erected by Emp. Charles VI. in 1723. On the busy *Promenade* are the *Landestheater*, the *Museum Francisco-Carolinum*, containing historical and scientific collections (daily 10-12 and 3-5), the *Redoutensäle*, and the *Casino*. A simple *Monument* at the upper end of the promenade was erected by the 3rd Battalion of Riflemen to their comrades who fell at Montebello in 1859. In the vicinity is the new *Mariendom*, in the Gothic style, designed by Statz, and containing handsome altars and good stained glass. — For a more detailed account of Linz, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

Environs. The ***Freinberg** is reached from the Capuchin church in 1/2 hr., by a path passing large deposits of quartzose sand. Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864) erected a fortified tower here, by way of experiment, before executing his plan for fortifying Linz, but the works have long since been abandoned. The tower on the Freinberg was afterwards converted into a church and handed over to the Jesuits. *View from the platform very fine (ladies not admitted; men not after 7 p.m.).

A good level path leads thence to the N. to the (1/4 hr.) ***Jägermayr** (Inn) and the new promenades of the public-spirited 'Verschönerungs-Verein' of Linz, with numerous points of view. To the S. in the distance stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, as far as the eye can reach, the Traunstein being especially conspicuous. — The Jägermayr lies just above the Danube bridge, from which it may be reached in a straight direction in 3/4 hr.; but the pleasantest route to it, 20 min. longer, skirts the Danube as far as the Calvarienberg, and ascends thence.

The view from the ***Pöstlingberg** (1762′), on the left bank to the N.W., 1 hr. from Urfahr, is still more extensive, and is particularly fine by evening-light. (Good panorama by Edlbacher.) A pilgrimage-church and rustic inn on the top.

St. Magdalena, a small pilgrimage-church with an inn, a charming point of view, 3/4 hr. to the N. of Urfahr, attracts many visitors. About

2 hrs. beyond it is the *Giselawarte* (3133'), a tower commanding an extensive distant view.

From Linz to *Salzburg*, see R. 18.

From Linz to Kremsmünster, 22½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 10 min. (2nd cl. 1 fl. 84, 3rd cl. 1 fl. 7 kr.) At (7½ M.) *Traun* the train crosses the Traun by a handsome iron bridge and at (10 M.) *Nettingsdorf* enters the smiling *Kremsthal*. In the background rise the Styrian Alps, with the Grosse Priel. On the hills to the right, near *Nestelbach*, stands *Schloss Weissenberg*. 14 M. *Neuhofen*, a large village, the seat of a district-court, with the ruined castle of *Gschwendt*. 16 M. *Kematen*. The Kremsthal contracts. 20 M. *Rohr-Bad Hall* (see below), at the mouth of the Sulzbach. On the hill to the right is the handsome château of *Achleiten*, the property of Hr. v. Boschan. 22½ M. **Kremsmünster** (1086'; **Kaiser Max; Post; Sonne*), a prettily-situated village, with the venerable Benedictine abbey of that name, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, and rebuilt by Henry II. in 1001 after its destruction by the Hungarians. The palatial buildings date from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols, 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques also contains many curiosities. The admirably-equipped observatory, eight stories in height, contains extensive natural-history collections on the lower floors. The fish-pond is worth seeing. Good wine at the tavern of the abbey.

From stat. *Rohr* (see above) omnibus in ½ hr. (branch-line in progress) through the *Sulzbachthal* to **Bad Hall** (1234'; *Hôtel Elisabeth; Budapest; Erzherzog Karl; Stadt Triest*), with famous springs containing iodine and salt. New Kurhaus with baths. Visitors' tax 6 fl., members of a family 2 fl. each; 2nd class 4 or 1½ fl.; music-tax two-thirds of these charges. — A road leads from Hall to the E. to *Sierninghofen* and (10½ M.) *Steyr* (see below).

66. From Linz to Bruck by Steyr and St. Michael.

160 M. Railway in 15-16 hrs. (fares 12 fl. 60, 9 fl. 45, 6 fl. 29 kr.). A seat should be secured in the last carriage for the sake of the view (see p. 107), at least from Hieflau to Admont.

To (15½ M.) *St. Valentin* (880'), see p. 325. Our line (Rudolfbahn) here diverges from the Westbahn to the S.W., and at (20½ M.) *Ernsthofen* enters the valley of the *Enns*. 25½ M. *Rammingdorf*.

28½ M. **Steyr** (990'; *Hôtel Eiselmeyer; Löwe; Schiff*), a town with 17,200 inhab., at the confluence of the *Steyr* with the Enns, is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyrdorf* by two bridges. On a hill rises *Burg Steyr*, the property of Prince Lamberg. (Admission to the park on application to the gardener.) The Gothic *Church*, consecrated in 1443, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1569; also a modern *Votive-altar in carved wood. The new *Rathhaus* and Werndl's extensive *Rifle Factory* are also worthy of notice.

Walks. To the *Obere* and *Untere Ennsleithen;* to *Tabor* (½ hr.), with view of the town; to *Christkindl* (1 hr.), a pilgrimage-church. — The tower on the Damberg (2451') affords a splendid survey of the Alps and the valley of the Danube. Crossing the Enns bridge, we walk straight through Ennsdorf and the Damberger Gasse (finger-post), and pass under the railway-embankment. The path, indicated by red and yellow marks, leads to (1¼ hr.) an inn and a chapel a little beyond it, adjoining the tower. By a small pasture a little below the inn a path indicated by

red marks diverges to the left to *St. Ulrich*, whence we may return to Steyr by the *Ruhofer Höhe*, which commands a fine view of the town.

From Steyr to Liezen in the upper Ennsthal the shortest route is through the *Steyrthal* and over the *Pyhrnpass* (52½ M.). At *Sierninghofen*, halfway to Hall (see above), a road diverges to the left through the pretty Steyrthal (enlivened with iron-works), following the left bank of the river, to *Unter-* and *Ober-Grünburg* and (17 M.) *Leonstein* (1414'; Brän). Opposite, below the mouth of the *Krumme Steyerling*, lies the (1½ M.) beautifully-situated village of *Molln* (Schwaiger), noted for its manufacture of Jew's-harps. [Very attractive walk from this point (fit for mountaineers only, with a guide and provisions) by *Ramsau* and the *Gopfing* to the (5 hrs.) *Feichlauer See* (4554') and the top of the (2 hrs.) *Hohenock* (6433'), the highest peak of the Sengsengebirge, with an extensive view. Descent by the *Koppen-Alp* and *Sprangriegler-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Windischgarsten* (see below).] On the right, 4½ M. farther, the road to *Kirchdorf*, *Voitsdorf*, and Wels (p. 82) diverges to the right. We now enter a picturesque defile, with the village and château of *Klaus* (Hofwirth). On the left are the slopes of the *Sengsengebirge*. At (4½ M.) *Preisegg* (Inn) we cross the *Steyrling*, through the valley of which a road leads by *Steyrling* and *Steyrreith* to the *Bernerau* and the (9 M.) Jägerhaus on the Straneckbach (near the small *Œdensee*), whence an attractive path leads to the (3 hrs.) *Almsee* (p. 86). By the (3 M.) *Steyrer Brücke* (1540'; Inn), above the influx of the *Teichlbach*, the road to the Stoderthal diverges to the right.

[To the Stoderthal, a very pleasant digression. The road ascends the wild ravine of the Steyr, between the *Tamberg* on the left and the *Kleine Priel* on the right, passing the *Strombodingfall*, a fine cascade of the Steyr, 84' high, to (7 M.) **Mitterstoder** (1920'; **Jaidhaus*), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the sombre precipices of the *Todte Gebirge*. In a few minutes more we reach the church of *Hinterstoder* (Vogel). — Excursions. (Guides, *Ign. Sladlinger*, of Mitterstoder, and *Eusl. Prieler* of Hinterstoder.) The *Kleine Priel* (7003'; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), a fine point, is ascended by the *Schnabl-Alpe* or the *Prüller-Alpe* without difficulty. — The **Grosse Priel* (8250'; 6½ hrs.; guide 5, to the Grundlsee 10, to Aussee 12 fl.) affords a splendid panorama. We ascend through the *Polsterthal* and the *Polsterlucke* (picturesque head of the valley) to the (2½ hrs.) *Polster-Alpe* (3860'; quarters), and to the summit in 4 hrs. more (path lately improved; near the *Brodfallscharte*, ¾ hr. below the top, is a cavern fitted up by the Austrian Tourists' Club as a refuge). Descent to *Aussee*, passing the *Rothkogl*, the *Elmsee*, and the *Lahngang-See*, rough (6 hrs. to the Grundlsee, see p. 93). — Ascent of the *Spitzmauer* (8025'; guide 5 fl.), toilsome, either through the Polsterlucke and over the *Klinserscharte* (in 5-6 hrs.), or through the *Dietlhölle*, a fine Alpine valley, where a night may be spent in the *Dietlhütte* (3163'). — To Klachau (p. 334) over the *Poppenalpe* and the *Salzsteig* (5525'), an interesting route (8½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The path, recently improved, leads by the *Schwarze See* (route to *Gössl* and *Aussee*, see p. 93) and *Tauplitz*. — From Hinter-Stoder a road leads to the E. by (3½ M.) *Vorder-Stoder* (2653'; Stocker), where we enjoy a striking survey of the Grosse Priel, Kleine Priel, Spitzmauer, etc., and by (4 M.) *Rossleiten*, with iron-works, to (4 M.) Windisch-Garsten (see below). A pleasant round for walkers: from Rossleiten to the (20 min.) *Source of the Piesling*; ascend to the left to the (½ hr.) *Gleinker See* (2648'; refreshm. at the Seebauer's), finely situated (with the *Schwarzenberg* and *Warscheneck* to the S.); descend through wood to the Teichlthal and (1¼ hr.) Windischgarsten.]

The High Road crosses the Steyrer Brücke (see above) to (¾ M.) *Dirnbach* (Post) and (1 M.) *St. Pankraz* (Mayr), and leads through the Teichlthal (with the *Sengsengebirge* on the N.) to (6¼ M.) **Windischgarsten** (1972'; *Erzherzog Albrecht; Gotdne Sense; König v. Sachsen*), a summer resort, finely situated. The *Calvarienberg* affords the best view of the imposing environs. Ascent of the *Warscheneck* (7830'; 5 hrs.; with guide), passing the Gleinker See, recommended (grand view; path made in 1879). From Windischgarsten a road leads to the E. through the *Laussalhal* to (20 M.) stat. *Weissenbach-St. Gallen* (see below). — Our road next passes

(6 M.) *Spital am Pyhrn* (2123'; *Hackel), formerly an hospice, lying between the *Schwarzenberg* (5178') on the right and the *Grosse Pyrgas* (7363') and *Bosruck* (6593') on the left, ascends past a fall of the *Schreiende Bach* to the (4½ M.) *Pyhrn Pass* (3100'), and then descends by the *Pyhrnbach* to (4½ M.) *Liezen* (p. 333). The *Grosse Pyrgas* (7363') may be ascended from Spital in 4½ hrs.; descent to *Admont* (comp. p. 332).

At (30 M.) *Garsten* the train crosses the Enns and then follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisenstrasse', from the iron-ore traffic). 36½ M. *Ternberg;* 42 M. *Losenstein*, a village inhabited principally by nail-makers, with an old church and a ruined castle. 46 M. *Reich-Ramming* (1145'), at the mouth of the *Rammingbach*, has extensive brass and iron-works. 49½ M. *Gross-Ramming*. The village lies on the right bank, at the mouth of the romantic *Pechgraben* or *Böchgraben*, in which, about 4½ M. from the station, is a large granite boulder bearing an inscription (1857) in honour of Leopold von Buch, the geologist (pleasant walk; *Stieglechner's Inn, in the *Aschach*, near the boulder). 55 M. *Kastenreith*, at the confluence of the *Gaflenzbach* with the Enns (p. 325). 57 M. **Klein-Reifling** (1204'; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line to *Amstetten* (p. 325). We now traverse a picturesque valley, pass through two tunnels, and cross the *Laussa* (see above) to (66 M.) *Weissenbach-St. Gallen* (Gruber), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies *Altenmarkt* (Lohner).

A road leads from Weissenbach through the *Buchau* by (2 M.) *St. Gallen* (1682'; Haller), with the castle of *Gallenstein*, built by the abbots of Admont to command the valley, to (12 M.) *Admont*. — Through the *Laussathal* to (18 M.) *Windischgarsten*, see above. — The ascent of the **Voralpe**, or *Esslinger Alpe*, from Altenmarkt is recommended: by the *Esslinger-Hütten* to the S. peak (*Tanzboden*, 5666'), 4 hrs.; extensive view of the plain of the Danube as far as the Bohemian Forest, of the Styrian Alps to the S., the Dachstein to the S.W., etc.; the descent may be made to *Hollenstein* (p. 325).

At (73 M.) **Gross-Reifling** (1404'; *Baumann*) the *Satza* falls into the Enns. (To *Wildalpen* and *Weichselboden*, see R. 64). The train threads two tunnels, and crosses the Enns. Beyond (75½ M.) *Landl*, near *Lainbach* (p. 322), the *Schwabl-Thal* opens on the left. The Ennsthal contracts. Two short tunnels. Then (79 M.) **Hieflau** (1697'; *Steuber; *Steinberger*), with important iron-works, finely situated at the confluence of the *Erzbach* and the Enns.

The ascent of the **Tamischbachthurm** (6673'; 5 hrs.; with guide) from this point, by the *Hochscheiben-Alpe* (3850'), is very interesting and not difficult. Magnificent view of the Tauern, etc. — The ascent may also be made from *Gross-Reifling* in 5 hrs., or from *Gstatterboden* (see below) in 4½ hrs.

From Hieflau to Bruck by Eisenerz (38 M.). Railway to (9½ M.) Eisenerz in 1 hr. (fares 74, 56, 37 kr.). The line and the 'Eisenstrasse' (see above) turn to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the *Erzbach*. To the right, at (2½ M.) *Radmer*, diverges the *Radmer-Thal* (p. 331), in which, at the foot of the *Lugauer* (7236'), 4½ M. distant, lies the village of *Radmer an der Stube* (2395'); to the E. rises the *Kaiserschild* (6833'). On a height to the left, farther on, stands the château of *Leopoldstein;* beyond it (not visible from the line) lies the beautiful, dark-blue *Lake of Leopoldstein* (2030'), over which tower the bold precipices of the *Seemauer* and the *Pfaffenstein*.

9½ M. **Eisenerz** (2444'; **Brod; König v. Sachsen; Moser*), with 4000 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6140'), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6833'). The *Church of St. Oswald* is a Gothic structure of 1279.

To the S. the red *Erzberg* (5033') closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The lower part of the mountain belongs to the Innerberg Company, the upper and more productive part is the property of companies in Vordernberg. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 300,000 tons of iron annually. Permission to visit the mines is obtained at the mining-office (ticket 1 fl. 20 kr. for each pers.). We ascend the hill as far as the *Glorietl*, which commands a beautiful survey of the Seemauer, Pfaffenstein, Schwarzenstein, Kaiserschild, and Reichenstein, and return past the *Barbara-Kapelle* and over the *Vogelbühl* to the *Church of St. Oswald* (see above). — From Eisenerz by the *Eisenerzhöhe* to (6-7 hrs.) *Wildalpen*, see p. 321.

The road from Eisenerz to Vordernberg (9 M.; Stellwagen in summer daily at 4 p.m., fare 1½ fl.) leads to the E., skirting the foot of the Erzberg, to (1½ M.) *Trofeng* (see below), whence it ascends abruptly to the (3½ M.) **Prebühl Pass** (4026'; Inn), a saddle between the *Polster* (6270') on the left and the *Reichenstein* (7106') on the right. It then descends to (3½ M.) **Vordernberg** (2687'; **Post;* **Schwarzer Adler*), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron, from which the *Hochthurm* (6834'; 5 hrs.; with guide) and the *Reichenstein* (7106'; 5½ hrs.; guide) may be ascended. Railway hence (in ¾ hr.; fares 74, 56, 37 kr.) by *Friedauwerk*, *Trofajach*, *St. Peter-Freienstein*, and *Donawitz* to (10 M.) *Leoben*; thence to (10 M.) Bruck, see p. 359.

For Pedestrians the route from Eisenerz through the *Frauenmauer Cavern* and the *Tragösthal* to Bruck is much more attractive (11 hrs.; torches and guide necessary for the cavern; magnesium-wire useful). We diverge to the left from the high-road at *Trofeng* (see above), and ascend the wooded *Gsollgraben* to the (1½ hr.) *Gsoll-Alp* (3695'), at the foot of the *Frauenmauer* (6000'), a range of mountains stretching from the Schwaben chain to the *Griesmauer*. Another hour of stiff climbing, latterly over a stony slope (fine retrospect), leads to the W. entrance (4705') of the ***Frauenmauerhöhle**, an imposing cavern perforating the whole mountain, 900 yds. in length, without including the numerous side-galleries. Soon after entering the cave (wraps advisable) we descend by an ice-clad and slippery ladder to the **Eishöhle*, which contains an ice-lake, 65' long, surrounded by columns and cascades of ice. We then remount the ladder and traverse a series of magnificent halls, often 160-200' in height, floored with limestone debris, to the (¾ hr.) E. mouth of the cavern (5120'), where we obtain a striking view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc. We now descend to the *Neuwaldegg-Alpe* and through the well-wooded *Jassing-Graben*, with the *Hochthurm* (6834') rising on the S., pass the *Grüne See*, and reach (2½ hrs.) *Oberort* (2560'; *Peintinger), the chief village in the upper **Tragösthal**. Thence a carriage-road (diligence to Bruck daily; 1 fl. 66 kr.) through the picturesque valley of the *Laming-bach*, to *Püchel*, *Oberdorf*, *St. Katharein*, and (15 M.) *Bruck* (p. 314).

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the ***Gesäuse**, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the *Tamischbachthurm* and the *Buchstein* on the N., and the *Hochthor* and *Reichenstein* on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400'). Beautiful glimpses are enjoyed from time to time of the lateral valleys, particularly on the S. side. The road through this ravine, constructed by the Austrian government in 1841-47, will repay the

pedestrian (finest points at the beginning and end). The train passes through two tunnels on the right bank of the Enns and crosses the *Hartelsgraben;* it then crosses to the left bank and reaches (84½ M.) *Gstatterboden* (1850′).

Pleasant walk through wood to the (½ hr.) *Gstatterboden-Bauer*, a solitary farm in a forest glade, encircled by imposing mountains. Ascent thence of the *Tamischbachthurm* (6673′; 4½ hrs.; with guide), by the *Eggeralpe*, not difficult (comp. p. 329). The *Grosse Buchstein*, see below.

To the ***Johnsbachthal**, a very interesting excursion. We follow the high-road for 2¼ M. to the W., and then ascend by a road to the left through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the *Reichenstein* to the right and the *Hochthor* on the left, to the (4 M.) finely-situated village of *Johnsbach* (2535′; Inn, near the church, unpretending; the *Kölbl Inn*, 1½ M. farther up the valley, preferable). To the W. rise the precipices of the *Reichenstein* (7106′), to the E. the *Oedstein* (7661′) and the *Hochthor* (7782′). A picturesque path ascends hence through the valley, which now trends to the E., passing the (½ hr.) *Wolfbauer*, and a fine waterfall above it to the left, to the (2 hrs.) *Neuburger Alp*, and crosses the saddle to the S. of the *Lugauer* (p. 329) to (1 hr.) *Radmer an der Hasl* (2985′; accommodation at the 'Schlössl') and (¾ hr.) *Radmer an der Stube* (p. 329) in the *Radmerthal*. Another path ascends to the left by the *Wolfbauer* (see above; quarters), leads past the waterfall to the *Kader-Alpe*, and skirts the base of the precipices of the *Hochthor* and *Hoch-Zinödl* to the *Sulzkar-Alpe*, whence we descend through the *Hartelsgraben* (see above) to (4½ hrs.) *Hieflau* (p. 329).

From Gstatterboden we may follow the railway and ascend the ***Bruckgraben** (see below) as far as the charcoal-burner's hut, and return over the *Brucksattel* (3586′), a very fine excursion (4½ hrs.; with guide).

The train passes the *Johnsbachthal* (left) and the wild gorge of the *Bruckgraben* (right), recrosses the Enns, and passes through a tunnel, 262 yds. long, beyond which it enters the broad green dale of —

91½ M. **Admont** (2105′; **Post;* **Buchbinder; Jerausch; Wölzenberger; Bräuhaus;* good wine at the *Stifts-Stübl*), a picturesque village, and a summer-resort, with the handsome buildings of the celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded by Archb. Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, partly burned down in 1865, but since rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, *St. Blasius-Münster*, with its two slender spires, has been modernised. The valuable library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSS (open daily 10-11 and 4-5). Above Admont to the S., stands (½ hr.) *Schloss Röthelstein* (2680′), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded *Pleschberg* (5636′), with the church of *Mariakulm* (see below) at its base; to the N. rise the '*Haller Mauern*', consisting of the *Grosse Pyrgas* (7363′), *Scheiblingstein* (7220′), *Hexenthurm* (7156′), and *Natterriegel* (6653′); to the E. is the *Grosse Buchstein* (7296′); to the S.E. the *Sparafeld* (7366′). Another good view of the environs is obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. — About 1½ M. to the N. is the picturesque village of *Hall*. To the W. is the (1 hr.) pilgrimage-church on the *Frauenberg* (p. 332).

Ascents. (Guides, *A. Fäustlinger*, *C. Hackl*, and *P. Stoll.*) The **Grosse Buchstein** (7296′; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is toilsome, but repays the fatigue. The road to St. Gallen (p. 329) is followed towards the S.E. by *Weng* to (4½ M.) the *Tonner Inn* (2790′), 1½ M. beyond which we diverge to the right by a shooting-lodge; we then cross the *Gsingschneide* and ascend a stony gully to the plateau and the (5½ hrs.) summit. Or we may go on by the road to the (3 M.) *Eisenzieher* (2750′), and ascend by the *Eisenzieher-Alp* to the (4½ hrs.) summit. Admirable view. Descent to the *Gstatterboden* steep and unpleasant. — The ***Natterriegel** (6653′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is a remarkably fine point, and free from difficulty. We ascend from Admont to the (3-4 hrs.) *Grabnerthörl*, between the *Grabnerstein* (6046′) and the Natterriegel, either by the *Pitzboden* and the *Grabner-Alpe*, or by the *Lercheck-Hütte* and the *Moserhütte*; thence to the left in 1¾ hr. to the summit. — The **Grosse Pyrgas** (7363′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is also recommended: by (1 hr.) *Mühlau* (Inn) and the (½ hr.) *Gstattmeier Nieder-Alpe* to the (1 hr.) *Pyrgasgatterl* (4422′); then by the *Brandtner-* and *Hiesel-Alpe* to the arête, and thence to the right to the (3 hrs.) top.

A rough road (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 4½ fl.) leads from Admont towards the S. over the *Lichtmessberg* to the (5 M.) **Kaiserau** (3563′), a picturesque glade surrounded by pine-woods, with a château belonging to the Abbey of Admont (refreshments and accommodation only on previous application at Admont). The Kaiserau lies at the base of the *Kalbling* (6600′) and *Sparafeld* (7366′). The latter may easily be ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.). Two footpaths cross from the Kaiserau to the Paltenthal, one leading W. to *Bärndorf* and (2 hrs.) *Rottenmann*, the other S. to *Dietmannsdorf* and (1¼ hr.) *Trieben* (see below).

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (98 M.) *Frauenberg*, rises the *Frauenberg* (2497′), with the handsome pilgrimage-church of *Mariakulm*, and farther on lies the pretty village of *Ardning*, at the foot of the *Bosruck*. At the confluence of the *Paltenbach* with the Enns, the line turns towards the S. to (102½ M.) **Selzthal** (2080′; **Krone*, **Huber*, both at the station; **Rail. Restaur.*), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg; R. 67). The train skirts the slopes of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5702′), and enters the narrow mouth of the *Paltenthal*, a valley stretching to the E. On a height to the right rises the picturesque château of *Strechau* (2835′), the property of the Abbey of Admont. 107 M. **Rottenmann** (2210′; **Post; Bräu*), a small town with rolling-mills and iron-works. Then (113 M.) *Trieben* (2323′; Post).

From Trieben a road leads to the S., by **Hohentauern** (4150′), to *Judenburg* (p. 360; about 31 M.). Fine scenery as far as the top of the pass (7 M.); thence through the *Pölsthal* monotonous. Ascent of the *Bösenstein* (8036′; 4½ hrs.; with guide) from Hohentauern, interesting; extensive view.

To the right near *Gaishorn* lies the small lake of that name (2316′). The line gradually ascends to the watershed between the Enns and the Mur, near (122 M.) *Wald* (2784′), and then descends the *Liesing-Thal* to *Kallwang* (2470′; *Fleischhauer), with valuable copper-mines, *Mautern*, a thriving village, *Seitz-Kammern*, and (141 M.) **St. Michael** (p. 360), on the line from Villach to (160 M.) *Bruck* (p. 314).

The **Zeiritzkampel** (6950′; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from *Wald* or from *Kallwang* without difficulty. Rich flora. The descent may be made by the *Kammerl-Alpe* to *Radmer* (p. 329) and *Hieflau*, or to *Eisenerz*.

67. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen *(for Salzburg)*.

Comp. Map, p. 320.

RAILWAY from Selzthal to (30 M.) *Aussee* in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 92, 1 fl. 44, 96 kr.); to (62 M.) *Bischofshofen* in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 fl. 10, 3 fl. 10, 2 fl. 10 kr.).

Selzthal, see p. 332. The train crosses the *Paltenbach* near the station, and runs towards the W. through the broad and in parts marshy valley of the Enns (peat-cuttings), crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyhrnbach*, to (3½ M.) **Liezen** (2162′; *Post; Fuchs*), a small town with 1100 inhab., pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Pyhrnthal*. Good survey of the environs from the *Calvarienberg;* to the W. the huge Grimming, S. the Hohe Trett and Blosen, and E. the Dürrenschöberl.

From Liezen a road leads to the N. (diligence daily in summer) over the *Pyhrn* (3100′) to (15 M.) *Windischgarsten* (p. 328); thence to **Stoder*, see p. 328. — The ascent of the **Hochmölbing** (7650′; 7 hrs., with guide; Joh. Mühlbauer of Liezen) is recommended. We follow the road from Liezen to the W. as far as (1½ M.) *Weissenbach* (see below), and ascend to the right through the *Weissenbachthal* (with the *Angerhöhe* facing us, see below); then to the left through the steep *Langpoltner Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Thorriese*, and (¾ hr.) *Langpoltner-Hütte* (quarters). From this point we may either ascend by the *Niederhütte* and the *Kirchfeld*, or by the *Brunnhütten*, to the (4 hrs.) summit, which commands an admirable panorama of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Glockner, and a view to the N. as far as the Bohemian Forest.

The line skirts the hill-side. On the right stands *Schloss Grafenegg*, now a brewery. At *Weissenbach* the bald rocks of the *Angerhöhe* (6742′) peep from a wooded valley on the right. 8 M. *Wörschach* (2100′), with small sulphur-baths, commanded by the ruin of *Wolkenstein* on a red rock, lies at the mouth of a wooded ravine, which contains (¼ hr.) a fine waterfall. The *Hochmölbing* (see above) may also be ascended from this point (5½ hrs.; guide).

We next pass (9½ M.) *Maitschern* and (on the right) *Niederhofen*, with the ruin of *Friedstein*. At (12 M.) **Steinach** (2105′; *Inn*, at the station) the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen. The well-built village of *Steinach* (*Post), with its two châteaux, lies ½ M. to the E. of the station.

The **Grimming** (7713′), a huge mountain with precipitous sides, may be ascended from *Unter-Grimming* (Kalss), 4½ M. to the W. of Steinach, by the *Hochaigner-Alpe*, in 6-7 hrs. (difficult; for adepts only). Easier from *Klachau* (see below), by *Kulm* and the *Schachenscharte* (5-6 hrs.; guide Joh. Feuchter, or 'Petschpaul', of Kulm). Fine view: Ennsthal, the S. Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, Todte Gebirge.

On the right bank of the Enns, 2¼ M. to the S. of Steinach station, lies **Irdning** (2192′; **Resl; Sigl*), at the entrance to the *Irdning-* or *Donnersbach-Thal*. Pleasant excursion thence to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Möllbegg* (6813′); admirable view of the Enns Valley, the Todte Gebirge, etc.

The railway to AUSSEE soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. The vil-

lage of *Unter-Grimming*, at the base of the Grimming, lies below us, to the left. Beyond two tunnels (the second of which, the *Burgstaller Tunnel*, is 365 yds. long) the train enters the narrow and romantic *Grimmingbach-Thal*, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The *Wallerbach*, in its deep and narrow ravine, is crossed, and then the *Grimmingbach*. 17 M. **Klachau** (2730′; **Maierl*, rustic), finely situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the Todte Gebirge.

Ascent of the *Grimming*, see above. — From *Tauplitz* (rustic inn), situated on the hill-side, 1/2 hr. to the N. of Klachau, a fine route (guide) passes the *Schwarze See* and crosses the *Salzsteig* (5403′) to (8 hrs.) *Mitterstoder* (p. 328).

From Klachau (highest point on the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows and marsh to (20 1/2 M.) **Mitterndorf-Zauchen** (2615′). To the right, 3/4 M. from the railway, lies the large village of *Mitterndorf* (*Post).

A road leads hence to the S., through **Pass Stein*, to (9 M.) *St. Martin* in the Ennsthal (see below). — The *Lopernstein* or *Lawinenstein* (6434′), ascended from *Mitterndorf* in 3 hrs., commands an admirable view of the Todte Gebirge, Dachstein, etc.

To the left, above the green lower hills, appear several peaks of the Dachstein group. To the right, on a wooded hill, stands the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Kumnitz*. 26 M. *Ausser-Kainisch*, on the *Oedensee-Traun* or *Kainisch-Traun*, which issues from the *Oedensee* (2507′), 1 1/2 M. to the S.; on the right rises the *Röthenstein* (5253′). The train now follows the right bank of the wooded Traunthal, and then crosses the stream to (30 M.) stat. **Aussee**, 1 M. to the S. of the town of that name (p. 92).

From Steinach to Bischofshofen. The train crosses the *Grimmingbach*, passes (14 M.) *Trautenfels* (with the handsome château of that name on the right), skirts the base of the *Grimming*, and below the influx of the *Salza* crosses the Enns and reaches (17 1/2 M.) *Nieder-Oeblarn* and (20 M.) **Oeblarn** (2225′; *Fleischer*), at the mouth of the *Walchernthal*. To the W. rises the pointed *Stoder-Zinken* (see below).

The * **Gumpeneck** (7303′), scaled from Oeblarn by the *Walchern-Alpe* in 4 hrs. (guide), commands a magnificent view of the Dachstein, Todte Gebirge, Tauern, etc. — The *Salza* (see above), which rises on the Todte Gebirge, forces its way, to the S. of Mitterndorf, through a profound gorge between the Grimming and the Kammergebirge, called * **Pass Stein**, through which a road leads from *St. Martin* (on the high-road, 3 M. to the N. of Nieder-Oeblarn) to (9 M.) *Mitterndorf* (see above).

The train skirts the S. slope of the valley (on the right a peat-moor), and crosses the *Sölkbach*. 25 M. **Gröbming** (2200′); the village (**Post; Mendl*) lies 1 1/2 M. to the N., on the left bank of the Enns. To the left of the station, *Schloss Thurnfeld*.

The **Sölkthal**, which opens by the hamlet of *Stein*, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of Gröbming, and divides, 3 M. from its mouth, into the *Gross-Sölkthal* to the left, and the *Klein-Sölkthal* to the right, deserves a visit. Follow-

ing the left arm, we reach the villages of (1¼ hr.) *Gross-Sölk* (Bäcker), (2 hrs.) *Mössna*, and (1 hr.) *St. Nicolai* (3693'; Inn). Fine scenery at the head of the valley. — EXCURSIONS. From Gross-Sölk to the top of the *Gumpeneck* (see above), through the *Feistagraben*, in 3½ hrs., an interesting walk (cart-road nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). Ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein* (8527') from St. Nicolai, by the *Kaltherberg-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (guide); superb panorama. The descent to the *Klein-Sölker Unterthal* is fatiguing. — Over the *Sölkerscharte* (5873') to *Murau* (p. 338), 7 hrs., guide advisable.

In the *Klein-Sölkthal*, 1½ hr. above Stein, lies *Klein-Sölk* (3212'; Inn), 1½ hr. above which the valley divides into the *Unterthal* on the left (ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein*, see above) and the *Oberthal* on the right. The latter contains the (2 hrs.) *Schwarze See* (3783'; quarters at the gamekeeper's). Two toilsome passes lead hence to the *Lessach-Graben* and (8 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (p. 338), one over the *Landschitz-Scharte* (7690'), the other over the *Kaiser-Scharte* (7525'); another (repaying) crosses the *Preberthörl* (7196') to *Krakaudorf* and (10 hrs.) *Murau* (p. 338). — The *Hohe Wildstelle* (9010') may be ascended hence, but more conveniently from Schladming (see below).

The **Stoder-Zinken** (6715') may be ascended from Gröbming without difficulty in 4½ hrs. (with guide). Very striking view, especially of the nearer mountains (Dachstein, Todte Gebirge).

The train crosses the *Sattenthaler Bach*, and follows the right bank of the Enns to (26 M.) *Pruggern* and (30 M.) *Haus* (Neuwirth); on the left rise the *Höchstein* and the *Hohe Wildstelle*. The Enns and the *Weissenbach* (to the right the spurs of the Dachstein) are then crossed. 36 M. **Schladming** (2402'; **Post; Bräuhaus; Fleischer; Karlwirth; Nuss's Restaurant*, near the station), pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, and suited for a prolonged stay. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the *Ramsau*, which conceal the Dachstein. (Good view of the Dachstein from the plateau of *Rohrmoos*, 1½ M. to the S.W.)

Pleasant excursion to the **Ramsau**, a fertile, upland plain, 5 M. long by 2½ M. wide, 2900-3300' above the sea-level, separated from the Ennsthal on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills, and bounded on the N. by the precipitous sides of the Edelgrieshöhe, Scheichenspitze, and Eselstein, three imposing limestone peaks of the Dachstein group, while the Dachstein and the Thorstein rise more to the W. The Ramsau is inhabited by Protestants, and is dotted with numerous farm-houses. In order to obtain a glimpse at this district, it is sufficient to go as far as the church of *St. Rupert am Kulm* (3520'; Inn, rustic), which may be reached either by a rough road (4 M.) viâ *Mauterndorf*, or, better, by a footpath (1 hr.), leading to the right along the Enns beyond the bridge, crossing the railway after 5 min., and ascending, at first somewhat abruptly, through wood. The traveller is recommended, however, to extend the expedition to the Brandriedel. From Kulm we follow a shadeless road, past the *Protestant Meeting House*, to the (3 M.) *Karlwirth* (beer). Here we turn to the right, and ascend to the **Austriahütte** (built in 1880 by the Austrian Alpine Club; restaurant in summer) on the *Brandalpe*, ¼ hr. below the barren summit of the **Brandriedel* (5656'), which commands a splendid view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc. To the N.E. (½ hr.) lies the finely situated *Neustatt-Alpe*. The shortest route to the top of the **Dachstein** (9830') is from Schladming, but is fit for proficients only. (From the Austriahütte 5½ hrs.; guide from the Ramsau to the summit and back 8, from Schladming 9, with descent to Hallstatt or Gosau 12 or 13 fl.; guides, *Joh. Schrempf* or '*Auhäusler*', *Joh. Steiner* or '*Bartlhans*', *Karl Fischer*, *Franz*, *Joh.*, and *Matth. Knauss*, all of the Ramsau.) From the Austriahütte a new path crosses the lower end of the *Edelgries-Schlucht* and the pastures of the *Brandstell*, skirts rocky slopes, and enters the

Schwadering, a large basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, through which we have a long and fatiguing ascent over debris and grassy slopes. At the head of this basin we ascend the rocky slope to the left, traverse several steep patches of snow, cross a rocky crest, and soon reach the new path. We now ascend the *Rothe Rinne*, a groove or channel formed by blasting the rocks, 80' high and sloping at an angle of 75°, the passage of which is facilitated by a wire-rope. The wire-rope helps us to mount other rocks, scarcely less steep, and patches of snow, and brings us to a smooth and almost perpendicular rock about 65' high, which we scale, with the aid of the rope, by means of iron stanchions driven into the rock. In a few minutes more we reach the *Ramsauer* or *Hunerkogel-Scharte* (about 8200'), between the Hunerkogel and the Grosse Koppenkarstein, at the head of the *Schladming Glacier* (3½ hrs. from the Austriahütte). We traverse the glacier, passing the two '*Dirndln*', and ascend the *Karls-Eisfeld* to the summit in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 95). — Among the other peaks of the Dachstein, the *Scheichenspitze* (8734'; splendid view) is the easiest (from the Kulm Inn 4-4½ hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent of the *Thorstein* (9665'). by the *Windlegerscharte* and the *Untere Windlucke*, is very troublesome (comp. p. 95; guide 10, with descent to Gosau 13 fl.). — The *Bischofsmütze* (8053'; guide from the Ramsau 10 fl.), see below. — From the Ramsau to the N., over the *Feisterscharte* (7250') and the dreary rocks of the '*Stein*', to (8 hrs.) *Hallstatt* (p. 94), not an attractive route (guide 7 fl.).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., up the *Unterthal*. Where (7 M.) the valley divides, we turn to the left (the *Steinriesenthal* to the right, see below), and ascend the *Rissachthal*, past the *Lower* and *Upper Rissach Falls*, to the (1 hr.) **Rissacher See** (4373'), at the upper end of which is a shooting-box (quarters for the night, if necessary). A remarkably fine peak to be ascended hence is the *Hohe Wildstelle* (9010'), reached by the *Waldhornalpe* (4½ hrs.; guide). — The ascent of the **Hochgolling** (9392'), the highest mountain in Styria, is toilsome, but presents no difficulty to experts. We ascend the Steinriesenthal (see above) to the (4½-5 hrs. from Schladming) *Obere Steinwenter Alpe* (5565'; night-quarters) and the (2 hrs.) *Scharti* (7960'), and finally on the steep N.W. side to the (1½ hr.) summit. Descent from the Scharte through the *Göriachwinkel* to (5½ hrs.) *Tamsweg*, see p. 337.

The Ennsthal contracts. The line skirts the left bank of the river, passing through several deep cuttings. 39 M. *Pichl*, station for the *W. Ramsau* (see above; 3 hrs. to the *Austriahütte*). Near (41½ M.) *Mandling* (2658'; Inn), in the *Mandling Pass*, which was formerly fortified, the train crosses the *Mandlingbach*, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg.

Road from Mandling to the N.W., through the *Mandlingthal*, to (4 M.) **Filzmoos** (3510'; **Inn*), a prettily-situated village, with a pilgrimage-church, whence the *Rettenstein* (7365'; 3½ hrs.; fine view of the Dachstein, etc.) is ascended by the *Mandling-Alp* without difficulty. To the N. tower the isolated pinnacles of the *Bischofsmütze*, the higher N. peak of which (8053') was ascended for the first time in 1879 by the guides Steiner and Auhäusler (very difficult; from the *Obere Aualp*, 1¼ M. from Filzmoos, in 3½-4 hrs.). — Over the *Steigl* to *Gosau*, see p. 96; to the *Zwieselalp*, see p. 96.

46½ M. **Radstadt** (2808'; **Post; Thorwirth; Stöckl; Obergloner*), an old walled town, stands on a rocky hill to the right of the railway. Fine view from the station of the *Tauernthal* (see below), with the *Gaisstein* and *Seekarspitze*, to the S.

The *Rossbrand* (5800'; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by marks) commands a magnificent view of the Tauern and the N. Dolomites. — The *Grieskareck* (6523'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended by *Flachau*, is also a fine point.

A tolerable road leads from Radstadt to the W., by *Altenmarkt*, to (11 M.) **Wagrain** (2743′; *Grafenwirth*) and (8 M.) *St. Johann im Pongau* (p. 108). — From Radstadt over the *Radstädter Tauern* to *St. Michael* and *Spittal*, see R. 68.

At (48½ M.) *Altenmarkt* the line quits the Enns, which rises 8 M. to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) *Eben* (2808′), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then passes through a deep cutting, crosses the *Fritzbach* by a bold bridge (striking *View of the Dachstein to the right, and of the Uebergossene Alp to the left), and descends the narrow *Fritzthal* to the W., crossing the stream repeatedly. At (55 M.) **Hüttau** (2323′; *Post*) the road to the Salzkammergut by St. Martin and Annaberg diverges (p. 97). Several tunnels. The train descends rapidly (gradient from 1 : 45 to 1 : 50), crossing the Fritzbach six times, penetrates the *Kreuzberg* by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, and descends the slope to the left (pleasant view of the Salzachthal, Hochkönig, and Tännengebirge). Lastly we cross the *Salzach* to —

62 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795′; *Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 108.

68. From Radstadt to Spital by the Radstädter Tauern.

67½ M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 23 hrs., including halt for the night at St. Michael (fare 9 fl. 10 kr.). Another runs daily from Radstadt to Scheifling, spending the night at Tamsweg (31 hrs.; fare 10 fl. 4 kr.).

Radstadt, see above. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends the valley of the *Tauernache* towards the S. to (9½ M.) *Untertauern* (3295′; Post), at the foot of the Radstadt Tauern. It then ascends past the falls of the Tauernache (see finger-posts; the finest fall is the *Upper, to the right of the road). At the top of the (7 M.) **Radstädter Tauern** (5702′), a pass known to the Romans, stands the *Tauernhaus*, a kind of hospice with a chapel and a burial-ground. The road descends past the *Scheidberg* (Inn) to (11½ M.) —

28 M. *Tweng* (4088′; *Post), the first village in the *Lungau*. Then through the *Taurachthal* to (6 M.) *Mauterndorf* (*Post; *Wallner), a small town with a well-preserved castle (tower 144′ high), and across the *Staig* to (6 M.) —

40 M. **St. Michael** (3505′; *Post; Wastlwirth*), a small town on the *Mur*.

The *Speiereck* (7900′; 4 hrs., with guide) affords an excellent survey of the Lungau, Niedere Tauern, etc. — The **Murwinkel** (upper Murthal; one-horse carr. to Rothgülden and back 4 fl.) is worthy of a visit. Road to the W. to (2 M.) *Niederdorf*, at the mouth of the *Zederhausthal;* then to the left through the narrow Murthal to *Schellgaden*, (5 M.) *Mur* (3630′; Gferrer), and (3 M.) the arsenic-works of *Rothgülden* (4163′; quarters at the manager's). Picturesque walk thence to the (1½ hr.) **Rothgülden-See* (5564′), at the N. base of the *Hafnereck* (10,043′; ascent difficult; better from the Maltathal, see below). — About 1 hr. above Rothgülden, on the left, opens the wild *Moritzenthal*, with its three picturesque lakes (to the *Obere Schwarzsee* 2½ hrs.). Thence 1½ hr. more to the last chalets, near the *Source of the Mur*, at the N.W. base of the *Marchkareck* (8793′).

The principal place in the *Lungau* (region of the sources of the Mur,

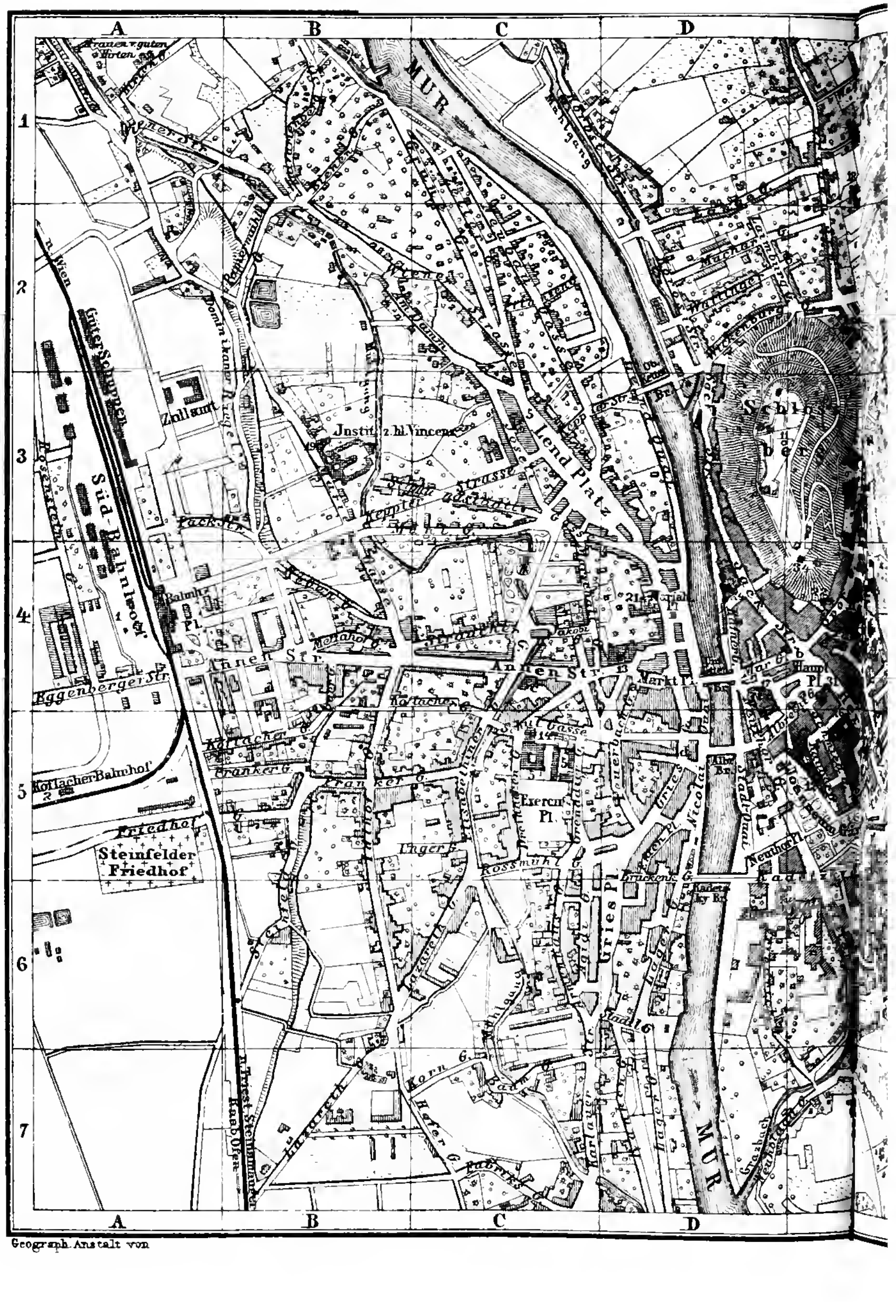
helonging to Salzburg) is **Tamsweg** (3350'; *Post; Platzbräu; Lebzelter*), a pleasant little town, with the loftily-situated church of *St. Leonhard*, 8 M. to the E. of Mauterndorf (10 M. from St. Michael; diligence to it daily from hoth these places). The *Lasaberg-Alpe* (6345'; 2½ hrs.; with guide) affords a good survey of the environs; descent to (1½ hr.) *Ramingstein* on the high-road (see helow). The **Preberspitze* (8993') is a splendid point of view. Cart-road to the (2 hrs.) sombre *Prebersee* (4895'), ½ hr. ahove which is the *Prodinger Alphütte* (spend night); lastly 3 hrs. more to the summit (steep towards the end only). — Route to Schladming hy the *Gollingscharte*, and ascent of the *Hochgolling*, see p. 326. Another pleasant route is through the *Weissbriachthal* (11½ hrs.). We ascend hy *Maria-Pfarr* to the (2½ hrs.) *Sieglhof*, and, where the valley divides (1½ hr.), ascend to the right through the *Znachthal* to the (2½ hrs.) pass (6710') lying to the E. of the *Lungauer Kalkspitze* (8098'); then descend into the *Gigler Thal*, passing the *Obere* and *Untere See* and the *Landauer See*, and traverse the *Oberthal* to (5 hrs.) *Schladming* (p. 335). — To Sölk, through the *Lessachthal* and over the *Landschitz-Scharte* or the *Kaiser-Scharte*, see p. 335.

From Tamsweg to Scheifling (37 M.). Road (diligence daily in 9½ hrs.) through the Murthal by *Ramingstein*, *Predlitz*, *Stadl*, and (22½ M.) **Murau** (2610'; *Bräu; Strobl*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*, to *Scheifling* (p. 361), a station on the Bruck and Villach line (R. 72). — Excursions. Interesting ascent of the *Schilcherhöhe* (7431'), from *Ramingstein* in 3½ hrs. (guide); descent by *Inner-Krems* to *Kremsbruck* (see below), 3½ hrs. — A pleasant expedition may be made from *Predlitz* (Steinerwirth) through the *Predlitzgraben* to (10 M.) *Turrach* (4134'; Inn), whence the *Eisenhut* (8004') may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 362), and the *Königsstuhl* (7650') in 4 hrs. (both attractive; guide necessary). From Turrach the road ascends steeply to the (4 M.) *Turracher See* (5784'; Seewirth), and then descends on the bank of the *Seebach* to (6 M.) *Ebene-Reichenau* (3563'; Schiessl) in the *Gurkthal*, whence a road leads to the W. hy *Klein-Kirchheim* (baths) to (18 M.) *Millstatt* (p. 267), on the lake of that name. — From *Stadl* (Post) to *Flattnitz* (p. 362) a rough road leads through the *Paalgraben* (15 M.). — From *Murau* to *Gröbming* over the *Preberthörl* or the *Sölkerscharte*, see p. 335.

The road crosses the *Katschberg* (5386'), separating Salzburg from Carinthia, and beyond (9½ M.) *Rennweg* (3730 ft.; Post) leads through the Lieserthal by *Kremsbruck* and *Leoben* to (9 M.) — 58½ M. **Gmünd** (2400'; *Lax; Post*), a small town with a château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the *Maltathal*.

The ***Maltathal** is a beautiful valley, about 25 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road (one-horse carr. to the Pflügelhof and back, 3 fl.) leads on the left bank of the *Maltabach* to (4 M.) *Maltein* (2750'; Homann; guides, *Joh.* and *Georg Klampferer*, *Joh.* and *Jos. Fercher*), the principal place in the valley, from which the *Faschauner Thörl* (5793'), with a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 1½ fl.). The road ends at the (3½ M.) *Fall-Säge*, ¾ M. beyond which is the *Pflügelhof* (rustic inn). On the right is the grand fall of the *Fallbach*, and to the left the *Gössfall*, within an enclosure. From the *Gössgraben*, a valley with numerous fine waterfalls, which opens here on the left, a fatiguing route crosses the *Dössner Scharte* (8743'), to the S. of the *Säuleck* (10,109'), in 10 hrs. to *Mallnitz* (p. 120) or *Ober-Vellach* (p. 302). The night may he spent at the *Ulrichshütte*, 4 hrs. from the Pflügelhof. The Säuleck may be ascended from the top of the pass in 1½ hr. (guide 9, or incl. the Säuleck 10 fl.).

The path in the Maltathal (guide desirahle; to the Blaue Tumpf 1 fl.) next leads by *Brandstatt*, past the *Schleierfall* and the *Faller Tümpfe* (recently rendered accessihle), to the (1½ hr.) *Hochsteg* (3205'); far below flows the Malta through its narrow ravine; to the right is the *Melnik Fall*. We next ascend and cross the *Hohe Brücke* to the (½ hr.) *Traxhütte* (3773') in the *Schönau*, with a shooting-box of Baron Riese, and the (¼ hr.) **Blaue Tumpf*, the finest point in the valley. To the left the discharge



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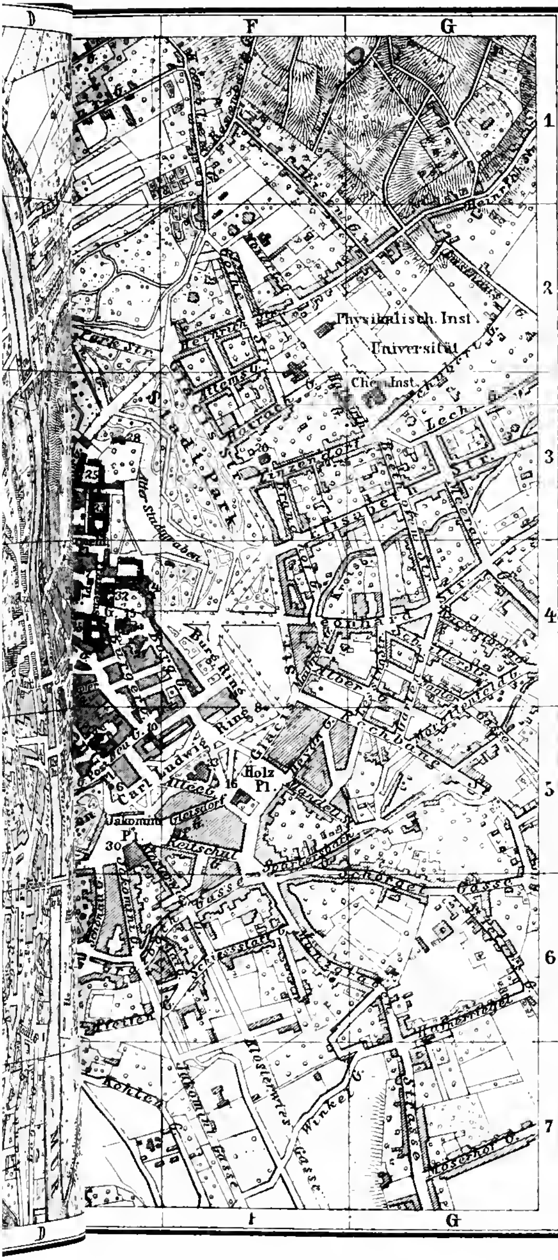


GRAZ.

Maassstab 1 : 21,900

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 Meter

Stadtbezirke.

Stadt:	*Farbenränder der Tafeln*	roth
Jakomini:	„ „ „ „	gelb
Geidorf:	„ „ „ „	blau
Lend:	„ „ „ „	braun
Karlau:	„ „ „ „	grün

Bahnhöfe.	
1. *Süd-Bahnhof*	A.4.
2. *Köflacher Bahnhof*	A.5.
3.	
4. *Burg*	E.4.
5. *Casernen*	C.3. u. C.5.
Denkmäler.	
6. *Erzherzog Johann*	E.5.
7. *Franz I.*	E.4.
8. *Schiller*	F.4.5.
9. *Welden, Feldzeugm.* (vor d. Schweizerhaus)	E.3.
10. *Gemäldegallerie*	E.5.
11. *Glockenthurm*	D.3.
12. *Joanneum*	E.5.
Kirchen.	
13. *Barmherziger K.*	D.4.
14. *Dominikaner K.*	C.5.
15. *Dom K.*	E.4.
16. *Evangelische K.*	E.5.
17. *Franziskaner K.*	D.4.
18. *Graben K.*	E.1.
19. *Laborner K.*	B.3.
20. *Lech K.*	F.3.
21. *Mariahilfer K.*	D.4.
22. *Paulus K.*	E.4.
23. *Stadtpfarr K.*	E.5.
24. *Ursuliner K.*	D.4.
25. *Krankenhaus, allgem.*	E.3.
26. *Landhaus*	E.5.
27. *Mausoleum*	E.4.
28. *Patholog. Institut*	E.3.
29. *Physiolog. Institut*	F.2.3.
30. *Post*	E.5.
31. *Rathhaus*	E.4.
Theater.	
32. *Landschaftl. Th.*	E.4.
33. *Stadt-Th.*	F.5.
34. *Uhrthurm*	E.4.
35. *Universität*	E.4.

Hôtels.

a. *Elefant*	D.4.
b. *Erzherz. Johann*	D.E.4.
c. *Drei Raben*	C.4.
d. *Florian*	D.5.
e. *Kaiserkrone*	E.4.
f. *Stadt Triest*	F.5.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

of the Hochalpen Glacier forms a double waterfall, while on the right the Malta is precipitated into a basin, 65 ft. in depth, the whole scene being picturesquely framed with rock and wood. The path now becomes rougher; 1½ hr., *Adamshütte;* 1 hr., *Wastelbauer* (5508'); 1 hr., the *Samerhütte*, adjoining which are a shooting-box and the *Elendhütte* (5971'), a club-hut erected in 1880 (quarters for 6 pers.). A steep path leads hence to the N. over the (2½ hrs.) *Arlscharte* (7385') into the *Grossarlthal* (p. 108; guide to St. Johann 13 fl.). The Maltathal now turns to the W. and ramifies into the (left) *Gross-Elend* and (right) *Klein-Elend-Thal*. From the former a fatiguing route crosses the *Pleschnitz-* or *Gross-Elend-Scharte* (8770') in 7 hrs. to *Mallnitz* (p. 120; guide 10 fl.); from the *Klein-Elend-Thal* another of similar character crosses the *Klein-Elend-Scharte* (8233') into the *Kötschachthal* and to (10 hrs.) *Wildbad Gastein* (p. 115; guide 10 fl.). — Ascent of the *Hochalpenspitze* (11,010'), the highest peak of the E. Tauern, difficult (from the Hochsteg by the Hochalpe 8 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; splendid view). On the *Lange Boden*, 1 hr. above the Hochalpe, is a new club-hut. — The *Hafnereck* (10,043'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), ascended from the Traxhütte, by the *Mahr-Alpe*, is fatiguing, but repaying.

The new road from Gmünd to Spital, completed in 1881, now leads through the picturesque Lieserthal, twice crossing the river, to *Lieserhofen* and —

67½ M. **Spital,** on the Franzensfeste-Villach line (p. 267).

69. Gratz and Environs.

Hotels. On the *right bank* of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge, ¾ M. from the station: *Elephant (Pl. a), R. 1 fl. 20, A. 35, L. 40 kr.; *Oesterreichischer Hof, Annenstrasse; *Florian (Pl. d); *Goldnes Ross and Sonne, Mariahilf-Str.; *Hôtel Daniel, at the station; Goldner Engel, at Gries; Drei Raben (Pl. c), Annenstrasse, near the station; *Goldner Löwe. — On the *left bank*: *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b), R. from 1 fl., L. 20. A. 45 kr., with a good restaurant; *Hôtel Ries (*Stadt Triest*, Pl. f), Jakomini-Platz; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e), Färbergasse; Ungarische Krone, Landhausgasse; Goldne Birn, Leonhard-Str.

Cafés. *Europa* and *Pöll*, Herrengasse; *Nordstern*, Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Hauptplatz; *Schuster*, Carl-Ludwigsring, by the theatre; *Promenade*, beyond the Burgthor; *Seidl*, Glacis-Str.; *Café Wien*, Rechbauer-Str.; *Freyler*, Mehlplatz; **Café Wirth*, in the Stadtpark (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon), and the *Meran-Garten*, on the Stadtquai, suitable for breakfast or luncheon. — On the right bank of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge: **Meran; Englischer Hof; Helm; Oesterreichischer Hof.* — **Confectioners** *(ices): Grünzweig*, Sporgasse: *Hasserück*, at the theatre; also adjoining the Elephant. — **Restaurants** (beer). **Daniel's Rail. Restaurant; Pastete*, Sporgasse; *Neu-Gratz*, Realschulgasse; *Alt-Gratz*, Bürgergasse: *Bierjackl* and *Dreher*, Sack-Str.; *Bierquelle*, Badgasse; *Theatre Restaurant*; *Sandwirth*, Herrengasse and at Gries; *Pilsner Keller*, Ballhausgasse. — Military music several times weekly at the *Puntigamer Bierhalle*, in the Georgigasse, and at *Japl's*, at Gries, both on the right bank of the Mur. — On the left bank of the Mur: *Steinfelder Säle*, Munzgraben: *Sonnhammer*, outside the Sackthor, Körösi-Str.; *Maiffredy-Bierhalle*, Maiffredygasse; *Gösser Bierhalle*, Leonhard-Str. — **Wine** (also at the cafés, etc.): *Admonterhof*, near the Paradies; **Kleinoscheg* (room in the old German style), Herrengasse; *Bacchus-Keller* and *Römischer König*, Sporgasse; *Kriehuber*, Sack-Str. — The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger*, *Pickerer*, *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz, etc.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the upper suspension-bridge, at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr.; towels extra. The water of the Mur is very cold. — *Wastian's* swimming and other baths, Tegethoff-

gasse 11; *Förster*, Brandhofgasse (tramway-station); *Hirth's* swimming-bath, Lichtenfelsgasse; *Leistentritt*, vapour-baths, etc., Sack-Str. 45.

Reading Room at the *Academische Leseverein* (Hauptplatz 9, second floor; strangers admitted), and in the *Ressource* (introduction by a member).

Theatres. *Landes-Theater* (Pl. 32), Franzensplatz, daily; *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 33), Carl-Ludwigs-Ring, new, well fitted up, operettas, etc., three times a week.

Military Music twice weekly, either in the *Stadtpark*, on the *Hilm teich*, or on the *Schlossberg*.

Post Office, Jakomini-Platz. Branch-offices in the Mur suburb (near the suspension-bridge) and at the station.

Telegraph Office, Paradiesgasse, near the suspension-bridge.

Cabs. *Two-horse*, 60 kr. for the first ½ hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional ½ hr.; *one-horse*, 30 kr. for the first ¼ hr., 50 kr. for the first ½ hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional ¼ hr. — *To or from the Station:* middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon 2½ fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 5 or 7 fl.; for longer drives (10 M. radius) 3 or 4, 3½ or 5, and 5½ or 8 fl. respectively. — *Omnibuses* ply to every part of the environs.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the principal station (Südbahnhof) through the Annen-Str. and over the suspension-bridge to the Hauptplatz; then through the Herrengasse to the Jakomini-Platz (branch to the right to the Industrie-Halle), and along the outer Stadtpark-Str. ('Glacis-Str.') to the Geidorfplatz. A branch-line runs through the Leonhard-Str. to the vicinity of the Hilmteich.

Gratz (1168′), the capital of Styria, with about 100,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by five bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired civilians and officers, including no fewer than sixty generals. Since the middle of the century a number of handsome new streets have sprung up: on the W. the *Annen-Strasse*, leading from the station to the town, on the E. the *Elisabeth*, *Schiller*, *Lessing*, and *Rechbauer-Strasse:* while the old fortifications have been removed to make way for the handsome **Ringstrasse** *(Burg-Ring, Carl-Ludwigs-Ring)* with its avenues, adorned with a *Bust of Schiller*, by Gasser. Adjoining the Ringstrasse is the ***Stadtpark**, charmingly laid out in the English style, the N. part of which, picturesquely bounded by the Schlossberg, is embellished with the handsome **Franz-Josefs-Brunnen* (in bronze, by Durenne of Paris), exhibited in 1873 in the rotunda of the Vienna Exhibition. Near it are the *Café Wirth* and a *Music Pavilion* (where concerts are given almost daily and a military band plays twice weekly). The S. part of the park is adorned with the *Auersperg-Brunnen*, with its lofty jet. In the Harrachgasse is the large *Anatomical & Physiological Institute*, adjoining which (in the Halbärtgasse) are the *Physical* and *Chemical Institutions*. Besides its university, the city possesses a technical college, two gymnasia or grammar-schools, three commercial schools, a lyceum for girls, and numerous public schools.

The ***Schlossberg**, about 400′ above the Mur, towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809

in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. The noble *View from the castle-hill is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel (p. 343), N.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps (p. 344), S. the Bacher Mts. On the S. side of the Schlossberg stands the handsome *Clock Tower*. The plateau in front of the Swiss House is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze. On the upper platform of the tower are two topographical indicators. The Schlossberg is ascended on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the clock-tower. On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburg-Strasse (Pl. D, 2).

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 15), a Gothic structure of 1446 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal: on the left the Imperial Eagle and the arms of Austria, with the device (p. 309) of the founder Emp. Frederick III.; on the right the Portuguese arms in honour of his consort Eleonora, with the fire-breathing panther of Styria (see Plan).

Choir. The high altar-piece, the Miracles of St. Ægidius, is by *Jos. Fluer*, a pupil of Salvator Rosa. On the walls of the choir are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pomis*, court-painter to Archduke Charles II.: on the right the Archduke with his whole family before the crucifix, on the left his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are two ebony reliquaries on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxentius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentia and the arm of St Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V., and deposited here in 1617. The small *Reliefs in ivory, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 27), adjoining the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War sought refuge at Gratz from his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife, parents of Ferdinand, are also interred here. Key kept by the sacristan of the cathedral (20 kr.).

The large building opposite (Pl. 35), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, now comprises the *Grammar School*, the *Old University*, the *Ecclesiastical Seminary*, and the *University Library* (upwards of 100,000 vols.). The valuable *Archaeological Museum* of the university is open on Thurs. and Sun., 11-12.

In the neighbouring Franzens-Platz is the **Landes-Theater** (Pl. 32), in front of which stands a bronze **Statue of Francis I.** (Pl. 7), in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The *Parish Church* (Pl. 23), in the Herrengasse, a building of the 15th cent., with an interior restored in the Gothic style in

1875, contains a high-altar-piece by Tintoretto, the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 16) is in the Holzplatz, near the Stadt-Theater. The *Marienkirche* (Pl. 19), in the Mariengasse, near the railway-station, a tasteful Gothic church, was completed in 1865. The *Leechkirche* (Pl. 20), a small but interesting Gothic structure (13th cent.), contains ancient stained glass.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. 26), or *Hall of the Estates*, in the *Herrengasse*, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was erected in the Renaissance style in 1569, and is now used by the provincial authorities. Interesting portal with two balconies. To the right of the principal entrance is a curious old German painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or using their 'daggers or bread-knives'. The first court, with the arcades and a finely-executed bronze fountain of the 16th cent., is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to *Johann Kepler*, the astronomer. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament; but the **Landschadenbundbecher* preserved here, a masterpiece of the goldsmiths' art in the 16th cent., is worth seeing. The interesting old **Landes-Zeughaus*, or *Arsenal* (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 200 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be fully equipped from its stores with the armour of the 17th century. Among the contents are the sledge of Emp. Frederick III. and the double litter of Stephen Bathory and his wife. (Apply to the custodian of the Landhaus.)

The Hauptplatz is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger*, erected in 1878. On the S. side of the Platz is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 31), erected in 1807. In this square were beheaded 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, who had been captured near Pettau. On 1st Dec., 1671, Count Erasmus of Tattenbach, governor of Styria, who was implicated in the ill-concerted conspiracy of the Counts Zrinyi and Frangipani (p. 308), was executed in the large hall of the old Rathhaus.

The **Joanneum** (Pl. 12), founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria, is now the property of the state, and is used as a technical college (Polytechnikum). The *Natural History Museum* (gratis on Tues. 2-4, Thurs. 10-12, and Sun. 11-1 o'clock; at other times, fee of 70 kr.), especially the mineralogical department, is valuable and admirably arranged. The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* contains a rich collection of coins and medals, interesting Celtic antiquities (particularly the 'Judenburger Wagen'), Roman tombstones, mile-stones, etc. The *Botanical Garden* contains a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839). The *Library* consists of about 80,000 vols.

The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. 10) of the Estates (Sun. 11-1 o'clock; at other times 50 kr.) contains little to detain the traveller.

1st Room: 14. *Van Thulden*, Destruction of a heathen temple. — 2nd R.: *Bassano*, Animals entering the Ark; 56. *Bassano*, Christ expelling the money-changers from the Temple. — 4th R.: Tyrolese landscape, by *Vöscher*; 267. *Hackert*, Landscape; 263. *Füger*, Orpheus mourning; 274. *Titian*, Bathsheba bathing. — 5th R.: 294. *Cranach*, Judgment of Paris; 298. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna, SS. Catharine and Anthony; 323. *Cranach*, Portrait of Maria of Burgundy, wife of Maximilian I. — 6th R.: 350. *Peter* (modern), Meeting of Maximilian I. and Maria of Burgundy. — 7th R.: 457. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 458. *Hals*, Portrait. — 8th R.: *Füger*, Portrait of Count Saurau.

In the suburb of Karlau, on the right (S.) bank of the Mur, is the new *Prison (Zellengefängniss)*. To the S.W., on the road to Tobelbad, is the new *Lunatic Asylum*.

ENVIRONS. The following short excursion is recommended: Ascend the *Rosenberg* (1571′), as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer;* thence ascend the (3/4 hr.) *Platte* (2136′), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460′), ascend to the (1/2 hr.) *Hilmteich*, and return to Gratz in 1/2 hr. more. — Other favourite points, on the left bank of the Mur: the *Rainerkogl* (1644′; 1 hr.), affording the best survey of Gratz; *Andritz-Ursprung* (2 hrs.); *Maria-Trost* (1540′; 1 1/2 hr.), a pilgrimage-church; *Riess* (Ladenwirth, 1 hr.); *Schloss Lustbühel* (1600′; 1 1/2 hr.). On the right bank of the Mur: the château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggenberg* (3/4 hr.); by the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.; near which is the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) *Thal; Plabutsch* (2507′; 2 1/2 hrs.), an excellent point of view; *St. Oswald*, charmingly situated, reached from stat. *Judendorf* (p. 314) by *Schloss Plankenwart* in 2 1/2 hrs.

The **Buchkogl** (2153; 2 1/2 hrs.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4 M.) *Brünnel* (*Inn) in 3/4 hr., and walking thence to the top (passing the château of *St. Martin*) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. On the summit is the iron *Kronprinz-Rudolfs-Gloriette*, a belvedere 36′ in height, erected in 1879. The *View embraces the broad valley: N., Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The ***Schöckel** (4744′) is most easily ascended from *Bad Radegund* (2342′; water-cure) at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. distant, road through the *Annenthal;* omnibus daily in 2 1/4 hrs., starting at 8 a.m.). Thence to the upper *Schöckel-Kreuz* (3696′) 1 hr., and towards the left to the top in 1 hr. more (inn 1/4 hr. from the top). Extensive view. The direct ascent from the *Andritz-Ursprung* by *Buch* and the *Göstinger Alphütte* (3-3 1/2 hrs.) is more fatiguing.

The **Doblbad** (1150′; *Zum Königsbrunn*; Restaurant at the *Landschaftliche Traiterie*), a watering-place prettily situated amid pine-woods, 4 1/2 M. to the S.W., may also be visited from Gratz.

The road to it (carr. in 1 hr.) leads by *Strassgang*. Or we may take the train to *Premstetten* on the Köflach railway (in 28 min.), and walk thence to the Doblbad in 25 minutes.

FROM GRATZ TO KÖFLACH (25 M.) railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 1 fl. 77, 1 fl. 33, 89 kr.), constructed for the coal-traffic. It descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to *Premstetten*, whence it turns N.W. at a right angle into the valley of the *Kainach*, and ascends past *Lieboch* (branch-line to *Schwanberg-Wies*, see below). From *Köflach* (1450'; *Bräuhaus), with coal-mines and glass-works, a road leads N.W. over the *Stubalp-Pass* (5090'; Inn) into the upper valley of the Mur, to *Weiskirchen* and *Judenburg* (p. 360).

FROM GRATZ BY SCHWANBERG TO KLAGENFURT. Railway in 3 hrs. to *Wies;* then a carriage-road to (15 M.) *Mahrenberg*. At (10 M.) *Lieboch* (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads by *Lannach*, *Preding-Wieselsdorf*, and *Gross-Florian* to (28½ M.) *Deutsch-Landsberg* (1220'; Fritzberg), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of **Hollenegg*, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein, with valuable collections and a fine view. 33½ M. *Schwanberg;* the village (Neuwirth; Fleischer) lies 1½ M. to the W.; then *Pölfing;* and lastly (41½ M.) *Wies* (1119'; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with iron-works and forges, commanded by the old castle of *Burgstall*. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.; diligence twice daily in 40 min.) *Eibiswald* (1188'; *Fischer), with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the *Radelberg* (2200'), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) *Mahrenberg* (1218'), a straggling village, with an interesting ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave by means of a ferry to (2 M.) the railway-station of *Wuchern* (p. 352). To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).

The **Schwanberg Alps** attract many excursionists from Gratz. We take the early train of the *Schwanberg Railway* (see above) as far as *Deutsch-Landsberg*, cross the *Lassnitz*, and ascend to the right by (1⅓ hr.) *Trahütten* (3264') to (2 hrs.) *St. Maria* or *Glashütten* (4183'; *Inn). Thence we ascend past the chalet in the *Bärenthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Grillitschhütte* (5725'; Alpine inn), built by the Styrian Alpine Club in 1881, in a depression between the *Hünerstützen* and the *Moschkogel*. From this point we mount in 1¼ hr. more to the summit of the **Koralpe** (7025'), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the *Speikkogel*, but not to be confounded with the *Gleinalper Speikkogel* mentioned below (Inn ¼ hr. from the top, on the W. side). View W. of Wolfsberg, St. Andrä, St. Paul, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; a considerable part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side by the *Bürgeralp* to (4 hrs.) *Schwanberg* (see above), whence we return to Gratz by railway (2½ hrs.). Travellers bound for Carinthia may descend on the W. side to the *Lavant-Thal* and (3 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 353), and take the train thence in 3¼ hrs. to *Unterdrauburg* (p. 353).

The GLEINALPE and the BRUCKER HOCHALPE are also frequently visited from Gratz. In order to visit the former we travel from Gratz by the S. Railway in 40 min. to stat. *Peggau* (p. 314), cross the Mur to (½ M.) *Feistritz*, and follow the road on the left bank of the *Uebelbach*, through its pretty valley, to (3 M.) *Waldstein*, with a château and ruined castle, and the village of (3 M.) *Uebelbach* (1896'; Jägerwirth; Bräuhaus; Kölblinger). The road terminates at *Hoier* (Inn), 5 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to the **Alpen-Wirthshaus* (5213'), an inn 1 hr. from the top of the **Speikkogel** (6525'), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding an extensive and interesting view. We now descend from the inn to the (2¼ hrs.) *Krautwaschl* (3740'; Inn), traverse the wood to

the (1½ hr.) *Abraham* (Inn), in the *Stübinggraben*, and then ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Pleschwirth* (whence the *Pleschkogel*, 3488′, a good point of view, may be ascended in ½ hr.). Lastly we proceed by the abbey of (1½ hr.) *Rein* to (1½ M.) the rail. stat. *Gratwein* (p. 314), whence Gratz is regained by train in ½ hr. (Descent from the Gleinalpe to the *Murthal* and *Knittelfeld*, see p. 360.) — The Hochalpe is most conveniently ascended from stat. *Frohnleiten* (p. 314). We follow the Bruck road thence for 1½ M. to the N., turn to the left into the valley, and reach the (2 M.) *Traminger Inn*. We then ascend to the right through the *Gamsgraben* to the (2 hrs.) *Diebswirth* or *Alpenwirth* (3810′) and ascend the ridge to the N. to the (1½ hr.) summit of the **Hochalpe** (5374′), where a fine panorama is enjoyed. (About ½ hr. from the top are the *Hochalpenhütten*).

From Gratz to Raab and Stuhlweissenburg (Ofen), railway viâ *St. Gotthard* (as far as *Steinamanger* in 6 hrs.; fares 7 fl. 13, 5 fl. 35, 3 fl. 56 kr.). From the sixth station, (33 M.) *Feldbach*, a diligence (80 kr.; carr. 4 fl.) runs in 1½ hr. to (6½ M.) **Bad Gleichenberg** (3-4000 visitors annually), the waters of which were known to the Romans (800,000 bottles exported annually). The broad valley in which they are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds, and contains many hotels (*Vereinshaus; Villa Höflinger; Stadt Mailand; Stadt Venedig; Stadt Würzburg*) and villas (good survey from the 'Paraplui'). The *Constantinsquelle*, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. The *Klausenbrunnen* and *Johannisbrunnen*, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of *Gleichenberg*, where numerous witches were tried and burned in the middle ages. — To the N. is situated (2 hrs.) the conspicuous *Riegersburg*, 400′ above the *Raab*, a stronghold which bade defiance to repeated attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rock ascends to the castle, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel contains the vaults of the Counts of Purgstall and an altar-piece by Krafft. Superb view.

70. From Gratz to Trieste.

228 M. Railway. Express trains in 9 hrs. (fares 23 fl. 98, 17 fl. 87, 12 fl. 15 kr.); ordinary trains in 14 hrs. (fares 20 fl. 48, 15 fl. 12, 10 fl. 16 kr.).

Gratz, see p. 339. The Köflach line soon diverges to the right, and then the Raab line to the left. The train traverses the broad and fertile Murthal, at a distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*. On the hill to the right stands the château of *Premstetten*, the property of Count Saurau. Beyond (8 M.) *Kalsdorf*, on the hill to the left, beyond the Mur, is *Schloss Weissenegg*, once besieged by the Turks. Near (15 M.) *Wildon* (1033′) the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of *Ober-Wildon* (1483′), in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations (restaurant; fine view).

On the right are the vine-clad *Sausal-Gebirge*. At (16½ M.) *Lebring* the *Lassnitz-Thal*, and near (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm* (p. 344) open on the right. In the *Leibnitzer Feld*, a peninsula between the Sulm and Mur, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*. The episcopal château of *Seckau*, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 26½ M. *Ehrenhausen*, with the château of that name on a wooded height to the right, adjoining which is the dome-covered burial-chapel of the

princes of Eggenberg. At *Gamlitz*, a village 1½ M. to the W., are the interesting library and museum of Prof. Ferk. 28½ M. *Spielfeld*, with a handsome château of Count Attems.

The train quits the Mur, turns to the S. into the *Windische Bühel*, a range of hills separating the Mur and Drave, and penetrates the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.; station). Near (36 M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the *Pössnitzthal* by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then pierces the *Posruck* by means of the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (660 yds.), and descends to —

40½ M. **Marburg** (880′; **Stadt Wien*; **Erzherzog Johann*; **Mohr*; *Stadt Meran*), a town with 17,628 inhab., the second in Styria, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drave*, at the foot of the *Posruck*. The vine is largely cultivated here, particularly at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge* (see p. 352). At the suburb of *St. Magdalena*, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the 'Südbahn'.

The (25 min.) *Calvarienberg* and the (½ hr.) *Pyramidenberg* afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) *St. Urban* (1959′), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the Posruck, with an extensive view over Styria and Hungary.

From Marburg to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 71, 54.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right); on the right bank the Villach line diverges here (p. 352). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, is the château of *Haus am Bacher*. 48½ M. *Kranichsfeld*; 52 M. **Pragerhof**, the junction for *Budapest* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*). The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 60½ M. *Pöltschach* (Hôtel Baumann, near the station; *Post, in the village), at the N.W. base of the *Wotsch* (3215′; ascended by *St. Nikolaus* in 2 hrs.; fine view).

Diligence several times daily to (9½ M.) the **Baths of Rohitsch**, or *Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch* (*Kurhaus*; apartments procurable), the water of which, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, resembles that of Selters (500,000 bottles annually exported). About 5 M. farther to the E., on the *Sottla* or *Sattlbach*, which here forms the frontier of Croatia, lies *Markt Rohitsch* (Post), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg* (2900′), the *Mons Claudius* of the Romans (ascended by *St. Georgen* in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). — From Rohitsch the diligence goes on to (26½ M.) *Krapina-Töplitz*, in the Hungarian county of Varasdin, a watering-place with powerful medicinal springs, which are specially efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. The water, of which there is a most copious supply (1,360,000 gals. per 24 hrs.), is almost entirely free from mineral ingredients.

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line winds through a sparsely-peopled hill-district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. 69 M. *Ponigl*; 75½ M. *St. Georgen*, with a ruined castle on the height to the left; 79 M. *Storè*, with several foundries. An extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the *Sulzbach Alps* (see below), is now suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. **Cilli** (790′; **Erzherzog Johann*; *Kaiserkrone*; *Löwe*),

a pleasant old town with 5393 inhab., founded by the Emperor Claudius *(Colonia Claudia Celeja)*, attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths in the *Sann* (temperature in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The *Josefiberg* (984′) commands a charming view of the town, the Sannthal, and the Sulzbach Alps. A still finer point is the *Nicolaiberg* (ascend to the church and follow the slope of the hill). On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of *Ober-Cilli* (1349′).

The **Baths of Neuhaus** (1210′; **Kurhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sulzbach Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Hohenegg* and *Neukirchen*). The thermal water resembles that of Pfäfers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the ruined *Schlangenburg*, with a picturesque and extensive view.

The ***Sannthal Alps**, also known as the *Alps of Sulzbach* or *Steiner Alpen*, form the eastmost portion of the S. Dolomites situated on the frontier of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are kindly and honest, and the more frequented places (such as Sulzbach, Stein, and Ober-Seeland) afford good and cheap quarters. (Most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German.) —A road leads from Cilli (diligence as far as Laufen daily in 5½ hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 12 fl.) to the E., on the left bank of the *Sann*, by *Sachsenfeld*, *Sannbrücken*, where the river is crossed, and *Letusch*, where the river is again crossed, to (19 M.) *Prassberg* (Post; Lipold) and (9½ M.) *Laufen* (Kruletz; Koreschetz, both rustic), lying in a wide basin, where we quit the carriage-road (which leads S.W. by *Oberburg* to *Stein*, 16 M., see p. 348). We now follow a rough cart-road (it is better to walk, and after 4 M. cross the Sann) to (6½ M.) *Leutsch* (1706′; Messnerin, Kotschewar, both unpretending), picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Leutsch* into the Sann. The *Raducha* (6715′), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (Pustolemschek is recommended as a guide); a finer point is the *Ojstritza* (7710′), the second in height of the Sulzbach Alps, which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs., laborious). On the latter excursion the night should be spent at the *Planinschek* (3566′), a comfortable and hospitable farm-house, 2 hrs. from Leutsch. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the *Koroschitza-Hütte* (5929′; burned down in 1881), and in 1½ hr. more to the narrow arête of the summit. The descent by the *Skarje-Sattel* (6980′) to the *Klemensek Alp* (3920′) and the *Logarthal* is steep and toilsome (3½-4 hrs. to the Plesnik, see below).

At Leutsch the Sannthal turns to the N. and becomes a wild ravine, from which the rocky sides of the Raducha rise on the right almost perpendicularly. The stony path, hewn in the rock at places, crosses after ¼ hr. to the left bank; at the (25 min.) *Nadel* (*Igla;* 1804′) it leads through a rocky cleft, 3-4 ft. wide, near which is an intermittent spring, and descends to the stream. On the right bank is situated (1½ hr.) —

Sulzbach (2159′; *Messner; Maruschnik;* quarters also at the curé's), the last village in the valley. Interesting excursion hence to the **Logarthal* (with guide; the sacristan speaks German). In 1¼ hr. we reach the *Logarbauer* (2240′), near which the *Sann*, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, appears above ground; then (½ hr.) the *Plesnikbauer* (2484′; rustic inn). The Logarthal is a basin, 5 M. long and ½ M. broad, the head of which is enclosed by a huge amphitheatre of Dolomites, extending from the *Ojstritza* to the *Rinka*. From the Plesnik we climb for 1½ hr. more, part of the way through pine-wood, past the *Logar-Alpe*, to the **Rinka Fall*, a fine cascade of the *Sann*, which is precipitated over a rock, about 400′ high, in the S.W. angle of the valley. An extension of the walk to the *Okresel*, the highest reach of the valley, is recommended: about ¼ hr. below the Rinka Fall we cross the Sann, and then ascend the 'Kuhweg' to the (1 hr.) *Source of the Sann* (4232′),

which issues from the rock, and to the grandly-situated (1/4 hr.) *Okresel Alp*, with a refuge-hut (4520'; N. the Merzlagora, W. the Rinka, S. the Brana, S.E. the Baba and Ojstritza). — A fatiguing route (lately improved) leads hence across the *Steiner Sattel* (6165'), between the *Brana* and the *Baba*, to the *Feistritz-Graben* and the *Ursitsch-Bauer* (1939'), and then past the curious natural bridge of *Predasel*, 130' high, to (6 hrs.) *Stein* (see below).

FROM THE NORTH the direct route to Sulzbach is from *Prävali* (p. 354): road by *Miss* (Krauth) to (8 M.) *Schwarzenbach* (*Krek); thence on foot by *St. Jacob* (rustic inn) and over the *Kopreinsattel* (4380') to (5-6 hrs.) *Sulzbach*. — FROM THE SOUTH: road from *Laibach* (p. 349; diligence daily at 5 p.m. in 2 hrs.) to (15 M.) **Stein** (1230'; **Fröhlich; Hostnik; Jamnik*), a small town, charmingly situated on the *Feistritz*, and adapted for a prolonged stay (new Kurhaus with baths). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest and least interesting is the road by *Neustift* and *Oberburg* to (16 M.) *Laufen* (see above). The pleasantest is the footpath by (6 hrs.) *Leutsch*: from Stein we ascend the Feistritz-Graben for 1 hr., and then the *Tscherna-Graben* to the right to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Rak-Sattel* (3383'), the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to *St. Anton*, and through the *Leutschthal* to (2 1/2 hrs.) Leutsch. The third route crosses the *Steiner Sattel* to the Logarthal (see above). — FROM THE WEST, an easy route from *Eisenkappel* (p. 354): we follow the Vellach road to the S. for 3 M.; then diverge to the left through the *Remscheniggraben* and reach the (1 1/2 hr.) farm of *Kupitz*; here we enter a gorge on the right and ascend past the (3/4 hr.) farm of *Tomaschitz* to the (1/2 hr.) oratory of St. Leonhard on the left. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (1 1/2 hr.) church of *St. Leonhard* (4363'; refreshments at the sacristan's), and crossing the wooded *St. Leonhards-Sattel* (4715') to (3/4 hr.) *Heilig-Geist* (4093'; *View of the Logarthal) and (1 1/2 hr.) Sulzbach. Or, instead of turning to the left by the image of St. Leonhard, we may proceed straight on to the (3/4 hr.) top of the hill (4675'), whence a good path leads past the mouths of the *Jeseriathal* and *Logarthal* to (2 1/2 hrs.) Sulzbach. (A visit to the Logarthal may be easily combined with this route.) — From *Bad Vellach* (p. 355): a rough cart-road diverges to the right from the Kappel road, 1/2 M. to the N., and ascends rapidly past the large farm of *Pavlitsch* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Vellacher Sattel* (4393'), from which there is a fine view. It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) *Zavnikbauer* (3773') and the (1/4 hr.) *Schibovtbauer* (3412') to the (20 min.) mouth of the *Jeseriathal*, whence the path mentioned above leads to (1 1/2 hr.) Sulzbach.

Beyond Cilli the train crosses the *Sann* twice, and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the finest part of the line, the scenery being very picturesque as far as Sava, where the mountains are quitted. Several of the hills are crowned with churches and chapels. 89 M. *Markt Tüffer* (920'), with the *Franz-Josephs-Bad* and a ruined château.

The **Franz-Josephs-Bad**, prettily situated at the foot of the *Humberg*, on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (95-102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors received at the *Badhaus* (pleasant grounds) and at the hotels *Zum Flösser*, *Zur Brücke*, *Bräuhaus*, *Villa Stein*, and others.

94 M. **Römerbad** (690'), Slav. *Teplitza* (i.e. 'warm bath'; 97°), the thermal springs of which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, is a thriving watering-place with pleasure-grounds and a good *Kurhaus*, charmingly situated.

97 M. **Steinbrück** (**Rail. Restaurant*), an increasing place on the *Save*, or *Sau*, which here unites with the *Sann*, is the junction for *Agram* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany & Austria*). The train now

follows the narrow valley of the *Save*, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs. 102 M. *Hrastnig;* 105 M. *Trifail*, with one of the most important coal-mines in Austria (yielding from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of coal annually), or rather a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground. The seam is 70-80′ thick, but where it has been displaced or folded over by some convulsion of nature, it measures twice or three times that thickness. — 108½ M. *Sagor*, the first village in Carniola; 113½ M. *Sava* (810′).

The valley now expands. At (118 M.) *Littai* the Save is crossed by an iron bridge. 122 M. *Kressnitz;* 127½ M. *Laase*. At the confluence of the *Laibach* and the Save the line quits the latter, and then follows the right bank of the Laibach. The lofty mountains towards the N.W. are the *Julian Alps*, and in clear weather the *Terglou* (p. 366) is visible. 132 M. *Salloch*.

137 M. **Laibach** (940′; **Stadt Wien; Europa;* **Elephant; Mohr* and *Bayrischer Hof*, near the railway; *Zur Sternwarte*, well spoken of; *Kosler's* coffee-garden; **Rail. Restaurant*), Slavonic *Ljubljana*, the Roman *Aemona*, the capital of Carniola, with 26,284 inhab., is situated on the Laibach in an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains of various heights. The extensive old *Schloss* towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the Terglou and the Sulzbach Alps. (Visitors admitted to the tower only when attended by the sergeant on guard.) The *Cathedral*, in the Italian style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. The neighbouring school-buildings contain the *Landes-Museum*, a collection of products of the district.

The Congress held at Laibach from 27th Jan. to 21st May, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at Naples, first brought the town into notice. The principal square, with several cafés, is still called the Congress-Platz *(Kongresni-Trg)*. The Stern-Allee in this Platz is adorned with a bronze *Bust of Marshal Radetzky*.

Pleasant walk through the *Lattermann'sche Allee*, with its beautiful old chestnuts, to the (¾ M.) park and château of **Tivoli**, formerly the property of Radetzky, commanding a charming view, and to (¾ M.) *Rosenbach*, both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to the (20 min.) *Rosenbichl*, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained of the Grintouz and other Sannthal Alps. — Longer excursions: ascent of the *Grosse Gallenberg* (2231′), 1½ hr. from stat. *Vismarje* (p. 364). Ascent of the *Krimberg* (3630′) 5½ hrs.: we follow the road to (5½ M.) *Brunndorf*, and ascend thence by a path, generally good, by *Iggdorf* and *Oberigg* to the (3½ hrs.) summit (extensive panorama). — The *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 347.

To the S.E. of Laibach a road leads by *Gross-Laschitsch* and *Reifnitz* to (43½ M.; diligence daily in 9 hrs.) **Gottschee** *(Post)*, a German oasis (1150 inhab.) in the district of the Karst or Carso, with a château of Prince Auersperg. Interesting caverns in the vicinity. Diligence from Gottschee by *Brod* on the *Kulpa* to *Delnice*, a station on the Karlstadt and Fiume Railway, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

From Laibach to *Villach*, see R. 73.

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment nearly 1½ M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at *Oberlaibach*, only 2½ M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the *Poik*, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 352), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below), re-appears at Planina as the *Unz*, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (151 M.) *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125′ high in the centre, passes *Oberlaibach*, and stops at (160 M.) *Loitsch* (1555′; Post or Stadt Triest).

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N. W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.. 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6-7 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hours. The mines are approached nearly in the centre of **Idria** (1542′; **Schwarzer Adler*), an old town situated in a sequestered valley, by a flight of 757 steps hewn in the limestone rock (admission by ticket obtained at the mining-office, 50 kr.). Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. but the cinnabar, or mercury ore, contains 80 per cent or more of the pure metal. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the Idriza, to the N.E. of Idria. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is upwards of 300 tons of quicksilver of which 50-60 tons are converted into cinnabar on the spot. — Pleasant walk from Idria to the (¾ hr.) romantic **Wildensee*.

Another curiosity of Carniola, situated 4½ M. to the S.E. of *Rakek* (Lauritsch), the next station, is the —

Zirknitzer See (1880′), the *Lacus Lugeus* of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 1½-2½ M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by mountains, of which the *Javornik* (4153′) and the *Slivenza* (3660′) are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks, and the water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below as the brooks *Bistriza* and *Boruniza*. The lake sometimes dries up, as was the case in 1868 and 1871; and at other times, after protracted rain, it causes inundations. Innumerable water-fowl here afford excellent sport. — Ascent of the Krainer Schneeberg, very interesting. A drive of 3 hrs. by *Zirknitz* and *Laas* brings us to *Iggendorf* (Mlaker); we then follow the new 'Herrschaftliche Strasse', passing (20 min.) *Schloss Schneeberg*, to (2 hrs.) *Leska Dolina* (2628′; Inn), and ascend through wood (with guide and provisions) to the (2½ hrs.) *Schutzhaus*, a refuge built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and the (1 hr.) summit of the **Schneeberg* (5892′), where the beautiful Edelweiss abounds. The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Sulzbach Alps, the Bay of Quarnero. and the N. part of Dalmatia. The ascent is shorter and easier from stat. *St. Peter* (see below): we follow the old Fiume road to the S.E. to (5 M.) *Zagurje;* then ascend by a road to the left, by *Koritenza*, to the (3 hrs.) head-forester's house of *Maschun* (3373′; Inn), and thence (with guide; apply to the 'Oberförster') to the summit in 3½-4 hrs. more.

176½ M. **Adelsberg** (1798′; *Hôtel Adelsberg*, prettily situated, R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 80, B. 70 kr., D. 2 fl.; *Krone*), Slav. *Postójna*,

is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the *Schlossberg* or castle-hill (2217′; 25 min.), with its ruined castle of *Adelsberg*.

The celebrated **Stalactite Caverns**, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are under the supervision of the 'Grotten-Verwaltung' or 'cavern administration', and are lighted up and shown daily at 2 p.m. for a fixed charge of 3 fl. for each person (no extras). At any other time the caverns may be visited on the following terms (tariff of Aug., 1880): (1) Illumination with 160 candles, 1 pers. 4, 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 6 fl.; (2) With 256 candles, 5 fl. 80, 6 fl. 50, 7 fl. 50 kr.; (3) With 640 candles, 8 fl. 30, 9 fl. 30, 10 fl. 30; (4) With 1800 candles, 21, 22, 23 fl. Large parties (which may be arranged at the Adelsberg Hotel) are recommended to order an illumination on their own account, which is more satisfactory and less expensive than the daily public illumination (e. g., class No. 4, for 12 pers., 34 fl. 30 kr.; for 20 pers. 44 fl.). The attendants are prohibited from asking or accepting gratuities. Visitors should be provided with magnesium-wire, which is not always procurable at Adelsberg. — Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 2½ M.; for more than half that distance the visitor may be conveyed by tramway (return-ticket 1 fl.; chair with four bearers 6 fl.). The visit usually takes 2 hours. Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the ENTRANCE (1972′), closed by a gate, ¼ hr. to the W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Piuka;* see above), flows, 60′ below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. *Cathedral*, 72′ high, 158′ broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand-Grotto*, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the *Ball-Room*, 394′ long and upwards of 100′ high, a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth-Grotto*, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112′ in height, 223 yds. in length, and 214 yds. in breadth, containing the *Belvedere*, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The *Maria-Anna-Grotto*, lately discovered, the farthest point of which, called the *Calvarienberg*, is 1¼ M. from the entrance.

The most interesting feature of these caverns is the variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them being most fantastic in form. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains or drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at others they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, columns upright or recumbent. Other formations resemble human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful names. Some of the columns have attained a diameter of 12′ and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (*Proteus Anguineus;* Germ. *Olm*), of pale red colour, somewhat resembling a salamander, living specimens of which are generally to be seen at Adelsberg, occurs in the subterranean water of the *Magdalenen-Höhle*, 3 M. to the S.W. of Adelsberg. — The *Reka Caverns* near *St. Canzian* (p. 352) are even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, but much more difficult of access.

Präwald (1903′; *Kautschitsch*), 9½ M. W. of Adelsberg, on the high-road (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 1¾ hr.), is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The *Nanos* (4265′) is sometimes ascended hence in 2½ hrs. (with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Poik* to *Prestranek* and

(183½ M.) *St. Peter* (1784′; Railway Restaurant, with a few bedrooms).

From St. Peter to Fiume, 35 M., railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 18, 2 fl. 38, 1 fl. 59 kr.). The train descends the valley of the *Reka* to (5 M.) *Küllenberg*, quits the stream beyond (10 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz*, and traverses the bleak plateau of the *Karst* (see below) in a S. direction. 19½ *Sapiane;* 26 M. *Jurdani;* 28½ M. *Mattuglie.* As the line descends to the sea, we obtain a charming view of the Gulf of Quarnero with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. 35 M. *Fiume*, see p. 380.

Beyond St. Peter the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the **Karst** (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), which extends from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 375). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind *(Bora)* which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons.

The train threads its way through this stony wildnerness and passes through several tunnels (quick train from Adelsberg to Trieste 2 hrs.). 191 M. *Lesece.* 198½ M. *Divazza.* Near *St. Canzian*, 2 M. to the S.E. are the *Reka Grottoes* (p. 351).

From Divazza to Pola, 76 M., railway in 5¼ hrs. (fares 5 fl. 96, 4 fl. 47, 2 fl. 98 kr.). The chief stations are (22¼ M.) *Pinguente*, (44 M.) *Mitterburg-Pisino*, (57 M.) *Canfanaro* (branch-line to Rovigno in 1 hr., p. 378), and (67½ M.) *Dignano.* 76 M. *Pola*, see p. 378.

Beyond (203½ M.) *Sessana* (1628′) the train crosses the high-road and descends to (210½ M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine (comp. p. 371), and (215½ M.) **Nabresina** (**Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Hôtel Böswirth*), where the line to Udine (p. 375) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 220½ M. *Grignano*, the last station, is in a straight direction less than 1½ M. below Prosecco. On the *Punta Grignana*, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of *Miramar* (p. 375). The train passes through a tunnel and reaches —

228 M. **Trieste** (p. 371).

71. From Marburg to Villach.

103½ M. Railway in 6-7½ hrs.; fares 9 fl. 30, 6 fl. 97, 4 fl. 65 kr.

Marburg, see p. 346. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (R. 70), and stops at the (1 M.) *Kärntner Bahnhof*, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of *St. Magdalena.* To the left, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, rises *Schloss Rothwein;* to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of *Gams*, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. 5 M. *Feistritz*, opposite which is the château of *Wildhaus;* 10 M. *Mariarast.* The line crosses the *Lobnitz*, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (14½ M.) *Faal*, with a château and park of Baron Kettenburg.

The train follows the right bank of the Drave, high above the

deep bed of the river, and describes a long curve. 16½ M. *St. Lorenzen*, at the mouth of the *Radlbach*, on which, 3 M. from its mouth, is the village of *St. Lorenzen*. 22½ M. *Reifnig-Fresen*.

A road to the S., through the *Wolka-Graben*, leads to (5 M.) *Reifnig* (2345'; Puhr), at the foot of the **Velka Kappa** (5060'), the highest peak of the Bacher-Gebirge. Ascent interesting (3 hrs.; with guide). The descent may be made on the W. side to (2 hrs.) *Windischgratz* (see below).

28½ M. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg;* the small town of Mahrenberg, with its château and ruined abbey (p. 344), lies on the opposite bank of the Drave. 33½ M. *Saldenhofen*, on the *Feistritz*, opposite *Hohenmauthen*, with its iron-works. 40½ M. **Unter-Drauburg** (1194'; *Post*), at the influx of the *Missbach* into the Drave.

A road (diligence daily in 1¼ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the *Misslingthal* to (6½ M.) **Windischgratz** (1342'; *Günther*), a small town with iron-works and the château of *Rothenthurm*. The *Velka Kappa* (see above) is ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (with guide). A still finer point is the **Ursulaberg** (5407'), ascended by *Siele* in 4½ hrs.: extensive view of the E. Alps, from the Dachstein and the Tauern, as far as the Croatian Mts. (on the top a church and a parsonage, where a bed may be obtained). The descent may be made by *Köttelach* to (2½ hrs.) *Gutenstein* (Inn), 3 M. to the E. of *Prävali* (see below). — Beyond Windischgratz the road leads to *Weitenstein*, *Hohenegg*, and (30 M.) *Cilli* (p. 346).

[FROM UNTERDRAUBURG TO WOLFSBERG, 24½ M., railway in 3¼ hrs. (fares 1 fl. 44, 96 kr.). The fertile **Lavantthal**, the 'Eden of Carinthia', is worthy of a visit. The train crosses the *Miss* and the Drave. 6½ M. *Lavamünd* (Stifter), at the influx of the *Lavant* into the Drave; 8 M. *Ettendorf*. 14 M. **St. Paul** (1312'; *Fischer; Klimbacher*), a prettily-situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded by Count Sponheim in 1091, with a Romanesque church, containing monuments of the founder, who belonged to a noble Rhenish family, and other distinguished personages. The valuable collections of the abbey (parchments of the 10th and 11th cent., coins, library, etc.) are shown on application.

EXCURSIONS. To the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Josefsberg* (2247') 1 hr.; to the ruin of *Rabenstein* (2267') ¾ hr., and thence to the top of the (½ hr.) **Kasparstein* (2759'), a splendid point of view. The *Koralpe* (see below) is easily ascended by *Rojach* and *Gemersdorf* in 6 hrs.

18 M. **St. Andrä** (1420'; *Post; Deutscher*), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant down to 1859, when they removed to Marburg. The old palace and the neighbouring château of *Thürn* now belong to the Jesuits. To the N. rises the handsome *Loretto Church*, in the Italian rococo style (1673-1704). 21 M. *St. Stefan*.

24½ M. **Wolfsberg** (1512'; **Pfundner; Schellander*), the capital of the Lavantthal, with 3500 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern **Schloss* of Count Donnersmark, in the Tudor style, with beautiful grounds and a fine view. In the wood, ½ M. to the S. of the château, rises the sumptuous **Mausoleum* of the late Countess (Princess Hardenberg, d. 1857), erected by Stüler, with a marble statue

of the deceased by Kiss (shown by the gamekeeper who lives in the adjoining house).

Excursions. To the N.W. is (1/4 hr.) *Schloss Kirchbüchl*, the property of Baron Herbert, charmingly situated (interior also worth seeing). To the W. lies (1/4 hr.) *St. Jacob* (Fauland, with garden); to the S. (2 M.) *St. Johann*, with a fine view; *Tretschach* (3 M.) and the monastery of *Marein* (3 M.) may also be visited. — Ascent of the **Koralpe** (7024'; 5-6 hrs., with guide). The route leads by the *Zoder-Alpe*, past the *Schoberkogel*, and over the *Warschegg* and the *Steinschober*, to the *Refuge Hut*, 1/2 hr. below the summit on the W. side (p. 344). — Ascent of the **Grosse Saualpe** (6828'; 5 1/2 hrs.). We follow the road by *St. Michael* to (8 M.) *Lading*, and ascend direct in 2 1/2 hrs. to the summit; or we may ascend by *St. Margarethen* and *Forst* to the (5 hrs.) *Forst-Alpe* (6647'), and then proceed either to the N. to the (3/4 hr.) *Geierkogel* (6273'), a fine point of view, or to the S. by the *Kienberg* and the *Gertrusk* to the (1 1/2 hr.) top of the *Grosse Saualpe*. Descent to *Lölling* or to *St. Oswald*, see p. 363.

The road from Wolfsberg to Judenburg (32 1/2 M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.) leads to the N. by *St. Gertrud*, through the romantic *Twimberger Graben*, a valley 6 M. long. (At the N. end of the valley is the *Schlattwirth*, whence a road to the left leads in 1/2 hr. to *Prebl*, a small Alpine watering-place, with a good bath-house.) About 12 1/2 M. from Wolfsberg we reach **St. Leonhard** (2366'; *Schlaffer; Schellander*), a small town with an old Gothic church. (Route over the *Klippitzthörl* to *Mösel*, and ascent of the *Saualpe*, see p. 363; two-horse carr. to Mösel in 7 hrs., 10 fl.) The next villages are (3 1/2 M.) *Reichenfels* (Fleischer; Weinberger), beyond which we cross the frontier of Carinthia by the *Taxwirth*, (5 M.) *Obdach*, (7 1/2 M.) *Weisskirchen*, and (4 M.) *Judenburg* (p. 360).]

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty, wooded *Missthal*. On the left, 3/4 M. up this valley, is the influx of the *Misslingbach*. The train crosses the *Missbach* repeatedly, passes the village of *Gutenstein*, where the valley expands (to the S. the slopes of the Ursulaberg, see above), and stops at (47 M.) **Prävali** (1400'; *Post*), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to *Sulzbach*, see p. 348.) The Missthal again contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the *Langsteg-Thal*, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (57 M.) **Bleiburg** (1555'; *Elephant; Nemetz*). The small town, with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the *Libuska*, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the station.

To the S. rises the isolated **Petzen** (6936'; 6-7 hrs., with guide; laborious). From stat. Bleiburg to the S. to *Feistritz* 3/4 hr., to the lead-foundry 25 min., to the *Berghaus* (4870'; rustic inn) 2 hrs., to the top 2 1/2 hrs. more. Fine view, but interrupted toward the E. by the Ursula Mts.

The *Jaunthal*, a lofty, and for the most part wooded plain between the Drave and the mountains, is now traversed to (63 1/2 M.) **Kühnsdorf** (1417'; *Wretzel; Reiter*), whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petschen to the Mittagskogel near Villach (with the Grintouz rising in the distance above Ebersdorf, see below); to the N. the green hills of the Saualpe and Koralpe. Kühnsdorf is the station for *Völkermarkt*, a town on the left bank of the Drave, 3 M. to the N., and for *Eisenkappel*, situated to the S. (diligence daily at 3.30 p.m. in 2 3/4 hrs., fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. 3 1/2 fl.).

The last-mentioned road (to Krainburg, 40 M.) leads by *Eberndorf*, with its old abbey, *Gösselsdorf*, with a small lake, and (6¾ M.) *Miklauzhof* (*Inn and brewery) to (4½ M.) **Eisenkappel** (1830'; **Niederdorfer; Popp; Weitzer*), a large village at the influx of the *Ebriachbach* into the *Vellach-Bach*. An interesting excursion hence, especially for mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the **Hochobir** (7024'; 5 hrs., with guide), a very fine point of view. We may ascend through the *Ebriachthal* and by the well-marked 'Jovansteig' to the top in 4½ hrs.; or by *Fladung* and the *Seealpe* (a road part of the way) in 5-6 hrs.; or by the *Schäffleralpe* (3632'), with its lead mine and stalactite grottoes, in 6 hours. Club-hut (inn) 10 min. from the top. — From Kappel to *Sulzbach*, see p. 348; to the *Wildenstein Waterfall* (see below) by *Reichberg* and *Jerischach*, 3 hrs.

Beyond Kappel, 6 M. to the S., in a beautiful wood, lies the **Vellacher Bad** (2765'; *Badhaus*, usually crowded in summer), with its chalybeate spring. (Road to *Sulzbach*, see p. 348.) Interesting expedition hence to the top of the *Seeländer Storschitz* (5784'; 3 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.), to the W. of the baths. Mountaineers may ascend the *Koschuta* (7005'; 5 hrs., with guide). — The road then mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the **Seeberg** (3996'; fine view, best from the 'Kanzel', a rocky knoll by the house 5 min. to the right), descends as rapidly to (3 M.) *Ober-Seeland* (2946'; *Kazino Muri), and traverses the picturesque *Kanker-Thal* to (3½ M.) the small village of *Kanker* (Inn), just beyond the frontier of Carniola. (The church of Kanker is 4½ M. lower down.) — The **Grintouz**, or *Grintovc* (8395'), the highest of the Sannthal Alps (p. 347), is most easily ascended from the S.W. side. From Ober-Seeland we descend the *Kankerthal* past the factory of Herr Fuchs, and after ¾ hr. ascend to the left by a mill to the (¾ hr.) farm of *Suhadolnik* (2940') and the finely-situated (1½ hr.) *Frischauf-Haus* (4836'; tavern in summer). Thence in 2½ hrs. more, by a well-defined path, to the summit, which affords a most imposing prospect. The ascent from the N. side (Ober-Seeland), is also interesting, but is fit for mountaineers only (7 hrs.): from the Kazino through the *Obere Seeländer Kotschna* to the *Stuller-Alpe* 1½ hr., to the *Obere Ravni* 1¾ hr., to the *Schneide* 2½ hrs., to the top 1½ hr. — At *Höflein*, 3½ M. to the W. of the church of Kanker, the valley expands; the road enters the broad *Sau-Thal* and reaches (6 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 365).

Beyond Kühnsdorf the train approaches the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the château of *Neudenstein* and the provostry of *Teinach*, and crosses the river by a handsome bridge below the mouth of the *Gurk* (fine glimpse of the Obir and the Koschuta to the S.). 73 M. *Grafenstein* (1370'), with a château of Prince Rosenberg.

To the S. rises the *Skarbin* (2668'; 1¼ hr.), a fine point of view. — The **Hochobir** (see above) is also easily ascended hence. Road through the (½ M.) village of Grafenstein to the (4½ M.) *Annabrücke* over the Drave; then (20 min.) *Galizien* (1437'; Inn), from which we ascend to the right to the **Wildenstein Waterfall* (rendered accessible in 1881) and by a marked path to the (4-5 hrs.) summit.

The train next crosses the Gurk and the *Glan*. On the left, *Ebenthal*, a château of Count Gœss; on the right Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of *Welzenegg*.

79½ M. **Klagenfurt** (1463'). — **Hotels.** *Kaiser von Oesterreich, Heuplatz, at the corner of the Wienergasse; Europa, Cardinals-Platz; *Moser, Burggasse; Sandwirth, Pernhartsgasse, with garden; Weisses Lamm, Unterer Alter Platz; Goldner Bär, Sternallee. Omnibus from any of the hotels to the station 20 kr.

Restaurants. *Silberegger Bierhalle*, *Hafner*, *Blumenstöckl*, Grosse Schulhausgasse; *Sonne*, Bahnhofs-Str.; *Steirische Weinhalle*, with garden, Pfarrhofgasse; *Mischitz*, Bahnhof-Str. — **Cafés.** *Madner*, Wienergasse; *Schiberth*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Dorrer*, Neuer Platz. *Joos*, confectioner, Sternallee.

Baths. *Swimming Baths* in the Wörther See, on the Villach road, 3 M. from Klagenfurt (a drive of 25 min.; omnibus at 4 and 6 p.m., 20 kr., there and back 25 kr.; one-horse carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 1½ fl.; bath with towel 25 kr.; small restaurant with fine view). — *Maria Loretto Baths*, at the efflux of the Lend Canal from the Wörther See, 3 M. from Klagenfurt (omnibus several times daily, 15 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl. 30, with stay of 1 hr. 2 fl.; bath with towel 16 kr.; *Restaurant).

Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; at night 1 or 2 fl. — By time: first ¼ hr., with one horse, 25 kr.; ½ hr. with one horse 50, with two horses 60 kr.; whole day 6 or 8 fl.; ½ day, forenoon. 2½ or 3½ fl., afternoon 3½ or 4½ fl.

Klagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, with 18,749 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Wörther See* (see below) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into promenades. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The principal hall of the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles. The S. wing contains the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Roman antiquities found at the Zollfeld and other places in the vicinity, coins, mediæval and modern works of art; admission daily, 9-1 and 2-5; 20 kr.) and of the Museum of Natural History (minerals, etc.; admission gratis), which is to be transferred to a new building in the Ring. The *Episcopal Palace* in the Völkermarkt suburb was erected as a residence for the sister of Emp. Joseph II. In the principal square is a fountain with a dragon, the heraldic emblem of the town, adjoining which is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresa*, designed by Pönninger and erected in 1872. The Cardinals-Platz is embellished with an obelisk commemorating the Peace of Pressburg. *Herbert's* white-lead manufactory here is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164′) of the tower of the parish-church commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (20 kr.). The **Franz-Joseph-Anlagen* on the *Kreuzberg*, ½ hr. to the W. of the town, contain a tower (82′) commanding a beautiful view (*Restaurant). — Railway from Klagenfurt to *Glandorf*, see p. 363.

From Klagenfurt to Krainburg (36 M.) a high-road leads over the *Loibl* (a drive of 9 hrs.; carriages to be had at Unterbergen and Neumarktl, but at the former only when previously ordered). Leaving Klagenfurt, the road leads to the S. to the (2 M.) *Glanfurtbrücke*, and then ascends the *Sattnitz* (from the top *View to the S., of the Karawanken range, from the Koschuta to the Mittagskogel). It passes (3½ M.) the château of *Hollenburg*, situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, ¼ M. to the left, descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Drave valley, crosses the Drave to *Kirschentheuer*, and remounts to (3½ M.) *Unterbergen* (Post, rustic; Bräuhans). At (½ M.) *Unter-Loibl* (1634′) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the (2½ M.) top of the *Kleine Loibl* (2385′), where the road to Bleiberg and the Bodenthal diverges to the right by the *Sapotnitza Chapel* (see below); it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold *Teufelsbrücke* across the wild gorge of the brawling *Bodenbach*. The *Loibl-Thal* now begins. The road is level as far as the (1½ M.) inn 'Zum Deutschen Peter' and (1½ M.) *Neu-St. Leonhard*, after which it ascends in numerous windings (cut off by

footpaths) to the (6 M.) summit of the **Loibl** (4495'), a cutting in the rocks marked by two pyramids with long inscriptions. Limited but picturesque view of the St. Anna-Thal to the S., with the Koschuta on the left and the Bogunschitza on the right. The road now descends in zigzags to the (1½ M.) hamlet of *St. Anna* (3395'; Inn), and thence through the picturesque *St. Anna-Thal* to (5½ M.) **Neumarktl** (1683'; **Post*), a busy little town at the influx of the *Moszenik* into the *Feistritz*. We may then either follow the left bank of the Feistritz to (8 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 365); or cross the hill to the right, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to *Vigaun* and (8 M.) the station *Radmannsdorf-Lees* (p. 365). — The **Stou** (*Stol* or *Stuhlberg*, 7346'), the highest peak of the Karawanken Mts., is best ascended from the *Bodenthal* (see above), a fatiguing, but picturesque excursion: from the *Kleine Loibl* (see above) we diverge to the right towards (½ hr.) *Windisch-Bleiberg* (3110'; rustic inn on the right, at the entrance to the village), 10 min. before reaching which we turn to the left into the Bodenthal to the (1½ hr.) *Bodner* (3440'), the last chalet (spend night); thence in 4½-5 hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view. Descent to (4½ hrs.) *Jauerburg* (p. 366), steep at places. — The ascent from the **Bärenthal** is also toilsome, but that valley itself is interesting: beyond the Hollenburg bridge, 6 M. from Klagenfurt (see above), a road leads to the W. to (4 M.) *Windisch-Feistritz* (1810'; Kraiger); here we ascend to the left, by the brook, to the (2 hrs.) highest region of the valley (quarters at *Konauz*, the last farm), with a shooting-lodge and a new church. (The hamlet of *Bärenthal* with the old church lies more to the N., on the left side of the valley.) Thence to the top in 4 hrs. (with guide; Joh. Paulitsch of Windisch-Feistritz). — An easy route, with a fine view, leads from the Bärenthal over the *Medjidoh-Sattel* (5525') in 3½-4 hrs. to *Jauerburg* (p. 366). — A drawback to travelling among the Karawanken Mts. is the fact that the natives seldom understand any other language than their Slavonic patois.

On leaving Klagenfurt the train crosses the Laibach high-road (see above), and then the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. In the distance, above the green lower hills, rises the indented chain of the Karawanken. The train runs below the pleasant little château of *Freienthurn*, and approaches the bank of the pretty **Wörther See** (1440'), or *Lake of Klagenfurt*, 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts.

STEAMBOAT on the Wörther See thrice daily in summer from *Maria-Loretto* to *Maiernigg*, *Krumpendorf*, *Kollitsch*, *Reifnitz*, *Maria-Wörth*, *Seebad Maria-Wörth*, *Pörtschach*, and *Velden*. Omnibus from Klagenfurt to Loretto in connection with the steamer.

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the *Lend Canal* (p. 356), is Prince Rosenberg's château of *Maria Loretto*, with the baths already mentioned (p. 355). On the S. bank, farther on, lies *Maiernigg*, with its garden-restaurant and baths. To the S. rise the green hills of the *Sattnitz*, which separate the serpentine valley of the Drave (here called the *Rosenthal*) from the plain of Klagenfurt. 84½ M. *Krumpendorf*, with baths. 89½ M. **Pörtschach** (**Actienhôtel*, at the station; **Werzer*, in the village; *Hôtel am See*, with a veranda), a favourite summer-resort, with a fine view of the mountains. The promenades at the landing-place are adorned with a bronze bust of Herbeck, the Viennese composer, in relief, beyond which are the lake-baths (pleasant water) and a number of villas occupied by visitors. Opposite, on a rocky eminence on the S. bank, stands the ancient Gothic church of *Maria Wörth*.

Above Pörtschach, in the midst of wood, is the ruin of *Leonstein*, a charming point of view. The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark woods. To the S. rises the conspicuous *Mittagskogel* (7034′).

94 M. **Velden** (*Glasser*, on the lake; **Moro;* for a long stay, **Wrann; Pichler; Bachmayr;* also *Villa Kornhäusel*, *Knapp*, and other pensions, R. 1½-2 fl.; *Ulbing's Baths*, 25 kr.), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) **Rosegg** (1585′; *Inn* by the bridge), with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the *Rosenthal*, on a peninsula formed by the *Drave*, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Park closed when the family is residing here. Enquire beforehand.) — Mountaineers will enjoy the ascent of the *Mittagskogl* (comp. below): from Rosegg by *St. Jacob* to *Rosenbach* (1883′; Inn of the forester) in 2½ hrs.; thence to the summit in 4 hrs. more. From Rosenbach over the *Rosenbacher* or *Roschitza-Sattel* (5233′) to *Assling* (p. 366), 4½-5 hrs., an attractive route. — The ascent of the **Sternberg** (2405′) from Velden or from Föderlach is also recommended (2 hrs.). It commands a delightful *View of the environs of Villach and Klagenfurt, the Karawanken, etc. The church occupies the site of an old castle.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at stat. *Föderlach* approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. On a precipitous rock to the right stands the well-preserved castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher Thal, are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Landskron*, formerly the property of the Khevenhüller, now that of Count Dietrichstein. Near Villach the '*Rudolfbahn*' diverges to the right (R. 72).

103½ M. **Villach** (1667′; **Post*, R. & L. 1 fl.; **Hôtel Tarmann*, near the station; *Hohenberger; Fischer*, with garden, unpretending; **Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the Drave, with 5400 inhab., the junction of the lines to Lienz and Franzensfeste (R. 54), to St. Michael (R. 72), to Laibach (R. 73), and to Udine (R. 74), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (see below). The Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other noble families; fine *View from the tower. The Hans-Gasser-Platz is adorned with a statue of *Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner.

Environs. At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2 M. to the S.W., lies **Warmbad Villach** (rail. stat., p. 368), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house (*Restaurant). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Gailthal, is *Federaun*, with a ruined château, a shot-tower, and a beautiful park (tickets of admission at the office of the shot-factory opposite the post-office at Villach). — Pleasant walk to the S.E. by *Proschowitz* (observe finger-posts) and *Maria-Gail* (*Glaser's Restaur.), with its Gothic church, to the (5 M.) **Faaker See** (1840′), a lake with a small island (refreshm. at the forester's). On a lofty rock, 3 M. farther S., rises the picturesque ruin of *Finkenstein* (2765′), with a fine view. — The ascent of the **Mittagskogel** (7034′) is attractive but fatigning: the route is by *Maleștig* and *Latschach* to (2½ hrs.) *Greuth* (guides to be had); then by *Olschena* and the *Jepizza-Alp* to the top in 4½-5 hrs. more. Panorama

less extensive than from the Dobratsch; fine view of the Terglou to the S. — The *Gerlitzen-Alp* (6267'), ascended by *Treffen* and *Arriach* in 7-8 hrs., is also a fine point. — Pleasant short excursion to the ruin of *Landskron* (2200'): drive in 1/2 hr. to *St. Andrä*, at the W. base of the hill, and ascend thence in 1/2 hr.

The *__Dobratsch__ (7110'), or *Villacher Alpe*, the E. spur of the Gailthal Alps, is one of the most famous points of view among the Eastern Alps, and commands a more extensive prospect than any other peak of the same height and accessibility. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg 3-4 fl.; two-horse, there and back, 8 fl.) from Villach by *Vellach* and *Mittewalde* (Pegritz Inn), and through the wooded *Bleiberg-Graben* to (8 M.) *Bleiberg* (2952'; *Matelitsch; Wohlgemuth), with its extensive lead-mine (worth seeing). A road, constructed by the Austrian Alpine Club, but badly kept and stony (refreshm. at a hut halfway), leads hence to the summit in 4 hrs. (horse 8, carr. 18 fl.; the old route through the gorge is a little shorter but more fatiguing). Good walkers should go from Villach to *Heiligengeist* (2923'; *Winkler; a drive of 1 3/4 hr. from Villach; one-horse carr. 4 fl.), whence a pleasant path, mostly through wood, leads to the carriage-road in 1 1/2 hr.; to the top 2 hrs. more (from Villach 5-6 hrs.). On the summit are two churches and the large *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Haus* (Hôtel Grnber; bed 1-1 1/2 fl.). The *View embraces to the N. the entire range of the Hohe and Niedere Tauern, as far as the Koralpe towards the E.; to the S. are the Karawanken, the Julian Alps with the Terglou, and the Dolomites of S. Tyrol as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave, with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslip, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348, and converted the Gailthal for the time into a vast lake, are still observable. — Travellers bound for the Gailthal (see below) need not return to Villach, but follow the road which leads from Bleiberg round the W. side of the mountain, by *Kreuth*, to *Nötsch* (see below). The direct descent on the S.W. side to *Sack* and (3 hrs.) Nötsch is steep, especially at first, but free from danger; the descent on the E. side by *Mahrhof* to the (4 hrs.) *Villacher Bad* is not recommended (better by *Heiligengeist*, in 4 hrs., see above).

The **Gailthal**, as far as Kötschach (50 M.), is a broad, smiling valley, with numerous villages (diligence to Hermagor daily in 5 hrs., 2 fl.). The road diverges to the W. at *Thörl-Maglern* (rail. stat., p. 368), and leads by (1 M.) *Feistritz* (Kandolf), beyond which it crosses the Gail, to (1 1/2 M.) *Nötsch*, and (2 M.) *Emersdorf* (Isepp). (From Nötsch to *Bleiberg*, see above; ascent of the *Dobratsch* 4 hrs., fatiguing.) The road next passes (4 M.) *St. Stefan* (but walkers will prefer the route across the Mittelgebirge by *St. Georg*, *Kerschdorf*, and *Tratten*) and *Förolach*, leaves the Gail, and leads past the pretty *Presseker See* to (8 M.) **Hermagor** (2008'; *Fleiss*), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Gitschthal*. In the latter, through which a road (p. 267) leads to (5 hrs.) Greifenburg, grows the *Wulfenia Carinthiaca*, a beautiful plant with dark blue flowers, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the *Gartnerkofel* (7211'), which rises to the S. of Hermagor (p. 370).

The road then follows the left bank of the Gail to *Kirchbach* and (9 M.) *Reissach* (2284'; Inn). About 1 hr. to the N. is the small *Reisskofl-Bad* (3264'), at the S. base of the *Reisskofl* (7772'), which may be ascended in 5 hrs. (very toilsome, but interesting). The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the *Polinigg* (7654'). The road next reaches (8 M.) **Kötschach** (2323'; *Kürschner; *Rizzi*), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. (The *Vorhegg*, 3420', ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine survey of the Gailthal. An extensive panorama is obtained from the *Jauken*, 7390', 4-5 hrs.) From Kötschach by *Maria-Luggau* to *Sillian*, see p. 265; over the *Kötschach-Pass* to *Oberdrauburg* (diligence daily) and by the *Plöken* to Venetia, see p. 266.

72. From Bruck to Villach.

127½ M. RAILWAY *(Rudolfbahn)* in 5¼-6½ hrs.; fares 10 fl. 7, 7 fl. 55, 5 fl. 3 kr.

Bruck, see p. 314. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7½ M. *Niklasdorf*. It then crosses the Mur to —

10 M. **Leoben** (1745′; **Post; *Mohr; *Kindler; Adler*), on a peninsula formed by the *Mur*, the most important town (5491 inhab.) in Upper Styria, and the seat of the government mining authorities. A miner forms the *Fountain-figure* in the market-place. The *Town Hall* is adorned with the armorial bearings of the towns of Upper Styria. View from the height 5 min. above the modern *Church of the Redemptorists*, on the Mur. The negociations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of *Göss* (now the property of the Vordernberg mining company), ½ hr. to the S. of Leoben, on 18th April, 1797 (and not at Napoleon's headquarters in the Dittlsche Garten, as a memorial-stone there, with long Latin inscriptions, erroneously states). Near the town are extensive iron-works and coal-mines. — To *Vordernberg*, and over the *Prebühl* to *Eisenerz*, see p. 330.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. the suburb of *Waasen* stops at the (11 M.) *Rudolfbahn Station*. It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing *Schloss Göss* on the left, see above) to (18½ M.) **St. Michael** (1955′; **Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Schneller*, at the station; *Klemenschitz*), at the mouth of the *Liesing-Thal*, the junction for *St. Valentin* (R. 66). (Seats should now be taken on the right side.) 21½ M. *Kaisersberg*, with a ruined castle, beyond which the Mur is crossed; 28½ M. *St. Lorenzen*. To the left are the spurs of the *Glein Alps*, to the right those of the *Sekkau Alps*.

On the left bank of the Mur, 2 M. to the W. of St. Lorenzen, opens the *Kobenz-Thal*, in which, 4 M. from its mouth, lies the village of **Sekkau** (2762′; *Stradner*), formerly an episcopal residence, with a handsome abbey-church (Monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria). Interesting ascent of the *Zinken* (7868′), an excellent point of view: through the *Steinmüller Graben* to the *Jürgbauer* (spend night if necessary) 2½ hrs., and to the top in 2 hrs. more.

33 M. **Knittelfeld** (2116′; *Kindler; Walter*), a prettily-situated little town, at the mouth of the *Ingering-Thal*. To the W. is (1 hr.) *Schloss Spielberg*, with fine view and interesting collections.

The **Gleinalpe** (p. 344) may be ascended without difficulty from Knittelfeld. We follow the high-road to the N. to (1 M.) *Gobernitz*, turn to the right at a finger-post, then (¾ hr.) to the left, where the road divides, to (¾ hr.) *Glein* (Gindler), from which we ascend the ravine of the Glein to the (3 hrs.) *Alpen-Wirthshaus* (see p. 345).

Attractive excursion through the **Ingering-Thal**, by (7 M.) *Bischoffeld* (Wegscheider), to (7 M.) the picturesque little *Ingering-See* (3976′), at the foot of the precipitous *Reichartkogel* (*Hochreichart*, 7930′; ascended from the lake in 4 hrs.). Refreshments at the forester's, 1¼ M. on this side of the lake.

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. 37½ M. *Zeltweg* (Gumpl), with extensive iron-works. On the right bank of the Mur, 3 M. to the S., is the village of *Weisskirchen;* and 4½ M. to the N.W. is *Fohnsdorf*, with extensive coal-mines, some of which are upwards of 800′ deep.

42½ M. **Judenburg** (2380′; **Post*, carriages for hire; **Brand; Florian; *Rail. Restaur.*, with rooms), a very ancient town (4039 inhab.), once a Celtic settlement (*Idunum*, from *idun*, a high hill), situated on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the *Seethal Alps*, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1841. In the Platz is a fountain with a large marble basin. Here, too, rises the *Römerthurm*, erected in 1509, with its Gothic portal (fine view from the top, 236′ high; before the fire 377′). In front of the *Jesuits' Church* rises a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1717. The interesting *Church of St. Magdalena* in the suburb of that name, dating from the 9th cent., contains fine stained glass and a carved pulpit. The exterior of the 'Post' is adorned with a Jew's head in stone, upwards of 500 years old, which is regarded as the cognisance of the town. Fine view from the new **Anlagen* on the N.E. side of the town; also from the reservoir of the water-works and from the prettily-situated *Calvarienberg*. In the environs are several important iron-rolling mills and scythe-works, as well as numerous ruined castles of the old Styrian nobility. To the S. are the (½ hr.) coal-mines of *Feeberg*.

Excursions. To the E. (¼ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of *Liechtenstein*, the latter of which was once the seat of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The *Liechtenstein-Berg* (3395′), above the ruin, affords a fine view (path from the Weyer suburb, with finger-posts). — To the E. (2 M.) is the handsome Gothic pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Buch*, built in 1455. — The **Zirbitzkogel** (7864′; 6 hrs.), a very fine point, is best ascended by *St. Wolfgang* (*Inn), and thence either to the right by *Linderhütte* or to the left by *Rothhaide*. The ascent by the *Schmelz*, with the pretty *Winterleitseen*, is shorter, but more fatiguing. Extensive view of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps from the summit (refuge-hut; tavern in summer). — The *Schafkogel* (5731′), another fine point, is easily ascended: road to (4 M.) *St. Peter;* then to the left through the *Möschitzgraben* to the top in 1½ hr. — The *Rosenkogel* (6312′): drive by the Tauern road in 2 hrs. to *St. Oswald;* ascend thence by *St. Loretto* (5967′; Inn) to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — The *Bösenstein* (8035′): drive by the Tauern road in 3 hrs. to *St. Johann am Tauern;* thence a fatiguing climb of 5 hrs. (comp. p. 332).

Roads lead from Judenburg to the N.W., by *Hohentauern*, to *Trieben* (see p. 332); to the S., by *Weisskirchen* and *Obdach*, to (32½ M.) *Wolfsberg* in the Lavantthal (p. 353; diligence daily in 6 hrs.); to the S.W., over the *Stubalp-Pass* (5055′), to *Köflach* (p. 344).

46 M. *Thalheim;* 51 M. *St. Georgen.* The railway and the river now turn to the S. to (51 M.) **Unzmarkt** (2460′; *Jakob; Brandt*), a village on the right bank of the Mur. On the opposite bank is the ruined *Frauenburg*, once the home of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The train crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches (58 M.) *Scheifling* (2494′; Post; Ratschiller), with Prince Schwarzenberg's château of *Schrattenberg*.

About 7 M. to the N.W., in the *Wölzer Thal*, which opens here, lies **Oberwölz** *(Klaffensack)*, a small town with old churches and the château of *Rothenfels*. Interesting ascent of the *Hohenwarth* (7726'; 6 hrs., with guide): through the *Schöttlgraben* to the (3 hrs.) *Stallerhütten* and (½ hr.) *Wiederhoferhütte* (opposite the picturesquely-situated *Lüxenhütte*); then past the *Fischsee* and to the right to the arête and the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the *Schiesseck* (7441'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide) is also attractive. — The road leads from Oberwölz to the W., over the *Kammersberg*, to (5 M.) *St. Peter* (Fleischer). On the *Katschbach* (9 M. from station *St. Lambrecht* by the road viâ *Teufenbach* and *Althofen*). The *Greimberg* (8100'; 4½ hrs.; guide), ascended from St. Peter by the *Hartlalpe* and the *Sandkogl*, is a good point of view.

The line now quits the Murthal (road to *Murau* and *Tamsweg*, see p. 338) and ascends to (63 M.) *St. Lambrecht* (2917'; Zedlacher, at the station), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. (The village of that name, with its famous Benedictine abbey, lies in the *Tayathal*, 5 M. to the S.W.) 66 M. *Neumarkt*. The village (Kofler; Lebzelter; Krone), ¾ M. to the E., pleasantly situated, attracts summer visitors.

The *Grebenzen* (6135'), an admirable point of view, may easily be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Neumarkt or from Einöd. — The *Zirbitzkogel* (7864'; 5-6 hrs.; guide) is also recommended (see above).

We now traverse a defile, in which the *Olsa* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, before the station of *Einöd* (2205'), are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of *Dürnstein*, the traditionary prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76 M. **Friesach** (2090'; **Priemig*; **Post*; **Mohr*), an old town, still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of *Geiersburg*, *Lavant*, and *Petersberg* (interesting; old pictures in the chapel), and the remains of the provostry of *Virgilienberg*, is picturesquely situated near the influx of the Olsa into the *Metnitz*. Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th cent.; *Dominican Church* of the 13th cent., in the transition style. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

By Flattnitz and St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen, 15-16 hrs., an attractive route. Road (one-horse carr. to Flattnitz 9 fl.) through the *Metnitzthal*, by *Grades*, *Metnitz*, *Mödring* (*Seppmüller), and *Oberhof*, to the (20 M.) **Flattnitz Alp** (4560'), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and frequented in summer by persons with delicate lungs (**Kottmüller*, often crowded in summer). — The *Eisenhut* (8009'; 5 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the *Stangalpen Group*, on the borders of Styria, Carinthia, and Salzburg, may be ascended from Flattnitz; view very striking. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Turrach*, see p. 338. — A pleasant footpath descends from Flattnitz past the *Haidnerhöhe*, to (3½ hrs.) *Griffen*, whence we may either walk or drive to (8 M.) **St. Leonhard** (3615'; **Wanner*, R. 50-80, D. 80 kr.), an Alpine summer-resort, finely situated, commanding a noble prospect of the Karawanken, and to (8 M.) stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 364; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.).

80 M. *Hirt*. At the influx of the Metnitz into the *Gurk*, 1½ M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with *Schloss Böckstein*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk.

A road leads hence to the W. through the Gurkthal (diligence to

Weitensfeld daily, 1 fl.) by *Strassburg* to (8 M.) **Gurk** (*Krone; Hopfgartner*), which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 11th and 12th centuries. The porch contains several groups in carved wood of the 15th cent.; in the interior, metal-work by Raf. Donner, and in the nuns' choir well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th century. — About 2½ M. farther up the valley is the village of *Weitensfeld* (Kulnig), 16 M. from stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 364).

The valley of the Gurk expands. The lofty and fertile plain, with its numerous signs of industry, is called the *Krappfeld*. To the right is the long crest of the *Saualpe* (see below); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Terglou. At (82½ M.) *Treibach* are extensive iron-works. To the left, on a hill, stands the village of *Althofen*, with an ancient watch-tower. 92 M. **Launsdorf** (1696′; *Rail. Restaurant*). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is **Hoch-Osterwitz*, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhüller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 918′ in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

The **Magdalenaberg** (3464′; 2 hrs.), to the S. of Launsdorf, which is easily ascended, is a still finer point of view. (Roman antiquities found here.) The descent may be made to *Meiselberg* and (2 hrs.) stat. *Zollfeld* (see below). — To the N.W. of Launsdorf (3 M.) is **St. Georgen am Längsee** (*Inn*), with a château of Count Egger (formerly a nunnery), prettily situated on the S. bank of a small lake, well stocked with fish. From St. Georgen, viâ *Tagenbrunn*, with a large ruined castle, to *St. Veit* (see below) 4 M.

FROM LAUNSDORF TO HÜTTENBERG (20 M.), railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 1 fl. 58, 1 fl. 18, 79 kr.). The train traverses the *Görtschitzthal*, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. 3½ M. *Brückl* (to the right of which is *St. Johann am Brückl*, with extensive iron-works); 8 M. *Eberstein* (*Nussdorfer), with an interesting château of Count Christallnigg. (Ascent hence of the *Grosse Saualpe*, 6828′, by *St. Oswald* in 4½ hrs., attractive.) From (15 M.) *Mösel* a road leads N.E. to (3 M.) *Lölling* (2982′; *Siedlwirth), with considerable iron-mines, and then through the *Stelzing* and over the *Klippitzthörl* (5388′) to (15 M.) *St. Leonhard* in the Lavantthal (p. 354). The **Grosse Saualpe** (see above) may be ascended from Lölling direct in 3 hrs.; easier, however, by (2 hrs.) *Stelzing* (4626′; *Inn), from which we ascend the *Geierkogl* (6273′) in 1½ hr.; then follow the crest of the Saualpe and traverse the *Forstalpe* (6647′), the *Kienberg* (6710′), and the *Gertrusk* (6626′) to the *Grosse Saualpe* (6828′). Descent to *Eberstein* (see above) 3 hrs., to *Wolfsberg* 3 hrs., to *St. Andrä* 3½ hrs. — 20 M. **Hüttenberg** (2516′; **Lepuschitz*), the chief village in the Görtschitzthal (1200 inhab.), lies at the base of the *Erzberg*, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia. A visit to the mines, which pierce the hill on three sides, is interesting. We take the road by *Heft* and *Gossen* to (2½ M.) *Knappenberg* (Katzmann), where the mines and miners' houses are situated. (The traveller may go through the principal shaft, attended by a miner, to the Lölling side of the hill in 25 min.) From Knappenberg a road with fine views leads round the hill to *Ober-Semlach* and (2½ M.) *Unter-Semlach* (3300′; Inn), where we enjoy a splendid panorama (the whole of the Karawanken chain to the S.); it then descends to (1½ M.) *Lölling* (see above), or past the *Preisenhof* to (2½ M.) *Hüttenberg*. — A good path leads from Hüttenberg to the S.W. to the (1¼ hr.) large pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Weitschach* (3786′), a fine point of view.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the *Glan*. 96 M. **Glandorf** (1529′; **Rail. Restaurant*).

From Glandorf to Klagenfurt (11 M.), railway in ¾ hr. (fares 88, 67, 44 kr.), traversing the **Zollfeld**, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left of (3½ M.) *Zollfeld* is the château of *Töltschach*, probably erected on the site of a Roman station; to the right, on the hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of *Tanzenberg*. 5½ M. *Maria Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church. In the vicinity, between the railway and the road, is the ancient *Herzogsstuhl* ('duke's seat'), a platform of masonry, 6½ ft. in height, enclosed by an iron railing, and provided with two seats. This was originally the tombstone of *Masuetus Verus*, an inhabitant of Virunum, as the Roman inscription records. According to an ancient custom, observed for the last time in 1414, every Duke of Carinthia on his accession to the throne was here invested with the land by a peasant, after having received a slight blow on the cheek, and at the same time bound himself to respect the rights and liberties of his subjects. The duke occupied one seat, the peasant the other. Beyond Maria-Saal we soon obtain a view of the long chain of the Karawanken. 11 M. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 355.

96½ M. **St. Veit** (1560′; **Rössl; Maglbräu*), an ancient town with 2322 inhab., was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30′ in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. The town-hall is embellished with curious reliefs. Gothic church of the 15th century.

Interesting excursion to the N.W., by *Ober-Mühlbach*, to (1 hr.) *Schloss Frauenstein* and the (½ hr.) *Kreugerschlösser*, consisting of the picturesque ruins of *Alt-* and *Neu-Kreug*. We may return by *Hungerbrunn* to (1½ hr.) St. Veit.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 101 M. *Feistritz-Pulst* (1588′). Pulst, with an old commandery of the Teutonic Order, lies 1¼ M. to the N., at the foot of the ruin of *Liebenfels* (2362′), a fine point of view. To the left rises the ruined castle of *Karlsberg*, with its huge tower; then that of *Hardegg*. 105½ M. *Glanegg*, with another old castle. The train winds through a narrow wooded valley, quits the Glan, which rises a little to the S., crosses a low hill, and enters the broad valley of the *Tiebel*. 108 M. *Feldkirchen* (*Rauter), a considerable village (8 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of *St. Leonhard*, p. 362). On the left are the iron-works of *Buchscheiden*; on the right the loftily situated church of *Tiffen*. The line traverses an extensive moor, with numerous hay-sheds, and then approaches the *Ossiacher See* (1600′), a lake 6½ M. in length, on the N. bank of which it skirts the base of the *Gerlitzen-Alp* (6266′), an admirable point of view. Opposite (119 M.) *Ossiach* is the monastery of that name. On a buttress at the S.W. end of the lake stands the large ruin of *Landskron* (p. 358). The train turns to the S. and reaches the S. Station (on the N. side of the town, left bank of the Drave) of —

127½ M. *Villach*, see p. 358.

73. From Laibach to Villach.

81 M. Railway (*Kronprinz-Rudolfbahn*) in 5½-7½ hrs. (5 fl. 40, 4 fl., 2 fl. 70 kr.). Provisions should be taken. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 349. The line traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N., and beyond (3½ M.) *St. Veit*, or *Vismarje*, approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. At (7½ M.) *Zwischenwässern* we cross the *Zayer*, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grintouz and other Sulzbach Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on the left. 12½ M. *Laak*. The little town of *Bischoflaak* (1150'; Krone) lies 1½ M. to the W., at the confluence of the Zayer and the Soura.

To Tolmein in the Isonzo Valley, to the W., an easy route. Diligence from Bischoflaak daily in 2½ hrs. by *Selzach* to (10 M.) *Eisnern* (1503'); walk by (1¼ hr.) *Salilog* to (1¼ hr.) *Zarz* (2680'), and cross the low saddle of *Na Kotscha* to (¾ hr.) *Podberta* (1710'; Valentintschitsch, tolerable), in the parish of *Deutschruth* (two German villages); then descend the picturesque *Baca Valley* (road most of the way) to (15 M.) *Tolmein* (p. 376). — To the N. of Zarz (see above) an easy route crosses the plateau of the *Jelover Wald* (3970') to (4 hrs.) *Feistritz* in the Wochein (see below).

18 M. **Krainburg** (1165'; *Alte Post;* carriages at *Proi's*), a small town on a hill, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the Sau.

Route hence over the *Loibl* to *Klagenfurt*, see p. 356; over the *Seeberg* to *Kühnsdorf*, see p. 354; the *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 347. — The *Jodociberg* (2760'; 1½ hr.) affords a fine view of the Terglou, the Sannthal Alps, etc.

The valley contracts. 21 M. *Podnart*. The train crosses the river. 31 M. *Radmannsdorf-Lees* (1608'; *Wucherer), at the union of the *Wurzener* and the *Wocheiner Save*. To the W. the *Terglou*.

From stat. Radmannsdorf a road leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (3½ M., one-horse carr. 1 fl.) **Veldes** (1643'; **Hôtel Mallner; *Louisenbad*, both on the lake; **Erzherzog Sigismund*, or *Petran*, ¾ M. farther, on the S. bank; *Jekler*, well spoken of, R. 1 fl.; *Dane*, *Poschnik*, in the village, ¼ M. from the lake; furnished rooms at *Moschnik's*), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the lake of that name. On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of *St. Maria im See*. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque *Schloss Veldes* (1982'; fine view from the tower; key at the gardener's, whose house is passed on the way to the Schloss). Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the Louisenbad; also two warm swimming-baths. Rikli's 'Naturheilanstalt' is also much frequented. — A road leads from Veldes to the N. by *Ober-Göriach* to (6 M.) stat. *Jauerburg* (p. 368).

The Valley of the Wocheiner Save (or '*Savitza*', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz daily at 7.30 a.m. in 2½ hrs., 1 fl.). The road skirts the S. bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and leads through the smiling green valley of the Wocheiner Save, by *Vellach*, *Neuming*, and *Wilnach*, to (13 M.) **Feistritz** (1663'; **Post; Mauritsch*), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin on the right bank of the Save, with extensive iron-works. The Wocheiner See is 3½ M. farther on. Beyond *Savitza* the huge Terglou (see below) rises to the right. On the lake is the church of *St. Johann;* to the left of the road, about ½ M. from the lake, is a rustic inn. The sequestered **Wocheiner See** (1730'), resembling the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 93), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged *Skerbina*). Boat to the chalets at the upper end of the lake (1 hr.), 1-2 pers., there and back 2 fl., each additional person 50 kr. — From the chalets (generally empty), a footpath (the

boatman acts as guide; fee 1/2 fl.) ascends gradually through meadows to a bridge over the Savitza, and then more steeply through wood, and finally by a dilapidated flight of steps to the (1 1/4 hr.) * *Savitza Fall*, the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200' in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — PASSES. From Feistritz over the *Schwarzenberg* (*Crna Prst*, 6053'), an admirable point of view (which alone repays the ascent, 3 1/2 hrs.), and through the German oasis of *Deutschruth* (see above), to *Tolmein* (p. 376) in 9 hrs., a tolerably easy route. — An easier route (bridle-path), also attractive, crosses the *Bazza* (pron. Badja) *Pass:* from Feistritz to the pass 2 1/2 hrs., *Podberta* (p. 365) 1 1/4 hr., *Grahova* 2 1/2 hrs.; thence a road to (8 M.; carr. with one horse 2 fl. 20 kr.) Tolmein. — From the W. end of the Wocheiner See over the *Skerbina-Joch* (6243') to Tolmein 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting. The *Kuck* (6831'), to the W. of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in 3/4 hr.; view similar to that from the Schwarzenberg.

The ASCENT OF THE TERGLOU, the highest peak of the Carnian Alps, is fit for experts only, with trustworthy guides. The usual starting-point is *Mitterdorf* (2073'; Inn, poor; Schest, father and son, good guides), a village 3 M. to the N. of Feistritz, or from *Althammer*, 1 1/2 M. farther W., halfway between Mitterdorf and St. Johann. From either of these places we ascend the somewhat steep slopes of the *Drassberg*, the S.E. spur of the Terglou, in 4 1/2 hrs. to the *Belopolje Alp* (5430'), where good drinking-water is to be had. Travellers used to spend the night here, but it is now better to sleep at the *Maria-Theresien-Schutzhaus* (7888'), built by the Austrian Tourists' Club at the foot of the Little Terglou, 1 1/2 hr. from Belopolje. The * **Terglou** (9396'), Slavonic *Triglav*, has three peaks, of which the central is the highest. Ascent at first gradual, over loose stones and debris. Perpendicular rocks soon appear to preclude farther progress, but the route is continued through a narrow fissure (*'Gate of the Terglou'*). The ascent hence to the summit of the *Little Terglou* (8990') is steep and disagreeable. This point is separated from the highest peak by a broad and profound rocky chasm, which is crossed by a narrow ridge. Beyond this we have to scramble up a bare and almost perpendicular rock to the summit, 650' higher (1 1/2 hr. from the hut). The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a vast panorama and a large portion of the Adriatic. — Mountaineers are recommended to descend past the **Terglou Lakes** to the *Wocheiner See* (able guide necessary). After a weary walk of 4 hrs. from the Terglou Hut, over rocky debris, patches of snow, and loose stones, we reach the *Gross-See*, the largest and finest of these lakes. We then descend by a somewhat better path to the (2 hrs.) *Doppelsee*, where another refuge has been built by the Austrian Tourists' Club (Erzherzog Franz-Ferdinand-Schutzhaus, 5750'), and the (1 hr.) sombre * *Schwarzsee*, embosomed in wood; then through wood to the (1 hr.) brink of the *Komarca*, an almost perpendicular precipice, about 2000' high (grand view), which we descend by a good path. In 1 1/2 hr. we reach the path leading from the Wocheiner See to the Savitzafall (see above). — Those who wish to visit the lakes without ascending the Terglou should start from the *Belopolje Alp* (see above), the ascent from the Wocheiner See being long and wearisome.

MOISTRANA (see below) is reached from the Wochein in 10-11 hrs., by a rugged path crossing the *Kerma Pass* (6644'), between the Terglou and Drassberg, and traversing the *Kerma-Thal*, which opens into the Radoina Valley (see below) about 1 hr. S. of Moistrana. This route is also recommended for the descent of the Terglou; there is a spring of good water on the left slope, a little beyond the head of the pass.

The train approaches the S. base of the *Karawanken Mts.*, of which the *Stou* (p. 356) is the most conspicuous. To the left is the mouth of the *Radoina*, or *Rothweinbach*. The valley contracts. 38 1/2 M. **Jauerburg** (1856'; *Kolb*), at the mouth of the *Jauernig*. (Route hence over the *Medjidoh-Sattel* into the *Bärenthal* and to

Klagenfurt, see p. 356; by *Ober-Göriach* to Veldes, see below.) 40½ M. *Assling*; 46 M. **Lengenfeld** (2090'; *Jansa*), at the foot of the *Mittagskogel* (p. 358). On the opposite bank of the Save lies *Moistrana* (Schmerz), at the mouth of the *Urata Valley*, which stretches hence to the Terglou.

The ***Urata Valley**, or valley of the *Feislritz*, is worthy of a visit. A rough road (hardly suitable for driving) leads from Moistrana on the left bank of the brook to the (3½ M.) *Peršchnik Fall*, a picturesquely-situated cascade, behind which the visitor can pass. In 2 hrs. more we reach the imposing head of the valley, on the S.E. side of which the huge Terglou rises precipitously. A rugged route leads from the head of the valley over the *Luknia Pass* (5836') into the valleys of the *Sadenza* and *Isonzo* (to the *Baumbachhütte*, p. 376, 5 hrs.; thence to *Flitsch* 5 hrs.). — Through the wide opening to the S. of Moistrana a cart-track leads to (2½ M.) *Ober-Rothwein*, at the mouth of the *Kerma-Thal* (see above), and then through the *Radoina* or *Rothwein Valley* to *Ober-Göriach* and (8 M.) *Veldes* (p. 365). — For travellers from the N., Moistrana (where several of the guides speak German) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Terglou* (see above): through the *Kermathal* and over the *Kerma-Pass* to the *Terglou Hut* 7 hrs., and to the top 1½ hr. more.

54 M. **Kronau** (2664'; *Urbani*), at the mouth of the picturesque *Pischenza Valley*; in the background rise the *Prisanig* and *Rozora*.

The VALLEY OF THE ISONZO is reached by a fatiguing but attractive route ascending through the Pischenza Valley (to Flitsch, 10 hrs.). A tolerable path ascends the pastures of the valley to its (2 hrs.) grand termination, and then mounts rapidly to the S.W. to the (1½ hr.) depression of the *Moistroka Pass* (*Vorschez Saddle*, 5302'), between the *Moistroka* (7765') on the right and the *Prisanig* on the left (8382'; a good point of view, ascended from the pass in 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing). Descent to (2 hrs.) *St. Maria* (2454'; quarters at the curé's; guide, Anton Tozbar), the highest village in the *Isonzo* or *Trenta Valley*. (The source of the *Isonzo*, which issues from the rocks of the *Jaluz*, ½ hr. above St. Maria, is worthy of a visit.) We next descend to (½ hr.) *Loog*, at the influx of the *Sadenza* into the Isonzo (near the *Baumbachhütte*, p. 376) and through a rocky gorge of the Isonzo to (2½ hrs.) *Sotscha* (1562'; poor inn), whence the *Krn* (p. 376) may be ascended (6 hrs.). Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the Grintouz, and Saukopf on the N., and the Cerni Vrh and Kozibreg on the S., to (2½ hrs.) *Flitsch* (p. 376).

From *Wurzen* (*Post), 2 M. above Kronau, a road crosses the *Wurzen* (3514') to (13 M.) *Villach* (p. 358).

59 M. **Ratschach-Weissenfels** (2848'), on the watershed between the Save and the Gailitz. The village of *Ratschach* (Kirchmaier) lies 1½ M. to the E., and *Weissenfels* (2590'; *Post) 2 M. to the W.

About halfway between Ratschach and Wurzen (see above), the *Save (Wurzener Sau)* flows out of a morass. The source of the river (3947') is in the wild *Planitza Valley*, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 390' in considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears at Ratschach. Interesting excursion from Ratschach station, there and back in 5 hrs.

Charming excursion to the two picturesque ***Weissenfels** or **Mangart Lakes** (3060'; ¾ hr. from the station or from the village of Weissenfels; guide 60 kr.). Leaving the Post Inn at Weissenfels, we ascend the valley to the (¼ M.) smelting-works of Hr. Moritsch, turn to the right and follow the road which passes below the railway and mounts to the left along the stream. The best view of the magnificent head of the valley, with the towering Mangart and the rocky spurs diverging from it, is obtained from the *Rudolfsfelsen*, between the two lakes. Close to the base of the Mangart, 1 hr. farther up the valley, lies the *See-Alpe* (Dairy,

whey). — The ascent of the *Mangart* (8786) from this side is laborious (5-6 hrs.; guide, Kirchmaier of Ratschach); it is easier from *Raibl* (p. 377). — The *Schlossberg* (4012'; 3/4 hr.) at Weissenfels commands a fine view of the Carinthian and Carnian Alps, the Gailthal, Kanalthal, etc.

Beyond the industrial village of *Weissenfels*, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the *Schwarzenbach*, then by a lofty viaduct the *Weissenbach*, the frontier of Carniola and Carinthia, and the deep ravine of the *Schlitza*, by a bridge 300' high, and reaches (63 1/2 M.) *Tarvis*. Thence to (17 1/2 M.) Villach, see R. 74.

74. From Villach to Udine. Pontebba Railway.

81 M. Railway. Express in 4 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 50 c., 12 fr., in gold); ordinary trains in 6 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 45, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 75 c.). The **Pontebba Line*, forming the continuation of the Rudolfbahn from Villach to Pontafel, affords a shorter route between Vienna and Venice than the line by Nabresina and Cormons, by 91 M. (express from Vienna to Venice in 16 1/2 hrs.; fares 84 fr. 45, 61 fr. 95 c.). In the wild grandeur of the scenery traversed and in boldness of engineering, particularly between Pontebba and Resiutta, this line surpasses all the other Alpine railways.

Villach, see p. 358. — Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the *Drave* by a handsome iron bridge. On the right bank lies the goods-station of the Rudolfbahn. 2 1/2 M. *Bad-Villach* (p. 358). Crossing the *Gail*, we next reach (5 1/2 M.) *Firnitz* (1663'), opposite *Federaun*, with its lofty shot-tower (p. 358). On the left the road over the *Wurzen* diverges (p. 367). 10 1/2 M. *Arnoldstein*, with a suppressed Benedictine monastery. To the right rises the long Dobratsch, on which marks of the great landslip of 1348 are still traceable. The train crosses the *Gailitz (Schlitza)*. 14 M. *Thörl-Maglern*, the station for the *Gailthal* (p. 359). The train runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Gailitz, passes through two tunnels, and reaches (17 1/2 M.) *Tarvis*, the junction of the Laibach Railway (see above).

Tarvis (2408'; **Bahnhof-Hôtel*, with fine view, R. 1 1/2 fl.), a large and finely-situated village, and a summer-resort, the capital of the *Kanalthal*, consists of *Unter-Tarvis* (Teppan), in the valley, 1/2 M. from the station, and *Ober-Tarvis* (2464'; Gelbfuss, with garden and fine view; Filafer), on the hill-side, 3/4 M. farther distant, where the ordinary passenger-trains also stop.

Excursions. To the **Graf-Carl-Steig* (there and back 1/2 hr.; from Ober-Tarvis 1 hr.). Above the railway-bridge (5 min. from the station) a path descends to a wooden bridge over the *Schlitza*, and ascends on the left bank of the wild and picturesque gorge, rendered accessible by wooden bridges and steps in the rock (recently neglected). It then passes under the imposing railway-bridge, where a stone bears an inscription to Count Carl Arco-Zinneberg, in memory of whom the path was constructed. From this point we return by the same route.

The *Luschariberg* (see below) is frequently ascended from Tarvis: take the Saifnitz road to the W. to the (1 1/2 M.) stone angel (see below); then ascend to the left.

From Tarvis to *Raibl* (omnibus from each train in 1 1/4 hr., fare 50 kr.; one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 3 fl. and fee), see p. 377; to the *Weissenfels Lakes* (one-horse carr. 2 fl.), see p. 367. Carriages at Tarvis station.

The train turns to the W., passing Unter-Tarvis, to (19 1/2 M.)

Ober-Tarvis, and ascends (with the *Luschariberg* on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (22½ M.) **Saifnitz** (2615′; *Ehrlich; Pufitsch*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The *__Luschariberg__ or **Heiligenberg** (5880′), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (2¾ hrs.; horse 4 fl.). We follow the Tarvis road to the (½ M.) stone angel, ascend the pilgrims' path to the right, through the *Luscharigraben*, to the (1 hr.) *Annabründl*, and mount to the (¾ hr.) *Luscharialpe* and the (¾ hr.) pilgrimage-church (*Inn*, adjacent). Extensive *View a little to the S. of the summit (Panorama to be had at Tarvis, 30 kr.). — A shorter and pleasanter ascent is by the so-called *Steinweg*, on the wooded N.W. slope (to the church 2 hrs.). Descent on a grass-sledge in 20 min. (1 fl.; safe enough, but not pleasant).

The *__Seisera__ is a most interesting valley, one of the grandest among the Dolomites (guide unnecessary). Road to (2½ M.) *Wolfsbach* (two inns; guides Joh. Anz and Jos. Kandutsch); then an Alpine track to the (1½ hr.) *Seisera* or *Wolfsbach Alpe* (3372′), grandly situated (Wischberg, Balitzen, Bramkofel, Köpfach, Mittagskofel). From the *Spranja*, the head of the Seisera Valley, a fatiguing route crosses the *Bärenlahnscharte* (6962′), between the *Cregnedul* and the *Kastreinspitze*, to (6 hrs.) *Raibl* (see p. 377). On the W. side of the pass (called *Moserscharte* on the Austrian Ordnance Map) is a steep slope of snow (35-50°), where steps must be cut. We then descend by the *Fischbach-Alpe* (p. 377) to Raibl. Ascent of the *Wischberg*, see p. 377. — From the Seisera, to the W., an easy route crosses the *Somdogna Pass* (4920′), between the Köpfach and the Mittagskofel, to the *Dognagraben* (with the huge precipices of the Bramkofel and the Cimone on the left) and (7 hrs. from Wolfsbach) stat. *Dogna* in the Fella Valley (see below).

The train gradually descends on the bank of the *Fella*, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the *Wolfsbach-Graben* (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background), to (26 M.) **Uggowitz** (2582′; *Ehrlich*).

A path, steep at first, ascends to the N. to the extensive *Uggowitzer Alpe*, with its numerous chalets. (To the Alp in the *Uggwa Valley*, 3963′, 2½ hrs.). The *Osternig* (6676′), a very fine point of view, may easily be ascended thence, by the *Obere Feistritzer Hütte*, in 3 hrs. — Over the *Lom-Sattel* (4800′) to *Vordernberg* in the Gailthal, 3 hrs.

The train crosses the Uggowitz brook, passes the picturesque *Fort Malborgeth*, situated on a rocky barrier which intersects nearly the whole valley (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Heusel in 1809), and then crosses the Fella to (28 M.) **Malborgeth** (2365′). The large village of that name (*__Schnablegger__; *Holaky; Adler*) lies on the opposite bank. (Ascent of the *Mittagskofel*, 6860′, 4 hrs., with guide, interesting.)

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley. On the right rise the precipices of the *Guggberg* and the *Schinoutz*, on the left those of the *Lipnik*. 32½ M. *Lusnitz-Malborgeth* (2073′), with a small sulphur-bath. The train crosses the Fella and is carried along its right bank by means of cuttings in the rock and embankments of masonry. Before passing *Leopoldskirchen* (on the left) the line crosses the wild *Planja-Graben* by means of a vaulted cutting. It then crosses the *Fickergraben*, which descends from the Schinoutz, and the rapid *Vogelbach*, and reaches —

38 M. **Pontafel** (1874′; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel & Restaur.; *Post; Wastl*), the Austrian frontier-station (custom-house examination

for travellers leaving Italy), beautifully situated, and separated from the Italian *Pontebba* by the brawling *Pontebbana*.

A tolerable track leads to the N. through the *Bombaschgraben* to the (3 hrs.) *Nassfeld* (5003'; route to the Gailthal), whence the *Rosskofel* (7330', 3½ hrs.) may be ascended by the *Rudniker Alm* and the *Rudniker Sattel* (splendid view). The *Gartnerkofel* (7211'), famous for the Wulfenia Carinthiaca found on its slopes (comp. p. 359), is ascended either from the Nassfeld and by the *Watschiger Alm* in 3 hrs.; or (rather shorter) from the Bombaschgraben by the *Kronalp* and the *Garnitzen-Alp* (6 hrs. from Pontafel to the top). Guides, Kaspar and Martin Trojer of Pontafel.

The train crosses the Pontebbana, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

381/2 M. **Pontebba** (**Rail. Restaur.*; Ital. custom-house), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella (**Canal di Ferro*) to Chiusaforte was attended with extraordinary difficulties, necessitating an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. (Between Pontebba and stat. La Carnia, a distance of 17½ M., there are 24 tunnels.) The traveller who takes an interest in the structural features of the line should walk or drive to Chiusaforte (one-horse carr. in 1¼ hr.; there and back 3 fl.). The train now descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at *Ponte di Muro* by means of an iron bridge, 158 yds. long, 131' high, borne by four huge buttresses. 43 M. *Dogna* (1522'; the village lies on the opposite bank), at the mouth of the *Canale di Dogna* or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the **Montasio* (p. 377). The train crosses the boisterous Dogna by a lofty bridge of four arches, skirts the slopes of the *Col della Baita* by means of rock-cuttings and galleries, and traverses several viaducts. Again crossing the Fella, we next reach —

46 M. **Chiusaforte** (1280'; **Albergo alla Stazione*, with garden on the Fella; *Fratelli Martino*), below which, on the left, opens the wild *Raccolana Valley* (p. 377), with the peaks of the Mte. Canin in the background (p. 376). The floor of the valley of the Fella is bestrewn with rocky debris for a long distance. The train skirts the slopes of the right bank, above the high-road, and at *Peraria* crosses the Fella for the last time, by a bridge 184 yds. in length. We next cross the *Resia* to —

51 M. **Resiutta** (1036'). The village (Bräuhaus; Alb. Morandini), with its two churches, lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Resia Valley*, which ascends towards the E. to the Mte. Canin.

53 M. *Moggio* (971'). The village lies opposite, on the N. side of the Fella valley, at the mouth of the *Val di Moggio*.

The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. 56 M. **Stazione per la Carnia** (971'; *Inn* at the station).

From this station a post-road leads to the W., through the broad *Val Tagliamento*, to (5 M.) **Tolmezzo** (1070'; *Leone Bianco*), near the influx of the *But* into the Tagliamento. (Route through the valley of the But or *Valle di S. Pietro* to *Paluzza*, and over the *Plöken* to *Kötschach*, see p. 266.) About 3½ M. above Tolmezzo lies *Villa* or *Villa d'Invillino* (1194'; Inn), where the valley of the Tagliamento divides. Through the N. arm, the *Canal di Gorto*, watered by the *Degano*, a tolerable cart-road leads by *Ovaro*, *Comeglians*, and *Rigolato* to (20 M.) **Forni Avoltri** (2880'; tolerable inn), beautifully situated. (To the N.W. the *Paralba*, N.E. the *Wolayer Spitz*, and S. the *Mte. Tuglia*.) Thence to *Sappada*, see p. 284. A fine route towards the N. crosses the *Hochalpel* to (7 hrs.) *St. Lorenzen* in the *Gailthal* (comp. p. 265; ascent of the *Paralba* from the pass, 1 hr., easy and very attractive). Another fine route leads to the N.E. over the *Wolayer Joch* (6552'), and past the *Wolayer-See*, to the (6 hrs.) *Plöken* (p. 267).

The prolongation of the valley of the Tagliamento towards the W., above Villa, is called the *Canal di Socchieve*. A road leads by *Socchieve* to (5 M.) **Ampezzo di Carnia** (1866'; *Colomba*), the capital of the valley, on the *Lumiei*. (Post-conveyance from Tolmezzo to Ampezzo daily, 1½ fr.) The road next leads by (7½ M.) *Forno di Sotto* to (5 M.) *Forno di Sopra* or *Vico* (3264'; Inn), and crosses the *Mauria Pass* (4190'), on the N.E. side of the *Mte. Cridola* (8474'), to (7½ M.) *Lorenzago*. It then descends the *Val Cadore*, crosses the Piave at (2 M.) *Pelos*, and leads to the left by *Lozzo* to (7½ M.) *Pieve di Cadore* (p. 283). — To the N.W. of Ampezzo, in the upper part of the *Val Lumiei*, lie the sequestered villages of *Sauris* (*Sauris di Sotto*, 3956'; *Sauris di Sopra*, 4442'), which like Sappada (p. 284) are inhabited by Germans. From Ampezzo over the *Mte. Pura* (4731') to Sauris di Sopra 5 hrs.; thence a cart-road to (12½ M.) *Sto. Stefano* in the *Val Comelico* (p. 284).

A little lower down, in the midst of an extensive plain, the Fella falls into the Tagliamento. We then cross the *Venzonazza* to —

59 M. **Venzone** (755'), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the *Rivoli Bianchi* by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento, which descends towards the S.W. to the Adriatic. 62½ M. *Gemona-Ospedaletto;* 66 M. *Magnano-Artegna;* 69 M. *Tarcento;* 71½ M. *Tricesimo;* 75 M. *Reana del Rojale;* 81 M. *Udine* (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.), see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

75. Trieste.

Railway Station, a handsome edifice to the N. of, and about 1 M. from the centre of the town. *Hotel-omnibuses* 30-40 kr.; *Cab* 50, with two horses 1 fl. 20 (from midnight to 6 a.m. 80 or 1 fl. 60 kr.). Each box 10-15 kr.; small packages free.

Hotels. Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, R. 1½-5 fl., L. & A. 70 kr., D. 2 fl.; *Hôtel Delorme, Via al Teatro 2, opposite the Exchange, R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Europa (Pl. c), Piazza della Caserma, ¼ M. from the station, R. 1-1½ fl.; Aquila Nera, Via S. Spiridione 2, with good restaurant; Alb. Daniel (Pl. e), Via S. Nicolo 9, with a good restaurant; Stadt Wien (*Città di Vienna*), Via S. Nicolo 11. — **Hôtel Garni*, Piazza Grande 5, R. 1-3 fl. — The *Sardone*, *Branzino*, *Tonina*, and *Barbone*, are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine of the country, *Refosco*, a very dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, both dark red, usually drunk mixed with water.

Cafés. **Litke* and *Degli Specchi*, Piazza Grande; *Al Vecchio Tommaso*, near the Hôtel de la Ville; *Tergesteo* and *Teatro* in the Tergesteum, Piazza del Teatro; *Stella Polare*, *Caffè Adriatico*, near the post-office. — **Restaurants:** **Puntigamer Bierhalle*, Via S. Nicolo 5 (better restaurant on the first floor); *Steinfelder Bierhalle*, Piazza della Borsa; *Berger*, Via

S. Nicolo 15; *Cervo d'Oro*, Corsia Stadion 21; *Belvedere*, in the old town, at the foot of the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with fine view from the garden. — **Osterie** in the Italian style: *All' Adriatico*, Via di Vienna; *Bissaldi*, Canal Grande, etc.

Cabs. From the station to the town, see above; from the town to the station 40 or 80 kr. — Per 1/4 hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., 1/2 hr. 50 or 80 kr., 3/4 hr. 75 kr. or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr.

Tramway from the station, along the harbour, past the Tergesteum, and through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion to the Giardino Pubblico, the Boschetto, and the Campo Marzo (fare 5-10 kr.).

Porters. Luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

Steamboats. To Muggia, and to Capo d'Istria and Pirano several times daily; local steamers to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola daily. Steamers of the 'Austrian Lloyd' to Venice thrice, by Istria to Dalmatia thrice, to Fiume twice weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once weekly; direct to Alexandria every Friday; to Bombay monthly.

Post Office (Pl. 26; D, 3), on the Canal Piccolo. — **Telegraph Office,** Via della Dogana, No. 926.

Baths. Warm at *Oesterreicher's*, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 7, near the artillery arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*, the *Hôtel Garni*, etc. — Vapour Baths at *Rikli's*, in the street leading to the Boschetto. — Sea-baths at the *Bagno Maria*, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; *Bagno Buchler; Bagno Militare*, below the light-house, to the left. Ferry to or from the swimming-baths 3 kr. each (a single person 6 kr.). Boats 1-1 1/2 fl. *'per ora'*.

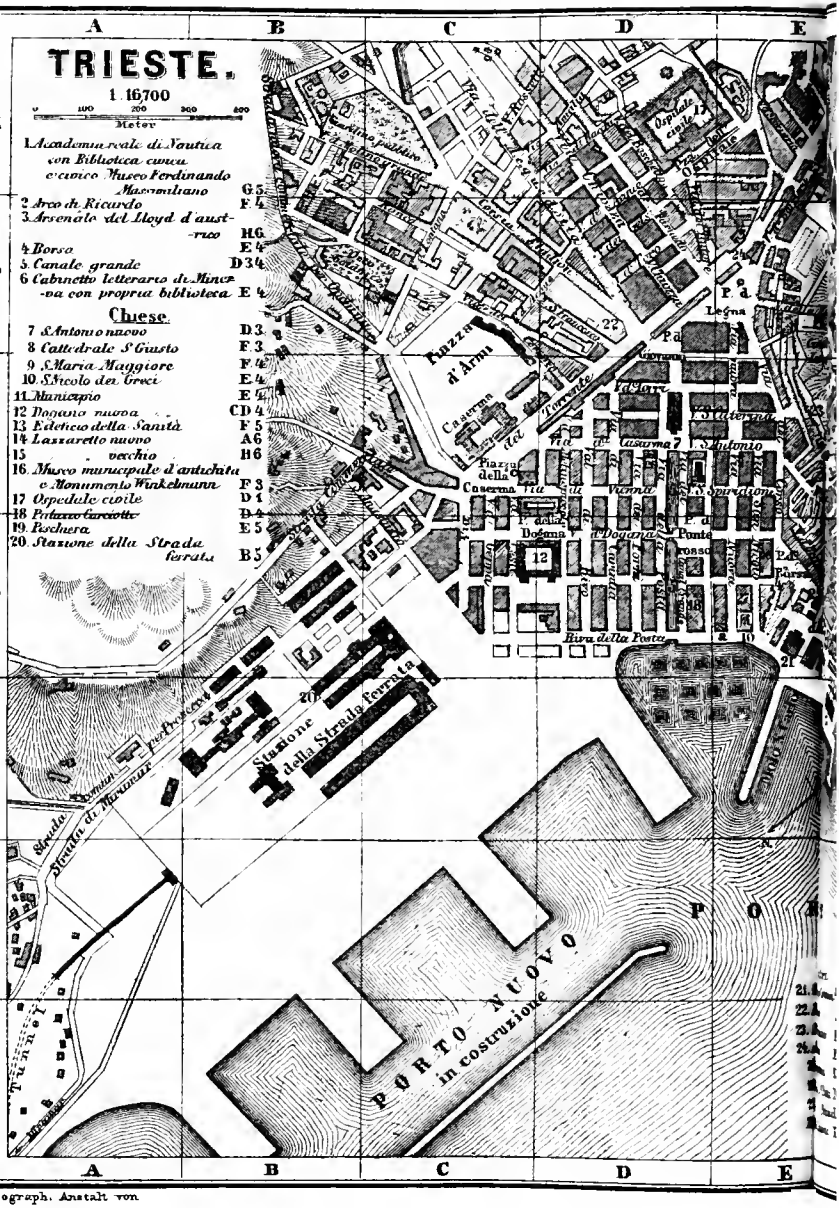
Theatres. *Teatro Comunale* (Pl. 21), opposite the Tergesteum; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. 23), French and German plays sometimes performed; *Armonia* (Pl. 24), dramas and operas; *Politeama Rossetti*, on the Acquedotto.

British Consul, *Capt. Burton*, Piazza Barbacan (office-hours 9.30-12.30 and 2-4.30). — **American Consul**, *Col. J. Eglinton Montgomery.*

English Church Service in the Via S. Michele at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. Rob. O'Callaghan.*

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the principal seaport of Austria, with 72,005 (or incl. the suburbs 133,393) inhab., lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and possesses the same importance for S. Germany as Hamburg for N. Germany. About 14,000 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 2 1/4 million tons, enter and quit the harbour annually. The average value of the imports amounts to nearly 160 million florins per annum, that of the exports to 135 million florins. The inhabitants are natives of many different countries, but the Italian element predominates. About one-sixth are Slavonians, and there are only 4800 Germans.

The **Harbour** is the principal scene of traffic, and the extensive new quays are approaching completion. The *Lighthouse* (*Fanale Marittimo*, Pl. G, 7) on the S.W. *Molo Teresa* is 109′ in height. Adjoining the Hôtel de la Ville is the * **Greek Church** (*S. Niccolò dei Greci*, Pl. 10; divine service 6-8 1/2 a.m. and 5-7 p.m.), sumptuously fitted up in the interior. — Adjoining the Hôtel de la Ville on the left is the *Palazzo Carciotti*, with its green dome. — To the N. of the Hôtel de la Ville is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. D, 3, 4), completed in 1756, which penetrates into the new town or Theresienstadt (354 yds. long, 16 yds. wide), and is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal is the church of *St. Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 7), built in 1830 in the Greek style.



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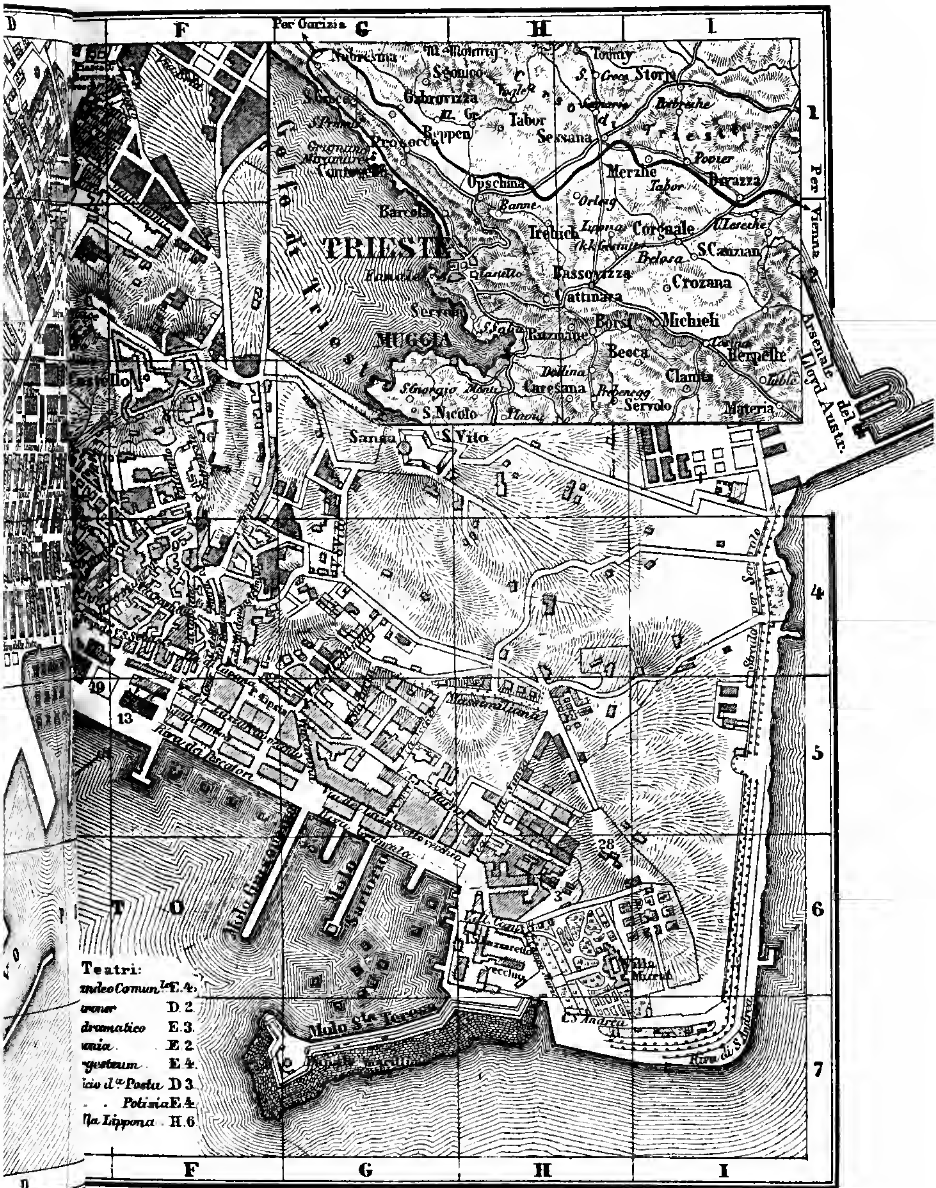

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Adjoining the *Molo S. Carlo*, a pier begun in 1751 on the site of an ancient Roman pier, rises the *Teatro Comunale* (Pl. 21), opposite which, in an open piazza, is the ***Tergesteum** (Pl. 25), an extensive block of buildings, with shops and offices on the outside, and intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade roofed with glass. This arcade with the adjoining rooms on the ground-floor is used as an *Exchange* (principal business-hours 12-2 o'clock). Visitors are admitted to the well-stocked *Reading Room* of the Exchange. The Tergesteum also contains the offices of the *Austrian Lloyd*, a steamboat-company founded in 1833, which carries mails and passengers from Austria to the E. Mediterranean and India.

Near the Tergesteum lie the two busiest piazzas in the city: the *Piazza della Borsa* (Pl. E, 4) with the old Exchange, adorned with a *Group of Neptune* in marble, and a *Statue of Emp. Leopold I.*, erected in 1660; and the *Piazza Grande* (Pl. C, 4), with the new *Town Hall* (*Municipio*, Pl. 11), containing the handsome hall of the provincial diet. In front of the Municipio is the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and towards the sea extend pleasant grounds. — A little to the S. is the *Fish Market (Pescheria)*, beyond which lies the Piazza Lipsia (see below).

The *Corso*, the principal street of Trieste, which leads inland from these piazzas, separates the New Town, with its broad streets and handsome houses, from the Old Town. The streets of the latter, nestling round the castle-hill, are narrow and steep, and in some cases inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, on the left, is the **Jesuits' Church** (*S. Maria Maggiore*, Pl. 9), the choir of which is adorned with a large modern fresco by *Sante*. A few paces to the W., higher up, lies the small *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, which is said to have been named after Richard Cœur de Lion, with the *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. 2), supposed by some to have been a Roman gateway, but probably part of an old viaduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the **Museo Lapidario** (Pl. 16; F, 3; custodian opposite, No. 16; fee 30 kr.), a collection of Roman antiquities from Trieste and Aquileia, exhibited in the open air in an old burial-ground. *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains his *Monument*, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above. On each side of the monument are fragments of an Amazonian sarcophagus. At the lower end of the 'Glyptothek' are an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurion of Trieste, and a number of heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated **Cathedral of S. Giusto** (Pl. 8; F, 3) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, of which, by the tower, portions of the foundations and columns have been brought to light.

The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by uniting three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. The façade is adorned with three busts of bishops in bronze. To the right and left of the portal are six busts in relief from Roman tombs. The interior has been whitewashed. In the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that on the left is Mary between Gabriel and Michael, with the Apostles below (7th cent.). The capitals are partly antique, partly Romanesque.

Beneath a stone slab in front of the church is interred *Fouché*, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I. — The projecting terrace commands a view of part of the town and the sea.

In the Piazza Lipsia, which is laid out in promenades, is the *Nautical Academy* (Pl. 1). On the second floor of this building is the *Ferdinand-Maximilian Museum* (Wed. and Sat. 10-1; Sun. 11-1), which among other objects contains the complete fauna of the Adriatic. Crossing the court in a straight direction and ascending to the second floor, we enter the *Municipal Museum* (daily 9-1; fee 30 kr.), which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Aquileia and Rudiæ, and a number of Egyptian and Cyprian relics. This museum also comprises a collection of ancient and modern coins, a collection of weapons, and various objects relating to the town of Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the *Palazzo Revoltella* (Pl. G, 6), handsomely fitted up, and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by its late proprietor Baron Revoltella, together with a sum of money for its maintenance. (Admission daily, 11-2.) The principal façade of the building, which was erected in 1857 from designs by Hitzig, looks towards the Josefsplatz, where a **Statue of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), in bronze, designed by Schilling, was erected in 1875.

An avenue *(Passeggio di S. Andrea)*, $2^1/_2$ M. in length, skirting the coast, and commanding a variety of views, leads from the *Campo Marzo*, at the S.W. angle of the town, past the *Villa Murat*, the *Lloyd Depôt*, and the *Gas-Works*, to *Servõla*.

On the road to *Zaule*, which is noted for its oyster-parks, lie the handsome *Cemeteries*. — A favourite walk on the E. side of the town is afforded by the *Boschetto*, which is reached by the tramway through the Corso, the Piazza della Legna, the Corsia Stadion, and past the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (10 kr.). Shady walks ascend hence in 30-40 min. to the *Villa Ferdinandea* (Restaurant al Cacciatore), situated on a plateau 755′ in height. Here, too, stands the *Villa Revoltella*, with its park and chapel, now the property of the town, and used as a summer-residence by the burgomaster (splendid view of the town, the sea, and the coast).

The château of ***Miramar**, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), charmingly situated near Grignano, 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, affords a pleasant excursion from Trieste. (The château is 1/2 M. from stat. Grignano, p. 352; boat from Trieste 2 fl., carr. and pair 3 fl.) The beautiful park, with its palms and groves of camellias and laurels, and splendid views of the sea and the town of Trieste, is always open to the public. The handsome rooms of the château are shown (Sundays excepted) on application to the major-domo. Halfway to Miramar is *Barcola* (Restaur.), frequently visited from Trieste.

The extensive new docks of the *Austrian Lloyd Co.*, opposite Servola (see above), are shown on application at the office in the Tergesteum (guide 1/2 fl.; more for a party).

Excursions. To **Optschina* (1135'; Hôtel all' Obelisco), 3 M. to the N., with a fine survey of the town and the sea, particularly from the trigonometrical signal beyond the road, 5 min. from the inn. Also to *Servola;* to the grotto of *Corniale* (7 1/2 M. to the E.); and to *Lipizza* (with the *Imperial Stud*), about 7 M. to the E. — The following excursion is recommended for a whole day: Start early by boat (1/2 fl.) for *Muggia;* walk in 1 hr. over the hill (splendid view) to *Oltre;* row from Oltre to **Capo d'Istria** (*Città di Trieste; Hôtel Radetzky*, with shady garden; *Café* in the principal piazza), an ancient town (7539 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, on an island connected with the mainland by an embankment. The *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, on the site of an ancient temple of Cybele, and the extensive *Salt Works* are objects of interest. Good sea-baths. Then walk along the coast by *Semedella* to (3 M.) *Isola* (good Refosco wine, p. 371), and (6 M.) *Pirano* (Vapore), and return to Trieste in the evening by steamer (2-3 times a week). — *S. Lorenzo*, a favourite sea-bathing place, 2 M. from Pirano, is a handsome building with a pleasant park.

76. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo.

120 M. Railway to (35 1/2 M.) Gorizia (Görz) in 2-2 1/2 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 18, 2 fl. 38, 1 fl. 59 kr.). Diligence from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 16 hrs. (6 fl. 10 kr.). Railway from Tarvis to (17 1/2 M.) Villach in 1 1/3 hr. (1 fl. 37, 1 fl. 2, 69 kr.).

From Trieste to (12 M.) *Nabresina*, see p. 352. Farther on, to the left, lies *Duino*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe. At *S. Giovanni* the *Timavo* (Roman *Timavus; Virg. Aen. I. 244-46*), which under the name of *Reka* (Rjeka, i.e. river) disappears near St. Canzian (p. 352) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 23 M., and falls into the Adriatic 1 1/2 M. lower down. Near (22 M.) *Monfalcone* the train quits the coast, and then turns to the N., skirting the W. spurs of the Carso. 23 M. *Ronchi;* 26 M. *Sagrado*, beyond which we follow the valley of the *Isonzo*. 28 1/2 M. *Gradisca;* 31 M. *Rubbia-Savogna*.

35 1/2 M. **Gorizia** (283'; **Posta; *Hôtel Palazzo Formentini*, with a pleasant garden; **Corona d'Ungheria; Leone; Angelo d'Oro*), Ger. *Görz*, the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 20,912 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Isonzo*, is now a favourite resort of lung-patients owing to the mildness and dryness of the climate. (Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; military music

in the Giardino Pubblico and in the Piazza several times weekly.) The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the town is the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous condition, and partly used as a prison. Charles X. of France, who died here in 1836, is interred in the chapel of the monastery of *Castagnavizza*, on a height above the town (20 min.). The *Monte Santo* (2210′), 2½hrs. to the N., crowned with a pilgrimage-church, commands a fine view.

The HIGH ROAD leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the *Isonzo*, by *Salcano*, to (13½ M.) —

49 M. *Canale*, where it crosses the river. It then leads by *Ronzina* to (10 M.) *Volzano*, Ger. *Woltschach* (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (1¼ M.) *Tolmino*, or *Tolmein* (663′; Posta, dirty), in the château of which Dante, when a guest of the Patriarch of Aquileia, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy. (From Tolmino over the *Skerbina-Joch*, or over the *Schwarzenberg*, to *Feistritz*, see p. 365; to *Laak*, see p. 365.) We next reach (10 M.) —

70½ M. *Caporetto*, Ger. *Karfreit* (1014′; Deutschwirth). To the right are the precipices of the *Krn* (see below); to the left rises the *Matajur* (5391′; easily ascended in 4 hrs.; interesting). The next places are (7 M.) *Serpenizza* and (6½ M.) —

84 M. **Flitsch** (1470′; *Post; Huber*), a village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge *Mte. Canin* group.

The ascent of the *Prestrelenik* (8220′) by the *Karnica Alp* in 8½ hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying; the descent may be made by the *Nevea Alp* to (6 hrs.) *Raibl* (see below). — The ascent of the *Canin* (8471′) by the *Gosditsch Alp*, in 8½-9 hrs., is also fatiguing (from the Canin to the Prestrelenik 3 hrs.). — The *Rombon* (or *Veliki Vrh*; 7251′), by the *Goriciza Alp* in 5 hrs., offers less difficulty. — Ascent of the *Krn* (7369′), a spur of the Julian Alps, about 10 hrs.: from Flitsch to the *Spredolina Alp* (very poor quarters) 3½ hrs.; thence to the top 6½-7 hrs. (The ascent may be made from Karfreit in 8, or from Tolmino in 8-9 hrs.) — From Flitsch to the upper Valley of the *Trenta* (passes to the *Pischenza* and *Urata* valleys), see p. 366. Near *Loog* in the upper Trenta valley, 5½ hrs. from Flitsch, is the new *Baumbachhütte*, erected by the German Alpine Club. (New route thence to the top of the Terglou 5½-6 hrs.) — Guides may be procured at Flitsch. Comp. the 'Itinerar', published by the Küstenland Section of the German Alpine Club.

The road now quits the Isonzo valley, which ascends to the E. towards the Terglou (p. 366), and follows the course of the *Koritenza* or *Koritnica* towards the N., into a defile called the *Flitscher Ktause* (1745′). Beyond this pass, near (4½ M.) *Unterbreth*, a view of the imposing *Mangart* (see below) is disclosed; to the E. rises the abrupt *Jaluz* (8711′). The road ascends in long windings to *Oberbreth*, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the *Mangart Valley*, and a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the **Predil** (3812′; two inns, that on the left the better). We now descend (choosing the 'Sommerstrasse' or upper of the two roads),

enjoying fine views of the light-green *Raibler See*, and of the *Seethal* with the *Seekopf* and *Wischberg*, to (3 M.) —

95½ M. **Raibl** (2925′; **Schnablegger*; *Scheidenberger*), a picturesquely-situated village on the *Schlitza* (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries, and a summer-resort. To the W. rises the dolomitic *Königsberg* (6292′), and opposite to it is the *Fünfspitz* (6240′), with its five huge pinnacles.

Pleasant walk by the 'Winterstrasse' to the (1 M.) *Lake of Raibl* (3250′; baths in summer; boats for hire; small restaurant on the island). — Ascent of the *Luschariberg* (5880′), by *Kaltwasser* in 4 hrs., not difficult (descent to Saifnitz, p. 368). — Pleasant excursion of ½ day to the *Kaltwasserthal*, with its grand head. Interesting day's excursion across the *Raibler Scharte* (7347′) to the Kaltwasserthal; then over the *Braschnik-Sattel* (4884′), between the *Steinerne Jäger* and the *Schwalbenspitzen*, to the *Seisera Valley* and to Wolfsbach and Tarvis (p. 369). — Ascent of the ***Mangart** (8786′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 3-4 fl.; Franz Filafer and Dollnig of Raibl; Baumgarten of Predil), not very difficult, and very interesting. Beyond the Predil we turn to the left and ascend the *Mangartthal* to the *Mangart-Alp*, pass the cave in the *Rothe Wand* where the night used to be spent, and reach (3 hrs. from the Predil inns) the *Refuge Hut* of the Villach Alpine Club (destroyed by a storm in Oct., 1882) on the 'Glatte Felsen', below the *Travnik-Sattel*, where the Weissenfels route joins ours. Thence to the top 2½ hrs. more (path improved; imposing view). Descent past the Weissenfels lakes (p. 367) trouhlesome (steep slopes of debris). — The **Wischberg** (8756′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), a very striking point of view, also ascended from Raibl, is fatiguing but free from danger. We pass the Raibler See and ascend the Seebachthal to the *Fischbachalpe* and the (4 hrs.) new *Wischberg Hut* (5929′) on the *Spranja-Scharte*, below the *Kastreinspitze*, erected in 1870 by the German Alpine Club. Thence to the summit in 2½ hrs.; superb view. Descent into the *Spranja*, at the head of the Seisera valley (p. 369) steep and toilsome. — The **Bramkofel** (*Montaggio, Jos di Montasio*, 9030′), is difficult, and fit for experts only (guide 6 fl.). The previous night should be spent on the *Upper Cregnedul Alp* or on the finely-situated *Montasch Alps* (about 5250′; guides to he had), 4½ hrs. from Raibl. To the summit, a magnificent point of view, 5-6 hrs. more. — The *Mte. Cimone* (7812′), between the Dogna and Raccolana valleys, 4-5 hrs. from the *Montasch Alps*, is also repaying. — The *Canin* (guide 6-7 fl.) and *Prestrelenik* (5-6 fl.), both trouhlesome, are better ascended from Flitsch (see above). — The *Jaluz* (8711′) and the *Grintauz* (7710′) are both difficult and somewhat hazardous.

To CHIUSAFORTE, an interesting route (7 hrs.). We pass the Raihler See and ascend the Seebachthal to the (3 hrs.) finely-situated *Alp Nevea* (3950′), at the N. base of the Prestrelenik; and then descend through the grand, but shadeles **Raccolana Valley** (with the *Montasio* and the *Mte. Cimone* on tbe N.) to (1½ hr.) *Stretti*, (1½ hr.) *Saletto* (Inn), and (1½ hr.) *Raccolana*, at the influx of the Roccolana into the Fella, ¾ M. to the S. of *Chiusaforte* (p. 370). We may then return to Raibl by the Pontehha line and Tarvis.

From Raibl (omnibus several times daily, see p. 368; one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 3 fl.) the road leads through the smiling valley of the *Schlitza*, by *Kaltwasser* (lead stamping-mill) and *Flitschl*, to (6½ M.) *Unter-Tarvis*, ½ M. from the railway-station —

102½ M. **Tarvis** (p. 368). Thence to (120 M.) **Villach**, see p. 368.

77. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

Excursion to Dalmatia.

STEAMBOAT to Pola daily in 8 hrs. (first-class fare 2 fl. 80 kr.); from Pola to Fiume twice weekly in 11 hrs. (fares from Trieste 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 70 kr.). — From Trieste viâ Pola to Zara three times weekly in 20 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 45, 6 fl. 85 kr.); to Spalato and Ragusa three times, to Cattaro twice weekly. From Fiume viâ Zengg to Zara twice weekly in 13 hrs. Good restaurant on board, D. 2½, S. 1 fl. — RAILWAY viâ Divazza to Pola in 10½ hrs., see p. 352; by St. Peter to Fiume in 7½ hrs., see p. 352.

The steamer skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a distant bay to the S.E. lies *Capo d'Istria* (p. 375). On an eminence rises the church of *Pirano*. The town (9000 inhab.), with its salt-pans, is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the old fortress peep from amidst olive-groves. The lighthouse of *Salvore* is next passed, then *Umago*, the castle of *Daila*, *Cittanova*, *Parenzo* (once a usual halting-place of the crusaders, with a remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 961), *S. Niccolò* (on an island with a watch-tower and deserted monastery), and *Orsēra*. In the distance to the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4560′). The vessel now stops at **Rovigno,** a prosperous town with 9,600 inhab.; staple commodities wine (the best in Istria), oil, and sardines. Baptistery of the 11th century. The spire of the church is surmounted by a figure of St. Euphemia. Railway to *Canfanaro (Pola, Trieste)*, see p. 352.

To the right near *Fasāna* rise the *Brionian Islands*, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland, where the Venetian fleet was defeated by the Genoese in 1379. The Venetians once quarried the stone for their palaces here. The grand amphitheatre of Pola now comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet since its withdrawal from Venice, and now of considerable commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

Pola (*Hotel Ribolli*, near the harbour; **Paranello; **Fass's Restaurant; Café* in the market-place; beer at the *Angelo*, *Al Teatro*, and *Apollo*; wine at the *Al Tempio di Augusto; Trattoria al Buon Pesce*, on the way to the Arena), a thriving seaport with 15,173 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having probably been founded by Thracians. According to tradition it was founded B. C. 1350 by the Colchians who were in pursuit of Jason in order to recover the golden fleece. It was conquered B. C. 178 by the Romans, who established a colony here, afterwards known as *Pietas Julia*. Under Augustus and his successors it attained its highest prosperity (35,000 inhab.) and was an important war-harbour. In 550 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, assembled an army here for the purpose of chastising the piratical inhabitants of the coast. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice, and during the subsequent contests for supremacy between the Venetians and Genoese the town was frequently destroyed. From the last of these disasters in 1379 it never recovered, and has since been little more than a ruin.

Its magnificent and highly-interesting antiquities, which date from the Roman period, may be visited in the following order. (The Temple of Augustus and the Arena are surrounded by an iron railing, the key to the gate of which is kept at the *Palazzo Pubblico*, where a guide may also be obtained if desired.)

The **Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B. C. 19), 26′ in height and 50′ in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 23′ in height, and with admirably-executed enrichments on the frieze, is in almost perfect preservation. The inscription can be traced only by the holes of the nails by which the letters were once attached to the wall *(Romae et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriae)*. The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant. Among them is a memorial stone, probably from the time of Hadrian, recording the name *P. Aelium Peregrinum, Reg. Sarmatarum Rasparagani Fil.*, apparently a foreign prince who once resided here.

In the vicinity stood a temple of *Diana*, or more probably of *Roma*, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill. A monument has been erected here to *Signor L. Carrara* (d. 1854), in memory of his praiseworthy exertions in securing the preservation of the antiquities.

We now cross the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reach the *Porta Aurea*, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 20′ in height, erected by the Sergii, a distinguished family of the place. At some distance to the right stood the ancient *Theatre*, the site of which only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The whole neighbourhood is now covered with modern houses. Farther to the right is a hill with the *Meteorological Station*, the grounds in front of which, embellished with a statue of *Adm. Tegetthoff*, command an admirable view of the town and harbour.

Excavations, which are still prosecuted, have brought to light the two ancient E. gates, the *Porta Erculea* (so called from the head and club beside the key-stone) and the double *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A. D. 150. These were the entrances to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the *Castle*, erected by the Venetians in the 17th cent., and restored under Emp. Francis I. Passing round the latter on the N. side, the traveller reaches the *Franciscan Monastery*, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and a Romanesque portal on the W. side quaintly adorned with shells. A celebrated old laurel-tree in the court, which was said to be a scion of that which yielded its foliage to grace Cæsar's triumphal entry into the capitol, had to be replaced by a young tree in 1864.

Beyond the monastery we reach the **Arena*, which presents an

imposing appearance when seen from the sea. It was erected, as the style indicates, about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150) and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 78′, diameter 344′. The lower stories consist of two series of arches (72 in number) 18′ in height, one above the other; the upper story is a wall with square openings for windows. The exterior is in admirable preservation, but the interior presents a desolate scene; the arrangements for the *Naumachia* in the centre can alone now be traced. Four gates, with projections, of which the object is unknown, form the entrances. The ground is meagrely covered with creeping plants, thistles, and herbage. Most of the stones of the tiers of seats have been removed in previous centuries and used for building-purposes in Venice. The view from the hill (where an echo may be awakened), through the lofty arches, of the sea and the small islands *(Scogle)* and promontories, and of the olive-clad hills of this remote coast-district, is very striking.

The steamer now skirts the S. extremity of the promontory of Istria, passes the islands of *Cherso* and *Veglia* on the right, and reaches the broad *Bay of Quarnero*, the ancient boundary of Italy, *"ch' Italia chiude ed i suoi termini bagna"* (Dante, Inferno ix, 38). To the left rises the *Mte. Maggiore* (4560′): to the right in the distance are the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the *Capella* range.

Fiume, Illyr. *Reka* (**Europa*, on the quay; *Hôtel de la Ville*, near the station; *Goldner Stern*), the only seaport of Hungary, with 20,981 inhab., has become a place of importance since the completion of the railways to *St. Peter* (p. 352) and to *Karlstadt* (see *Baedeker's South Germany*). The harbour has recently been much extended. An imperial Marine Academy is established here. Mr. Whitehead's large torpedo-factory and Messrs. Smith and Meynier's paper-mill (the latter in the Fiumara ravine) also deserve mention. Pleasant new Giardino Pubblico.

In the vicinity is a much-frequented **Pilgrimage Church**, reached by a path with 400 steps, with a picture of the Madonna of Loreto, painted according to tradition by St. Luke himself. Numerous votive offerings from grateful mariners are suspended on the pillars. View of the apparently land-locked Bay of Quarnero, with its mountainous islands *Veglia* and *Cherso*.

Near the church rises the château of **Tersato**, once the property of the Hungarian Count Frangipani, who was executed in 1671 (see p. 308), and lately that of Count Nugent, an Austrian marshal (d. 1862), by whom the ruin was restored, and who is interred in one of the vaults which was formerly a dungeon. A small temple here contains a collection of reliefs, busts, mosaics, statues, and other antiquities, including an admirably-draped Venus. A column, eagle, and marble tablet erected by the French on the field of Marengo, are also preserved here. View of the extensive Bay of Quarnero, with its islands, of Fiume, and the coast. To the E. we observe the beginning of the Karlstadt Railway.

Excursion to Dalmatia. Voyage to *Pola*, see above. The steamer next touches at *Lussin-Piccolo*, the capital of the island of Lussin, with 5600 inhab., and then at the island of *Selve*. **Zara** (*Vapore; Cappello; Klingendraht*, with

garden; *Café Cosmacendi*, Piazza della Signoria) the capital of Dalmatia, the Roman *Jadera*, with 12,000 inhab, is a lively place, quite Italian in character. The costumes of the natives are picturesque. The lofty ramparts are now used as promenades. In the Piazza dei Signori are the *Loggia* (law-courts) and the *Municipio*. The *Cathedral*, in the Lombard style, was erected by the Doge Enrico Dandolo, in the 13th cent., after the storming of the town by the Venetians and French at the beginning of the 4th Crusade. The church of *S. Donato*, a beautiful octagon in the Byzantine style, is now in a ruinous condition. Fine view from the *Giardino del Popolo* (café), with its tropical vegetation. Among the few relics of the Roman period are the *Porta Maritima*, the *Roman Tower* on the E. side of the town (splendid view; key at the commandant's office), and the *Kaiserbrunnen*, a rotunda with nine arches, 1/2 M. to the E. The handsome *Porta Terra Ferma* was erected by Samnicheli. Maraschino is manufactured here in large quantities (from cherries) by Drioli, Luxardo, and others.

From Zara the steamer proceeds in 6 hrs. to *Sebenico* (*Pellegrino), a town with 6876 inhab., picturesquely situated near the mouth of the *Kerka*. A narrow canal hewn in the rock connects it with the sea, from which it is 3 M. distant. Handsome Cathedral in the Italian Gothic style (15th cent.). The old town-hall opposite to it is now a Casino. About 9 M. farther inland lies *Scardona* (1200 inhab.), on a lake formed by the Kerka. The fine *Fall of the Kerka*, 1 1/2 M. higher up, is precipitated in a broad volume from a height of 160 ft. in several leaps. — RAILWAY from Sebenico to (43 1/2 M.) *Spalato* in 4 3/4 hrs. (once daily), by *Perkovitch-Slivno*, *Castelvecchio*, and *Salona* (see below).

The steamer rounds the *Punta della Planca*, 3 hrs. after leaving Sebenico. To the S. in the distance is the island of *Lissa*, where the Austrians gained a naval battle in July, 1866. **Spalato** (**Hotel de la Ville*), with 8742 inhab., is the finest town in Dalmatia. Numerous remains of a vast palace of Diocletian, on the foundations of which half the town is built, still exist, the *Porta Aurea* being specially noteworthy. The *Cathedral* in the Piazza del Duomo, once a temple of Jupiter, is an octagonal edifice in the Corinthian style. Opposite to it is the Church of St. John, once a temple of Æsculapius, with handsome external frieze. The charmingly-situated ruins of *Salona*, the Roman capital of Dalmatia, with its interesting amphitheatre, lie 3 M. to the E., at the base of the *Mossor* (*Mons Aureus*). A good road leads from Spalato along the coast to the N.W. to *Trau*, beautifully situated on a lofty peninsula, with an interesting cathedral of the 13th century.

The steamer next touches at *Milna*, the harbour of the island of *Brazza*, the largest island belonging to Dalmatia, at *Lesina*, and at *Curzola* (separated from the long peninsula of *Sabioncella* by a narrow strait). It then passes the island of *Meleda*, touches at *Gravosa*, and stops at **Ragusa** (**Hôtel Miramar*, near the Porta Pille; *Dreher's Bierhalle*; *Café*, by the Porta Pille), a picturesque town, strongly fortified, which down to the end of the 18th cent. formed an independent republic, with terrace-like streets and many handsome buildings in the Venetian style (*Cathedral*, *Palazzo*, *Dogana*), etc. The *Fort Imperiale* on the *Mte. Sergio* (good road, 3 1/2 M.) commands an exquisite *View of the town, the sea, the coast, the islands, and the imposing mountains of the Herzegovina (visitors admitted). Pleasant walk to (1 M.) *Gravosa*, in a charming bay, the landing-place of the Lloyd steamers. (The local steamer which plies once weekly between Trieste and Ragusa touches at Ragusa itself.) Thence by small boat (about 2 fl.) to the bay of the *Ombla*, and up that river, bordered with villas of the Ragusans, for about 3 M., to the point where it emerges from a rocky basin: a picturesque trip. — From Gravosa by boat (about 2 fl.) in 3/4 hr. to the N.W. to *Malfi*; thence on foot to *Cannosa*, with its famous plane-trees, the largest in Europe (osteria adjacent). — From Ragusa by boat in 1/2 hr. to *Lacroma*, an island with a ruined monastery, an imperial château (no admission), and a superb park. — Very interesting excursion (there and back a drive of 8-10 hrs.) by a good road over the pass of *Brena*, with charming views of the sea and the coast, to *Trebinje* (Zum

Lustigen Michel; Müller), a small town of the Herzegovina, most picturesquely situated amid finely-shaped mountains in the valley of the *Trebschitza* (Turkish bazaar, mosque, etc.).

From Ragusa by steamer in 7 hrs. to *Castel Nuovo*, a town with 7000 inhab., beautifully situated at the entrance to the Bay of Cattaro. The entrance into the harbour, the **Bocche di Cattaro*, is grand and striking. **Cattaro** (**Al Cacciatore*, German spoken; *Stadt Gratz*, well spoken of), a strongly-fortified town with 3000 inhab., grandly situated at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, is itself uninteresting. Attractive excursion to Cettinje, either by the old road (on foot or on horseback) in 7, or by the new road in 9-10 hrs. (horse there and back 7½-10, carr. and pair 50-60 fl.). Halfway is *Negusch* (poor inn), the first village of Montenegro. **Cettinje** (2132'; **Hotel*), the capital of Montenegro (Zrnagora), lies in a broad and picturesque but ill-watered valley, and contains the palace of the prince, the ministerial offices, etc. — About ½ hr. to the S. we may obtain a beautiful view of the Lake of Scutari. — From Cattaro we may proceed by *Antivari* and *Durazzo* to *Corfu;* or we may return by steamer (which runs twice weekly) to Trieste.

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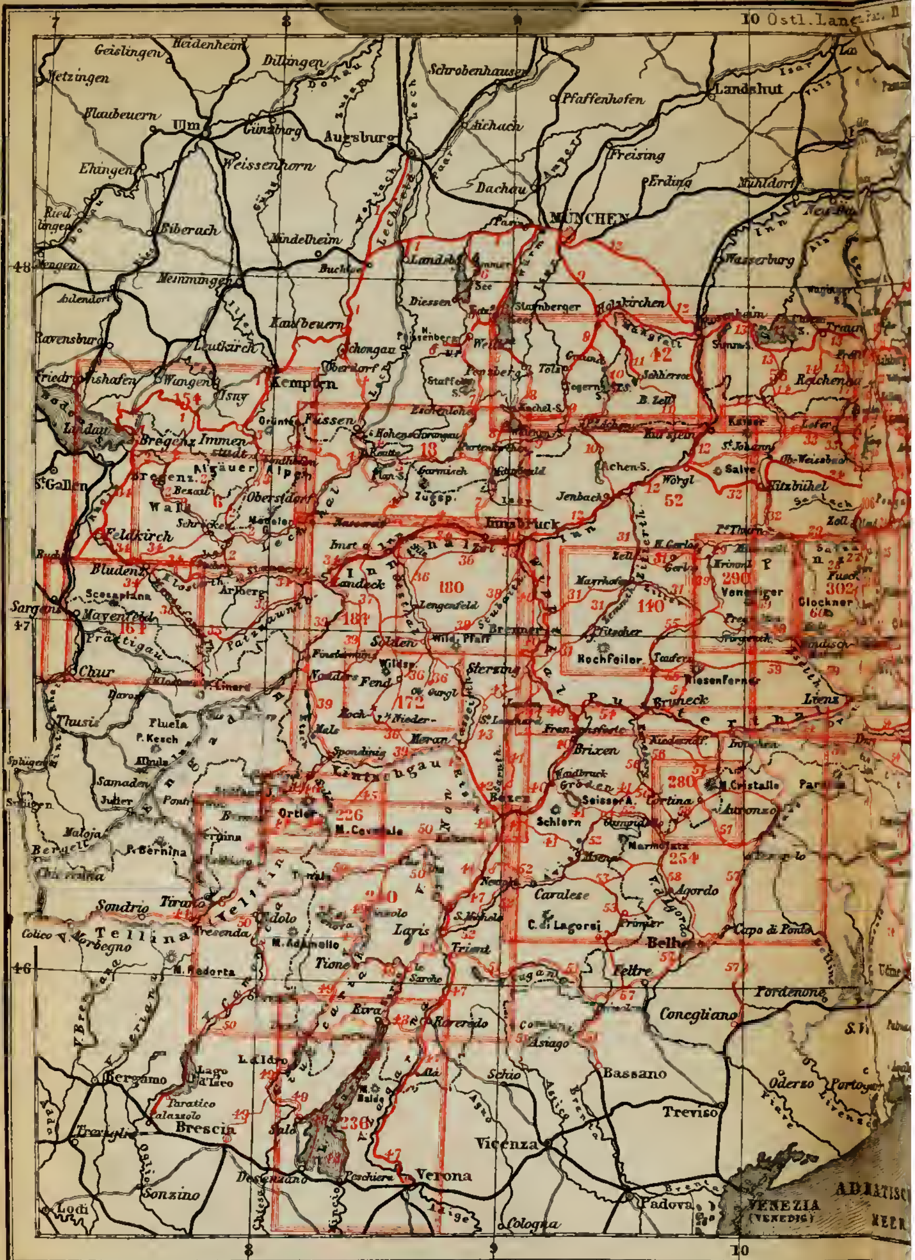

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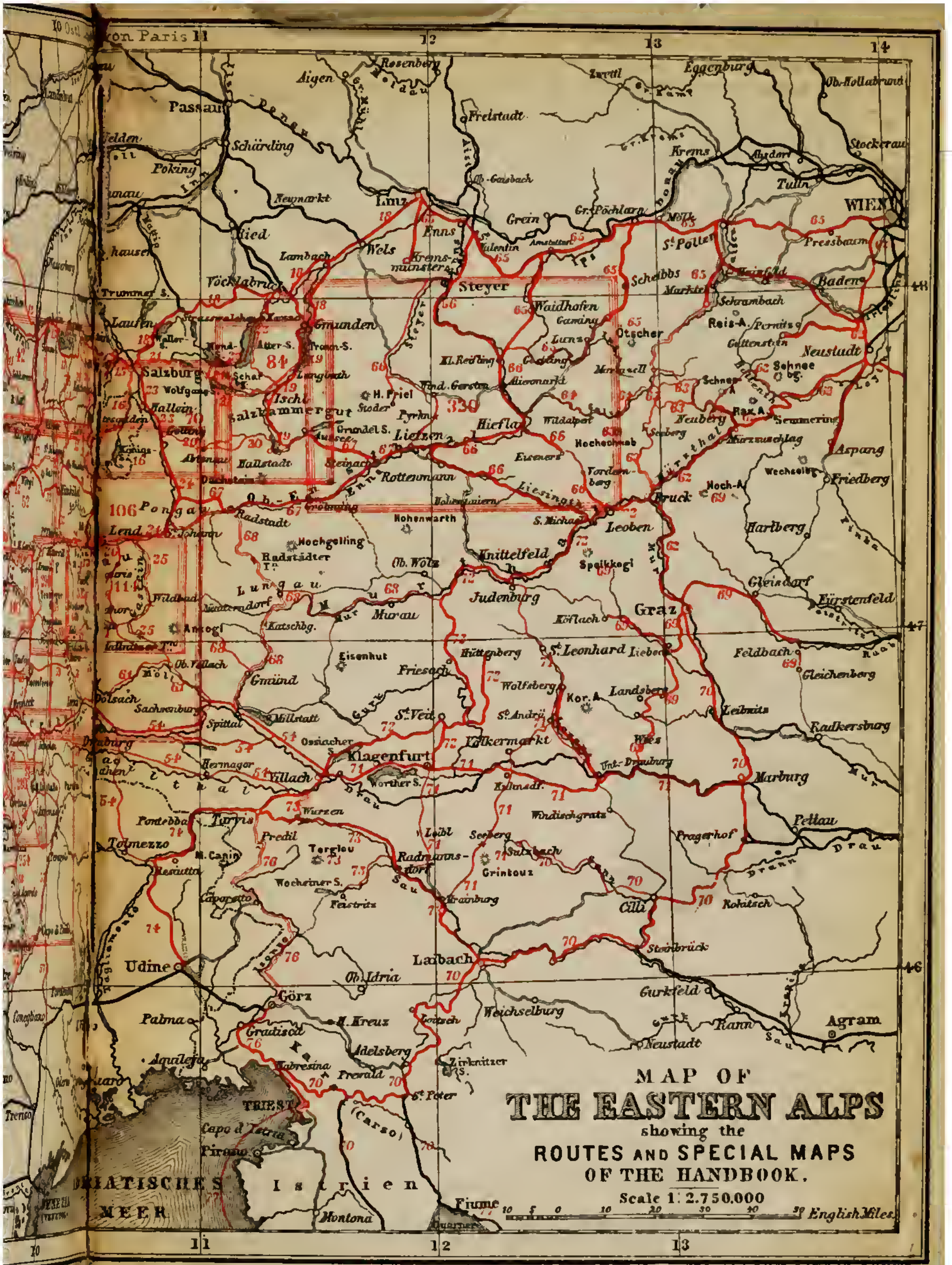

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